A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

JANUARY.

SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Development of Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CARTER & RICE,

PUBLISHERS

Vol. IV. 1881. No. 1.

Mirror Press.

DOUBLE NUMBER.

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SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA
AND
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.

VOL. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., JANUARY, 1881. No. 1.

THE OLIVE.

BY C. J. KENWORTHY, IN THE "FLORIDA DISPATCH."

Botanists maintain that the olive—*olea Europea*—is indigenous to the southeastern countries of the Mediterranean, and to have spread westward at a very early period. The traveler who visits the central Riviera from the west observes the increase in the size of the olive trees as the train carries him to the east. At Beaulieu there is an ancient olive tree which measures 23 feet in circumference at four feet from the ground. It is said to have yielded 375 pounds of oil annually. Risso estimates its age at 1,000 years. Very large and aged trees are only to be found in the warmest and most sheltered parts of the Riviera, owing to the severe frosts which at times destroyed whole districts of olive yards. Great damage resulted from the frosts of 1709-1788, and large numbers were destroyed in the severe winters of 1820, 1829 and 1839. The olive appears to be unable to resist a temperature below 21 or 22 degrees.

The varieties of the olive are numerous. Risso describes forty varieties of the *O. Europea*, and the *Bon Jardinier* mentions fifteen varieties as cultivated in France. The variety most generally cultivated in the maratime Alps is that known as the *olevier pleureur*. It reaches a height of over thirty feet, and gives a full crop every two years. Its oil is good, and keeps well and long. At Cannes the "pleureur" is exclusively cultivated. At Carnoules a variety with upright habit and dark green leaves is generally grown. At points the following varieties are cultivated near the sea: *O. pignola*, *O. rustrata*, and *O. hispanica*; in the valleys, *O. verneria*, *O. racemosa*, and *O. rebra* succeed the best; on the hills, *O pleureur*, *O. regalis*, and *O. corniola* flourish, and on the highest and most exposed points, *O. minima*, *O. sativa*, and *O. precox* are planted, because of their power to resist low thermometric ranges.

This tree will grow in any but very damp soils. The soil best adapted to its cultivation is a stiff soil, though it is stated that the best oil is produced on a moderately light soil. The trees are planted about 25 feet apart. Owing to their slow growth, they are propagated by planting small branches, or rooted suckers, which spring up around the trunk of an adult tree. The stock thus obtained is generally grafted in May with the particular variety which the grower wishes to cultivate. Raised in this way, the Olive grows about half a crop at the age of twenty years, and at forty years if raised from seed.

Where the olive is grown as in some parts of the Riviera, on the hillsides, the ground is terraced; each terrace is faced with a stone wall, and keeping these in repair is an important item of expense. The olive blossoms on the Mediterranean from April to June. The berries ripen and the harvest is collected from November to May. The fruit grown on the small trees of Provence are gathered by hand. On the Riviera the laborers knock them down by means of long sticks, or by shaking the branches. If the trees are very large, men ascend them and shake the berries off the branches. The fallen berries are generally collected from the ground by females. It is interesting to notice that the custom of beating the olives is expressly mentioned in the Old Testament, Deuteronomy, xxiv, 20: "When thou beatest thine olive trees, thou shalt not go over the boughs again." The olives are collected from the ground and transported to the mills; some are worked by water power and some by oxen. The mills are the property of private individuals, who supply everything necessary for the extraction of the oil, and only require a small reward for the workmen, and the *rescens*, or residue of the olive paste after the first and second qualities have been extracted, as tolls for the use of necessary appliances.

The mills are usually two stories, the lower containing the mill and presses for the best qualities of oil, and in the upper story the mill in which the *rescens* is reground. The mills and presses are of the most primitive description, and do not appear to have been improved for a century. When ground, the material is placed in *sportini*. The *sportini* are made of bands, like an archery target. Let the reader imagine two archery targets sewed together at their margins, with a round hole in the center of each. The section of such a bag, filled with paste, forms an oval receptacle. Twelve *sportini* are placed one above the other in the press, and the oil which runs out is the *huile a manger*—"cold-drawn" oil. The second-quality oil is extracted by re-pressing the paste with boiling water, which is poured over the *sportini* as the press descends. The residue is the *rescens*, the miller's perquisite, which contains about one third of the oil. The residue is treated with hot water in the press; the oil and water is run into a trough, agitated by a water-wheel, and then into a series of square stone reservoirs, each lower than the other, so that but the surface water can pass from one to the next. In these troughs the residue gradually deposits, and the oil rises to the surface. Fermentation is set up in the deposit, and more oil is liberated. Finally the residue is dried and cut in lumps about a foot square, and used as fuel or manure.

The miller prepares two qualities of oil from his residues. That which results from the first pressing is named *huile de rescens*, and that which results from fermentation in the reservoirs is called *huile d'enfer*. The quantity of virgin oil used by one hundred pounds of good quality berries is about twelve pounds, and of *rescens* oil about four pounds. The mills and processes are very primitive, and American ingenuity could improve upon them.

On the Mediterranean the olive crop is an uncertain one, owing to late spring frosts and dry seasons. The rule is, in average periods, for one year to give no crops at all, the next a limited crop, and the third a full one, followed by the cycle of three again. On the continent the olive is subject to two diseases. The *tophritis olivæ* deposits its eggs in the berry in the early stages of its growth, resulting in the destruction of the fruit attacked. A fungus, *dematium monophythum*, attacks the leaves and buds, and the trees look as though they were covered with fine soot. But the fungoid disease is principally met with in damp localities and in confined valleys. Owing to the fact that a large portion of the oil exported from the Mediterranean consists of cotton-seed oil, as the vine is being destroyed by the phylloxera in a large portion of the Riviera, the orange and lemon cannot be successfully grown, and it would appear that a large number of the residents of that country will be compelled to immigrate. Owing to the high price of wood, and its great consumption at the health resorts and the large cities, olive trees are being annually destroyed to meet the demand.

We very readily appreciate virtue in others, but the appreciation is hardly ever strong enough to make us imitate it.

We make solemn promises to be awfully good when we are in danger of death, but when we begin to get well we forget all about them.

One feels complimented if you tell him that he has a heart of oak, but if you carry the simile still further, and tell him that he has a wooden head also, he is apt to feel that you are carrying the joke a little too far.

SEMI-TROPIC

CALIFORNIA,

— AN —

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Development of Southern California.

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Address, - - GEO. RICE, Los Angeles, Cal.

GEORGE RICE,
SECRETARY S. CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURAL SOC'Y,
Editor and Manager.

WITH THIS NUMBER we commence our fourth volume, assured by the past that our future is a bright one.

During the past year we have done double duty—first, as an organ of the Immigration Bureau, and second, in the interest of horticulture in Southern California.

We name horticulture second for the reason that THE SEMI-TROPIC was originally intended to do a strictly immigration work, and it was a secondary consideration that we absorbed the *Southern California Horticulturist*.

The demands on us for a horticultural or an agricultural paper are so imperative that we shall devote considerable space and time to these topics hereafter.

We have made arrangements with many of the foremost and most practical men and women of Southern California to write articles for our pages—articles from a practical standpoint, containing information acquired by years of experience on the Pacific coast.

Is there a farmer, large or small, in Southern California but can be benefited by the experience of others?

We are sure every one should be a subscriber to a paper that is intended for him, and we ask every reader whose eyes fall upon this article to subscribe, and to persuade his neighbor to do likewise.

Help increase the circulation of the SEMI-TROPIC, and so increase its power of benefitting you.

Subscribe *now*.

SEE the special offer in next column to subscribers. Attend to it at once, and get your neighbor to do likewise.

OUR GREETING.

We wish our readers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year! Three years ago the *Horticulturist* came into existence; one year ago it was merged into the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA; to-day we feel the pleasant privilege of being a welcome guest in many a household, and that our cordial good will is responded to by many who bear towards us sentiments of real gratuity.

Many are they who have left the cold, and bleak North and East to enjoy our beautiful climate, and who have made homes among us. In these homes we are assured of a hearty response to our Christmas greetings.

It is very encouraging to have so many congratulations from our horticulturists for the work we have done in pointing out the most successful methods, as well as the mistakes made, in agriculture and horticulture.

The coming year is destined to be one of unusual prosperity. The tide of immigration is setting in; our seasons have been good, and we look forward to a year of "peace and plenty."

"Hard times" will be the refrain of the "hard case" who refuses to labor, and cannot always eat the bread of idleness; while the true energetic American citizen, who uses his talents, will of necessity prosper.

So once more, with oft-repeated wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and with our warm assurances of good will and happy cheer, we wish our patrons, friends, and everybody, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

SPECIAL GRAND OFFER.

We have bought and paid for one hundred dollars' worth of garden and flower seeds, from the Mohawk Valley seed gardens, of which we will give *one dollars' worth* to each of the first one hundred subscribers who remit us $1.50. We will also give our premium map (retail price $1.50) to each subscriber. To sum up, we will give

The SEMI-TROPIC CAL., 1 year, . . .	$1.50
Map of Cal., Nev., Arizona, etc., .	1.50
Seeds (your choice from Catalogue, .	1.00
Total, ...	$4.00

All for ($1.50) one dollar and fifty cents.

Call on or address,

GEO. RICE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
(Room 1, Baker Block.)

ANSWERS to correspondence will be one of *the* features of our paper hereafter. Send in your questions.

SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the able management of Messrs. J. E. Hollenbeck, Gov. Downey, O. W. Childs, J. F. Barretto and L. J. Rose, of the Board of Directors, the Sixth District Agricultural Association is a success. The Society owns the beautiful Agricultural Park, worth at least $20,000, and freed from all incumbrance, besides cash on hand for contingencies and premiums at future fairs. That the Society's affairs will be judiciously managed by the above named gentlemen no one will doubt. The remaining members of the Board, residing at a distance, cannot, of course, give much time to the local management of the affairs of the Society. We believe the interests of Southern California can best be served by the harmonious working of the two Societies (the Agricultural and Horticultural).

The Agricultural Society should do as it did last year—make an exhibit of fine stock, and, by the proper use of the finest race track in the State, encourage the raising of thoroughbred and fast horses in our own locality.

There is abundant field of usefulness for both Societies, which, in our opinin, would be cramped and hindered were the two united.

LOCAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We consider a local society a necessity to every neighborhood that would make progress in its work. It is at the meetings of such organizations that an exchange of experiences benefits each member. The active, energetic Fruit Growers' Association of Riverside is the foundation of the peculiar success of that locality. It is through the influence of these societies that people are educated to important methods of action. There is no need of any man losing his identity as a fruit-grower by having common methods of action with others. One thing is certain, we cannot exterminate any common pest that may attack our fruit growing interests without united action, and this may be best secured by means of local societies.

We venture the assertion that no man is so thoroughly well posted in his farming operations but that he can learn new and advantageous things from such a society. Many new men in the business are planting orchards and vineyards, and they should have the benefit of the experience of those who have been fruit-growers for years.

It is the experience of every man who

by M... an... a member of such a society, that ... time and money well spent to attend ... meetings.

By the united action of a society a pressure can be brought to bear that cannot be withstood, be it in marketing their products, or asking a law to protect.

SEASON HINTS.

It is time to make arrangements for planting trees, to be looking around for grape cuttings, to be getting your orders ready for new and choice varieties of fruits—large and small.

Trees by the roadside should be planted by every farmer or owner of a lot. The eucalyptus and pepper tree will grow almost without irrigation, if planted early, so as to get a good start from the late rains.

Blue-grass plats can be started by sowing the seed during the rains. How beautiful a plat of grass is, and how easy it is to have one. The ground should be well broke and pulverized, and after sowing the seed, covered with well-rotted straw and manure. A sprinkling of the seed over the plat, during the late rains, will insure a good set.

If the plat to be planted is exposed to the sun, sow cheat or barley with the first sowing of blue-grass seed—this forms a sod and protects the young grass. Cut the barley before it ripens, and water the plat well and often until well set.

The planting of cereals should receive the prompt attention of every farmer who intends to sow this season. Don't put it off too long.

Plants by mail is a branch of business that is rapidly increasing in importance each year. It is an excellent way for us here on the Pacific coast to get the choice varieties of small fruits that the Eastern nurserymen have brought to such a high standard. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, cuttings of fruits, grapes, etc., etc. For obtaining small quantities of new and choice varieties of fruits, it also proves a very cheap method for these nearer by, as quite a large number or variety of plants can be mailed for fifty cents' or one dollar's worth of postage. The cost is equally low for postage, whether sending 3,000 miles away, or only a score or two.

We hope many of our horticulturists will take our advice and do something more in small fruits than they have done heretofore. We have a large list of catalogues from nurserymen all over the country, that can be consulted by calling at this office.

STRAWBERRIES.

No farm or garden should be without a strawberry bed. The farmer who of all others should have an abundance, so generally has no strawberries. We put in our plea for his family, and insist that he shall provide them with this excellent fruit—not only a few as a luxury, but an abundance. The time is near at hand for the setting of the plants, and it is time to look round for the choicest specimens. A fine variety requires no more ground or attention than a poor kind, and we advise every one who intends to grow this luscious fruit to be careful to get the best, even if the first cost is much more than for an inferior quality. Much that has been said about strawberry culture has conveyed the impression that it is a great deal of trouble; that runners have to be cut off and much care given otherwise, while in fact it is no more trouble to raise strawberries than it is to grow carrots. But the cost is very little—nothing compared with the result in fruit. One can begin as small as he pleases; if he cannot afford the outlay for a large bed, let him buy enough for a start and raise his own plants. It makes no difference where the farmer may live, he can get plants by mail by the hundred. Some of the choice kinds they are raising East—the Mt. Vernon or others—will do well here.

It is the first step which tells. While we have in view especially the family comfort, it may be well to consider that in most localities enough berries can be sold from the first crop to pay for the whole outlay—only don't sell and let the family go without, but have enough for both demands.

How many shall I plant? will be one of the first questions to decide. An ordinary family should have at least two hundred plants, and generally four hundred will not be found too many, if the fruit is used freely. It is better to provide for an abundance.

What kinds? If restricted to one kind, we have no hesitation in saying Charles Downing. If there are successful strawberry-growers in the vicinity, find what does best with them, and plant the same kind. If 400 plants are set there may safely be four kinds. Charles Downing, Monarch of the West, Champion and Sharpless would be a good selection, but it may be varied and not go amiss. The Wilson is a good market berry, is easily grown; is firm and ships well, and is large. In quality we do not consider it as good as any we named above.

How to plant: Select a good bit of soil, all the better if it was in potatoes last year, and if practicable, within sight of the house, and prepare it just as you would for a good crop of cabbages; this means an abundance of the best manure well-worked in. Mark out the rows two feet apart, three if a cultivator is to be used, and set the plants one foot apart in the row, using a trowel to open the ground, and when the plant is put in, crowd the soil down firmly over the roots with both hands. Thereafter run the cultivator, hoe, or rake, often enough to make the soil mellow and keep down the weeds. The plants will by and by throw out runners. Turn them into the row and let them take root. For the after treatment of the bed, consult "Notes about Work" at the proper season.

Raising plants: If it is preferred to buy a few plants to start with, and raise a stock to put out next year, set these two feet apart each way, and let runners form. Ashes are very useful to promote the growth of runners.

Finally, plant strawberries, and do it this spring.

Get ready for the Citrus Fair, March 14th, at the Pavilion. Selected oranges can be forwarded in their growth by thinning out and only leaving a few on a branch. Partially girdling small branches with one or more oranges will also increase the size.

Remember that this fair will be of great importance to Southern California. The premium list will be large and complete, and all premiums guaranteed.

Defiance and Champlain Wheats.—A. M. Southworth in Herald: In March, 1879, I obtained from Messrs. D. K. Bliss & Sons, of New York, one pound each of Defiance and Champlain wheats. The end of the second harvest with this seed gives a net result from the pound of Defiance wheat, 506 lbs., with a volunteer crop of 700 lbs. the second year, or at the rate of 20 and 28 centals to the acre. From the pound of Champlain wheat, 325 lbs. the first year, and a volunteer crop of 300 lbs. the second year, or at the rate of 23 and 25 centals per acre. Total result of second year's crop from two pounds of wheat, 22,800 lbs. of grain and 30 tons of hay. This was grown on a rich, sandy loam of bottom land, about six ft. to water, and two miles south of west side of race track. I sowed four acres of White Australian on the same kind of land, and it rusted to be worthless.

Some men grumble because they have no opportunity, while other men go to work to make opportunities for themselves.

It is a curious fact that from vice to virtue the road is a long and hard one, while from virtue to vice the road is very short.

LOS ANGELES.

COUNTY AND CITY.

ONE HUNDRED years ago the fourth of September next, the order was issued from Mission San Gabriel, by the then Governor of California, Felipe de Neve, directing the establishment of the Pueblo of Los Angeles.

(And here we would suggest that the event should be celebrated, and that there could be no more appropriate manner of celebration than by an exposition of the products of our soil, our improvements in stock-raising, our advancement in floriculture, and last, but not least, by an enthusiastic gathering of robust, comfortable, healthy people, such as no other part of the earth can bring together.)

The first settlement was composed of forty-six persons, twenty of whom were children under ten years of age. Of the twelve adult males, two were Spaniards, one a native of China, the other nine of some one of the following places: Sinaloa, Sonora, or Lower California.

For the center of the town, a parallelogram was laid out as a public square, and is now our plaza, opposite the Cathedral "Church of the Lady of our Angels." Dwellings were built on three sides of this plaza; half the remaining side was designed for public buildings, and the other half for an open space.

At a short distance from the plaza, and on the low grounds along the river, thirty fields were laid out for cultivation, and water taken from the river for irrigation purposes.

The first houses were adobes, similar to those now standing. We believe many of the buildings now standing in Sonora town were among the first built.

THE MISSIONS.

Sixteen years after the founding of Los Angeles, the third and last Los Angeles county mission, San Fernando, was established in the valley which bears its name. The oldest of these missions, San Antonio, was founded July 14, 1771; the second, San Gabriel, Sept. 8, the same year. The Priests were the power; and the government of the county, as well as of the State, was practically in the hands of the missions.

The first vineyard planted in San Gabriel contained 3,000 vines. It was called *Vina Madre*, "Mother Vineyard," and from it sprung the many vineyards throughout the State.

Padre José Maria Salvedea brought this mission to the zenith of its prosperity. He instituted a thorough system of improvement and ornamentation. Everything under his rule was organized, and this organization was sustained by compulsion. His vigorous rule resulted in the production of large orchards and vineyards, and the exercise of almost every useful industry. His discipline was excessively severe, the lash being a common mode of its expression.

In January, 1832, Don Manuel Victoria, then Governor of California, abdicated, and for some time thereafter Los Angeles was the nominal seat of the Territorial Government. First Echeadria, and afterwards Pio Pico (now a citizen of this city), were appointed Governors by the Mexican authorities.

The early history of the county is exceedingly interesting—a portion of it as thrilling as a romance.

It would appear, to the casual observer of our history, that Los Angeles is an old settled country, when in fact it is a new country, open for a tide of industrious immigrants.

Los Angeles may be said to have sprung into life with the tide of emigration which set in for Southern California since the war. Practically speaking, Southern California, with her grape vines over one hundred years old, and her missions crumbling into decay with old age, is *yet* a new country, with hardly one-fourth of the tillable lands occupied.

RESIDENCE OF J. E. HOLLENBECK, LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES,

Nuestra Senora, Reina de Los Angeles, "Our Lady, Queen of the Angels," the county-seat of the county, the metropolis of Southern California, the railroad center of the State, has a population of 12,000, which will be more than doubled in the next decade. The city is lighted with gas; has an extensive system of water-works and irrigation ditches; has three lines of street cars in operation; has an efficient fire department, a well-regulated police service, and all the machinery of a well-regulated city.

by M
and

EDUCATIONAL.

In educational matters this city ranks second to none in the State, and California bears the enviable reputation of having one of the best public school systems in the United States, and the administration of the system is highly satisfactory. In addition to our complete system of city schools (to which we shall devote more time in a future issue), we have a number of other schools that take high rank in educational matters. St. Vincent College, Sisters' school, and a number of private schools; the University of Southern California, of which we give an engraving on another page, all speak well of the attention paid to the present and future educational wants of the city. Southern California should now have a Normal School, and it is believed that the coming Legislature will locate one here.

We have a Public Library Association, with well appointed rooms, a large library of books, and all the leading magazines and papers of the country; an institution that would do honor to a city of many times the population of this.

We have a full representation of churches, and a number of fine church buildings, and it is easy for any new-comer to find a church with which to identify himself.

Benevolent institutions take care of the unfortunate, with a provident bounty that is not excelled by any city in the country.

The societies of Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, etc., etc., are all well represented.

RAILROADS.

From this city the steel tracks for the iron horse to traverse, extend their arms like the spokes from the hub of a wheel. Extending to the north, connecting with San Francisco, Sacramento, and the cities of the Alta California, and thence across the mountains and plains to Omaha, making connection with the great roads to all parts of the continent. A road extends to the East through Arizona (which is pouring her wealth into this city), through New Mexico (another new field for us), to Kansas City, connecting with the railroad center of the Mississippi, and bringing us two and three days nearer the eastern world.

Roads also extend west to Santa Monica; south to Wilmington and the harbor of San Pedro, connecting with the Pacific Steam Ship Company's line of steamers.

Another goes to the southeast through rich valleys to Anaheim and Santa Ana, and is soon to be extended to San Diego.

Inside of two years, yet another arm will reach in to us from the East, and engine and cars, bearing the talismanic letters, A., T. & S. Fé R. R., will come thundering into the gates of our city.

And here we make the prediction that Los Angeles will be a city of over 30,000 at the taking of the next census.

MANUFACTORIES

Are represented in a woolen mill that has been somewhat cramped for want of means and proper water privileges, but is now in the hands of Mr. B. F. Coulter, a gentleman of ample means, and (if our city will do the right thing as to water-power) will make the woolen factory an institution of the city.

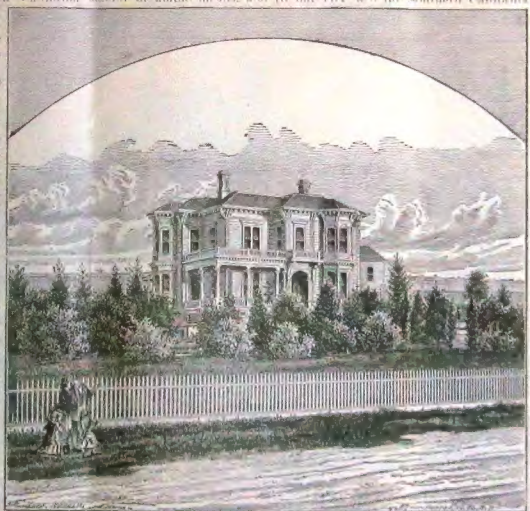
Two breweries furnish the city and county, and are extending their trade into Arizona.

The planing mills of Perry, Woodworth & Co. do an immense business in connection with their extensive lumberyards.

A number of other manufacturing enterprises will claim our attention at another time.

BANKS.

The city is represented by three banks, each of which have ample capital, and are well managed, taking rank with the best financial concerns of the country.



RESIDENCE OF WM. H. PERRY, LOS ANGELES.

HEALTH.

As a health resort, Southern California is considered the great sanitarium for persons with lung affections, throat or bronchial troubles.

Persons who have traveled the world over in search of relief for consumptive tendencies, only found relief when they came here. Members of royal families of the old world have come here, and, in one instance, they have been so greatly benefitted that a book was published, illustrating and telling of our wonderful county. It seems that it was time to drop the worn-out, hackneyed subject of "climate and resources," and go to work. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that the *climate* of Southern California alone, if properly understood by the outside world, would give us a population of wealthy people, who would come here to enjoy living, and gain a new lease of life, and would make this the great winter resort of the United States, and even of portions of the old world.

When that time shall come, our city will be the home of families of wealth, fine residences will be erected, employment for the poor, a home market for our luxuries that can and will be produced in profusion as soon as the demand is created.

CONCLUSION.

Los Angeles has everything to make her a great city. She already is the railroad center, has a shipping port, an extensive agricultural country surrounding, as rich as the valleys of the Nile; the great mineral regions of Southern California, Arizona, Mexico, and New Mexico, at our doors to buy of us everything we can produce, to buy of our wholesale houses, to ship their ores here for reduction as soon as smelting and reduction works shall be erected, and capital will soon find that here is the place to build another Swansea.

We call attention to a brief review of a number of our most enterprising men and firms in another place in this paper.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA. It will only cost you $1.50 for the year, and save you many times that amount.

THE SEMI-TROPIC is the only agricultural and horticultural paper in Southern Cal.

Semi-Tropical Fruits

CITRUS CULTURE.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS AND THOUGHTS ON CITRUS CULTURE, INCLUDING OUR ORANGE TRADE, PAST, PRESENT, AND PROSPECTIVE.

Continued.

WHEN competitive railroads shall have been completed spanning the continent below the snow belt, then a new era will dawn upon us, and our noble fruit will rapidly find its way and be introduced to all portions of our country; and the day is not far distant when orders will come from across the waters of our oceans for whole cargoes of our oranges.

We also enjoy a decided advantage for the successful marketing of our oranges not enjoyed by other citrus-producing countries of the world, in the peculiar and unparalleled keeping qualities of our fruit, and also in the great length of time from the commencement of their ripening to their full maturity. Our oranges commence to ripen and are marketable in December, and they continue to grow richer and more delicious until May, allowing fully six months in which to market our crops. This is a peculiarity and advantage not enjoyed, I believe, by any other known orange-growing country of the world. Our oranges can become fully matured before picking from the tree, and still be in perfect condition in every respect, and when picked ripe will keep long enough to bear transportation to the most remote markets of the world. The Havana, the Florida, the Tahiti, and all other oranges except those grown in California, must be picked green, or in a semi-green condition, to be carried successfully to distant markets. The truth is, our oranges keep sound when, under the same circumstances, theirs would decay. Ours can be ripened on the trees, and will then keep for months, while from other orange-growing districts they must be shipped almost in a green condition, or not at all.

When an orange is picked green, or only partially ripened, it is at the expense of its flavor. When picked unripe they are tough and stringy, or become so, accompanied with a flat, insipid taste, as is always prevalent in the Tahiti oranges in our markets.

The peculiarities of our climate—the nights always cool, the absence of rain for about nine months of the year, and the general dryness of our atmosphere, prepare our oranges by a gradual and natural process, while yet on the tree, for great keeping and shipping qualities.

And then again, in the event of an emergency in the future when prices may rule too low, all our surplus can be most profitably converted into orange wine and brandy, for which there would be an unlimited demand.

As corroborative of these statements in regard to the extraordinary keeping qualities of our oranges, and other points, I now quote from Mr. J. DeHarth Shorb, of San Gabriel, Los Angeles county an extensive pomologist. He says:

"The area upon which this culture can be successfully followed is necessarily limited; the population and consumption in the State and adjoining Territories is rapidly increasing each year; new markets are opened up to us through the energy of the Southern and Central Pacific Railway directory in extending their lines, and therefore I think the consumption will keep pace with the production and sustain the present market price. Another and most important reason to sustain this opinion rests in the fact that on this coast the oranges remain for a period of at least four to six months on the trees after they are matured without decay, thus giving us that period to ship in, while other orange-producing countries are compelled to ship their fruit as soon as it is matured, and very often before; hence the demoralized condition of the orange market in our Eastern cities at certain seasons. While other countries are compelled to gather their entire crop in a very limited time, we can supply the market only as fast as the consumption warrants. Our oranges are remarkable for their good keeping qualities when packed for market. I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Pridham, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. at Los Angeles, for the following statement establishing this fact: 'Eight boxes of oranges were gathered and shipped from my orchard about the last of March, 1875, to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agents in London, Messrs. Eiris & Albin. They were shipped to San Francisco by steamer, thence overland to New York, and from there by steamer to Liverpool, where they arrived in perfect order and condition, not one being decayed, and gave such universal satisfaction that another shipment has been made lately to the same destination, with, I hope, similar results.'"

Two boxes of oranges, selected at random from a lot of Mr. Wolfskill's, were taken

RESIDENCE OF I. W. HELLMAN, LOS ANGELES.

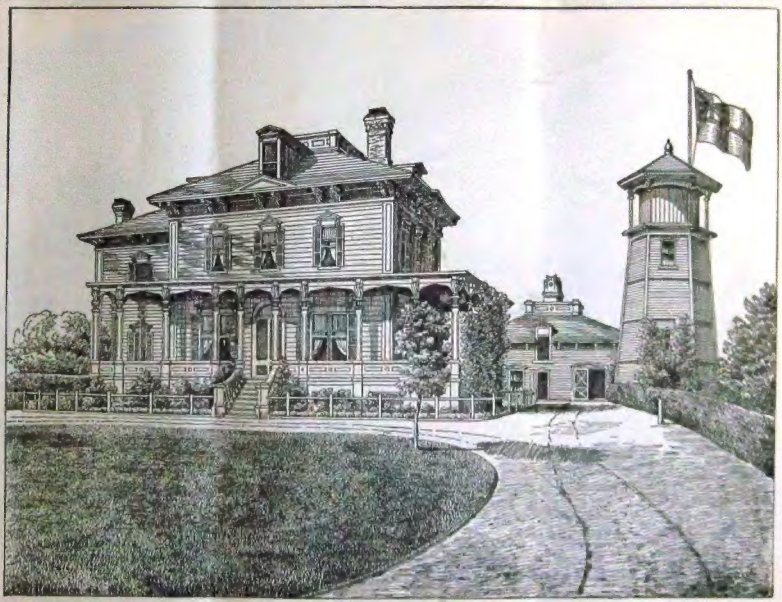
by Mr. Shaw, of this county, to England, and after a passage of seven weeks' duration were found to be in perfect condition, though they had been open and used from during the passage through the tropics.

A San Francisco paper says: "The Tahiti orange crop is later in market than the Los Angeles crop, and arrives at San Francisco in hot weather, in a damaged condition. The business has become quite unprofitable, so much so that California importers propose to abandon the trade. This change in commercial affairs will open the market for about 3,000,000 more oranges from Los Angeles."

there has been much of trial and disappointment, but now that the causes for failure have been clearly ascertained, the outlook for the future is very bright. Wild land, adapted to the orange, costs $10 to $50 per acre; then it has to be cleared. Seedling trees cost from ten cents to $1 each, according to size. The entire cost of bringing an acre into bearing, placed at a very low estimate, is $300. An orange grove requires as much cultivation, and more, than a crop of corn, and as much fertilizing every year as any crop grown. A grove in bearing is a grand good thing. At various points along the St. John's are es-

and most profitable industry in the State."

Now, for our own benefit, let us draw some inferences from the foregoing. With all labor hired, it costs us less than $300 an acre to buy land and bring our orchards into bearing. As most of us do our own ranch work, we reduce the expense materially below these figures. They who have visited Florida, and are in a position to judge, affirm that our orchards receive much stricter care, etc.; also that our trees are freer from disease. Our good groves will produce over 50,000 oranges per acre. Some sections of California are beginning to find to their cost that the whole State is not



RESIDENCE OF N. R. VAIL, LOS ANGELES.

The New York *Observer* of May 8 h has an article on "Orange Culture in Florida," in the course of which some facts and figures are put forth that should contain crumbs of comfort for the weak-kneed of our brethren—those who are nervous on the score of over-production. This article was in the form of a letter from an old resident of the State, now living at San Mateo, on the St. John's river. I cull a few of the items, though, did not want of space forbid, the entire letter were well worth reproducing:

"In the history of the past fifteen years

tablished packing-houses, whose business it is to collect the fruit from the orchardists, box it, and ship it to Northern markets. These packing firms generally buy the fruit on the trees and pick for themselves. At San Mateo they have paid for the fruit on the tree $15 per thousand. A good grove produces 50,000 oranges per acre—profits, $750. The Florida orchardists anticipate a decline in prices in the course of years, but never a lack of market. The culture of oranges in Florida has already increased the value of real estate by many millions, and it bids fair to be the leading

suitable for orange growing. The superior keeping qualities, and the fact that our oranges will stand shipment better than the Florida fruit, are well known. Through the nearing completion of the southern route a vast market is opening to us. The great Mississippi basin, teeming with inhabitants, presents a fair field and small competi i n

In regard to prices obtained for our oranges for a series of years, I again quote from Mr. Shorb:

"By very careful estimates made in 1874, of the crops on an orchard of 436 trees,

309 of which were twelve years old from the seed (the balance being too young to bear), I obtained as a net result, over and above cost of transportation to San Francisco, commissions on sales, etc., $20 50 per tree, or an average of $1,435 per acre.

"I do not claim this amount as an average crop or result, but I do think that with proper care and attention, the average can be made equal to $1,000 per acre on trees of twelve years of age. I have seen trees on our property that have yielded over 3,000 per tree, which, sold at $20 per thousand, would give, per acre, a result of $4,140. The average price for the past five years throughout the county, to those who have shipped their fruit, has been between $20 and $25 per thousand, and the present year the average will likely exceed this sum. I see no reason to doubt but that the market will remain the same for many years to come."

This statement shows what oranges brought in 1874. Mr. Shorb's prediction that the market would remain the same for many years to come has thus far been fully realized and proven. I find from a careful examination of San Francisco prices current for the season of 1877-8, that the average price for Los Angeles oranges has been $22 52 per thousand. In the interim between 1874 and 1880 the price has never averaged less than the above figures, except the season of 1878-9, when prices ruled lower, mainly owing to the smallness of the oranges, caused principally by overbearing.

Mr. Shorb, at the Citrus Fair held in February, 1880, at the thriving colony of Riverside, San Bernardino county, said: "As to profits in the year 1877-8, my own were upwards of $1,000 per acre." This present year—1879-80—prices range from $10 to $60 per thousand, governed by the quality of the fruit, bringing the average price fully up to prices obtained in 1874.

In conclusion, I will say: Nature has done all that could be asked for California in preparing the best conditions for orange growing. Our soil is rich and deep, and easily tiled. It is naturally underdrained, and has but little hardpan to contend with; no trees to remove, no brush or undergrowth to clear away, and no begs to drain, but clean as a prairie, and ready for the plow. Our trees are healthy and vigorous, our fruit of superb quality and good keepers, our trees productive and long-lived, our climate healthy and amply temperate for the most perfect success of the business. Then, our lands are cheap at present. The herd law protects our orchards, without the expense of fencing. Our markets are unlimited, at remunerative prices. What more could we ask, and to what country can our Eastern brethren or our foreign cousins emigrate where the inducements are more inviting, and the chances for success more abundant, than here in this, the sunset-land of beautiful California?

Hundreds of thousands of dollars will come to our country ere long in exchange for our citrus products. We shall then be a prosperous and wealthy people, and our riches will be permanent—better than bank stock, and as good as United States interest-bearing bonds, promising wealth and independence to the frugal, industrious, and enterprising of our people.

BAKER BLOCK, LOS ANGELES.

It is not safe to have too many irons in the fire. When a man tries to catch two rabbits he must needs leave one, and is apt to lose the other.

When a man married a large but very beauty woman some one at the wedding said that he took her by weight and didn't care for the workmanship.

SUBSCRIBE at once for the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA, only $1.50 per year.

Southern California.

TUSTIN CITY.

A THRIVING SETTLEMENT IN THE SANTA ANA VALLEY.

The town-site of Tustin was formerly owned by Mr. C. Tustin, an enterprising and liberal gentleman who, about six years ago, decided to sub-divide and sell it in small lots to settlers who wished to engage in semi-tropical fruit culture. The land proved to be well adapted for this purpose, and was speedily purchased by a class of people who developed the resources of the rich valley in a manner which astonished the old settlers who would probably have told you that the land was only fit for grazing. But the new comers thought otherwise, and ploughed deep and cultivated thoroughly, planted orchards and vineyards, erected handsome cottages, fine residences, church and school buildings, and to-day there is no portion of our county which presents greater attractions, or has a more promising future than Tustin.

To accomplish anything on a barren twenty acre tract in Tustin, or any other portion of Los Angeles county, requires money and hard work for several years. The settlers expended, in many cases, a large portion of their means in laying out their places, and worked almost incessantly, but during a recent visit to some twenty places we failed to find one discontented person.

THE SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The soil is generally a rich loam; but in some places clay predominates. Little irrigation is actually required; but most of the settlers irrigate to a greater or less degree. Every variety of fruit known in temperate and semi-tropical regions thrives luxuriantly, and some of the finest specimens of corn, potatoes, and roots on exhibition at the Los Angeles fair came from Tustin. The whole exhibit from this section was highly creditable, and surprised and delighted visitors. Judge McKee, of the Supreme Court of California, said in the presence of the writer that when he had an opportunity he should visit and thoroughly inspect the region which could produce such a magnificent variety of fruits and cereals, and many other distinguished visitors expressed themselves in a similar manner. The principal articles on exhibition were as follows: pumpkins, grapes, and apples, from Snow & Adams; grapes and apples, from P. Potts; apples, from L. J. Colby; a branch of fine Naval oranges, from J. Lyons; apples, from Homer Judson; quinces and lemons from H. Maxy; Geneva and Lisbon lemons, from Mr. Wilcox; the largest orange ever grown in Los Angeles county, from Mr. Preble; corn, from Messrs. Snow & Adams and several other parties. There was besides a general assortment of roots, grains, beans, etc., showing the capability of the soil for the production of these articles. The credit of collecting the exhibits belongs to Mr. H. K. Snow, who spent several days in boxing and shipping them.

CLIMATE AND LOCATION OF TUSTIN.

Tustin is really a portion of Santa Ana, and does not boast of any extensive mercantile establishments, hotels, or other adjuncts of a town. There are, however, two stores, school-houses, and a postoffice. It is probable that it will have a railroad station shortly, as at present writing it seems likely that the Southern Pacific railroad will be extended from its present terminus at Santa Ana to San Diego, passing near the heart of the settlement.

The climate of Tustin is healthy and agreeable the greater portion of the year; but in the fall and spring there are a few days during which a violent wind sweeps through the Santa Ana valley, at times doing considerable damage. A system of wind-brakes in the shape of trees of the

TEMPLE BLOCK, LOS ANGELES.

proper varieties, planted close together, will in time greatly modify this evil.

TUSTIN'S FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Tustin does not aspire to become a bustling town, but the people believe that they have one of the pleasantest locations for homes to be found in the world. They are not anxious to receive large accessions to their population, but will welcome all deserving new-comers who may desire to cast their lot among them. They are at present a thrifty, enterprising class, who succeed in nearly everything they undertake.

J. C. P.

COUNTY NOTES.

Downey farmers have a bonanza in their poultry yards and dairies.

The cheese-makers at Compton are developing a valuable industry. As a dairy country Compton cannot be excelled.

Some of the finest wheat ever grown in Los Angeles county was produced on the ranch of Mr David Cole, at Cahuenga, during the past season.

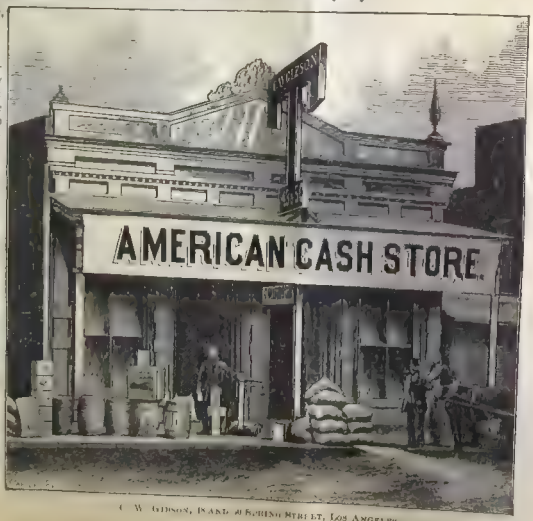
Anaheim wines are steadily gaining in popularity in the East. A letter from a leading merchant of Chicago, in our possession, states that all wines from California find a steadily improving market.

The frosts which have occurred since November 1st have undoubtedly done some damage to our young orange orchards in certain localities, though the injury is by no means permanent. The most experienced of our orchardists inform us that by taking precautions early in the season they greatly modified the effect of the cold blast. A bandage of cornstalks or sacks, bound firmly around the trunks, is of great service, and many ranches, protected by thick rows of eucalyptus and pepper trees, seem to have escaped entirely.

Mr. G. Howland, who resides south of the city, has a piece of land which was formerly strongly impregnated with alkali. He at first believed that it was worthless, but decided to experiment with it. Bearing in mind the fact that soda and potash, when exposed to sunshine and air, lose much of their power, at the commencement of the dry season two years ago he plowed it up and left it to the sun and wind. Just before the rains set in last winter he sowed the whole tract with barley, and was gratified to find that this cereal flourished on the supposed worthless land. He obtained a fine crop, and believes that he has solved the problem of how to treat our alkali lands.

Wilmington during the past four years has had a steady prosperity. The harbor will soon become a priceless boon to our county, and the town a thriving business center.

No one should leave Los Angeles before visiting Santa Ana and its thriving neighboring settlements. The southern end of Los Angeles county is improving with marvelous rapidity.



C. W. GIBSON, 18 AND 20 SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES.

THE GOLDEN FUTURE

BY R. M. WIDNEY.

IN February, 1868, the writer, then a resident of one of the middle counties, called upon a merchant from Los Angeles who was on business in San Francisco. The object of the call was to ascertain facts as to the then condition of Los Angeles county, and its future. The picture painted by that merchant, though an old resident, was uninviting in the extreme. Said he, "It is a small place, mostly hills, very little pasture, dry ground only fit for stock, and hardly fit for that; no cultivation except on one or two small places of two or three hundred acres where water can be had for irrigation. The water is all taken up, and no more land can be irrigated. The place is overdone and will go down again. A few oranges are raised in the city, but they cannot be raised any other place. Dry years kill off all the stock, and the place is of no account."

Such I found to be the general opinion of Los Angeles in 1868. However, I took the steamer, and, passing Los Angeles, went to San Diego. There was no town there; it was before the excitement arose as to that place. Returning, I ventured to stop in Los Angeles to look around and see how the country was. Riding out from the seaport, Wilmington, I found that the country consisted of table, or mesa land, undulating hills, level valley and high, rugged mountains in the distance. There were about 500,000 acres of table land and undulating hills; about 300,000 of valley lands. These lands were covered with a rank, rich growth of wild clover, alfilaria, malva and mustard. The crop would have averaged, over the 800,000 acres, at least two tons to the acre. The clover and alfilaria were over two feet high; the mustard from ten feet to fifteen feet high. The soil was a deep, rich, sandy loam; the warm sun from a cloudless sky, sent its life-giving rays upon the landscape of semi-tropical luxuriance. "This is a grand country, this is the finest and richest large body of land I have ever seen; the agricultural possibilities of this place are grand," I exclaimed to the person with me, who was then a resident of several years in the county.

With a look of surprise, incredulity, and pity, mixed, he said: "This is not an agricultural county; farmers cannot do anything here. This is a dry place; nothing can be raised here without irrigation; farmers would starve to death; this year there is a rank growth on account of heavy rains; but this does not often occur." I said to him: "Here is the rank growth of this year; there stand the dead stalks of an equally rich growth of last year; there, in broken fragments, lie the stalks of a similar growth of the preceding year; and over the ground under these is the decomposing matter from the previous years; and in that wash, cut to the depth of several feet, is exposed the decomposed vegetable matter, mixed with earth, showing that for long centuries past nature has been growing luxuriant crops of vegetation. Where nature can raise such magnificent crops of weeds, man can raise any crop of grain which has in it no more water nec[illegible] green growth than the weeds, *provided* man puts in the grain under the same favorable circumstances that nature puts in the seed of the weeds; that is, he must plant the seed before the rains fall, and thus get the whole benefit of the rain-fall. Get eastern farmers in here, and see what can be done."

"Well, maybe there is something in that," he replied.

At that time Los Angeles city and county imported from San Francisco all of its butter, breadstuffs, vegetables, and fruit; also, nearly all of its grain, cured meats, eggs.

Outside of live stock and wool, the

LUMBER YARD OF JACKSON KERCKHOFF & CO., LOS ANGELES

county could not have loaded one train of cars a year with produce. The inhabitants, some 10,000 in number, bewailed the general dilapidation, and helplessly did nothing.

Such was the past. A new class of men came upon the scene—men who knew how to handle the rich virgin soil. Two [illegible] years have gone by, and over twenty towns and villages dot the plains, all within an area of forty miles square. A thousand farms and orchards cover the valley and hills. Without irrigation, a large part of the farmers are harvesting luxuriant crops of small grain and corn from land that in 1868 was supposed to be unfit for farming, simply because a river of water could not be run over it.

Railroads extend from Los Angeles city west 12½ miles to Santa Monica, on the ocean shore; south 24 miles to Wilmington harbor; southeast 40 miles to Santa Ana, north 396 miles to San Francisco, there connecting with all the railroads of California, and, by means of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, with the railroad system of the United States. The Southern Pacific Railroad extends East from Los Angeles through Arizona and New Mexico, and connects with the Atchison and Topeka Railroad, making connection below the snow belt with all the railroads of the Southern and Northern States. It will be seen that five railroads radiate from Los Angeles city through the fertile portions of the county, connecting with the commerce of the nations over the ocean, and connecting with the commerce of the United States by two lines of railroad. This system of transportation makes us a commercial center, and furnishes a market for all our products. During the year 1880 Arizona consumed nearly the entire produce of this county. Over [illegible] per month in agricultural products were shipped to that market. These mining regions are rapidly developing, and a vast population is settling, for mining purposes, in the barren mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. This increasing population will consume all of our surplus products. Last year the people of Los Angeles received San Francisco prices for all products, at their doors. The debts of the people were reduced over one-half on the average, and large numbers paid out entirely.

While in 1868 one train of cars could have carried our surplus agricultural products, in 1880 from two to three trains per day were largely loaded with the rewards of agriculture.

All grain, from barley, wheat, and corn, up to the northern fruits and semi-tropical fruits, grow here. A pork-packing establishment last year and to [illegible] purchased and used all the hogs raised in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties, and then did not have enough. This establishment produced such a fine quality of hams and other meat that it could not supply the demand, and was compelled to stop for want of material.

To sum up the whole financial situation in a few words, the producer can realize heavier yields per acre, with less cost of production, with a better market, at good or higher prices than any other place in the United States.

In education the common schools are well supplied with fine teachers. The University of Southern California, opened in October last, is prepared to give as complete an education as can be had.

The Churches are well represented with good congregations and suitable places of worship.

Socially, there is to be found here as refined and cultured a class of people as are in any part of the country. In fact, for a few years past the most energetic and successful people from other localities have been coming here in large numbers, they well seeing the fine future prospect. On this account the society here will go far above the average in most other places.

As to health, any person who comes here in a condition of health not beyond recovery will build up as far as the recuperative power in him will act, while all can have a

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES.

new lease of life, shorter or longer, as their individual cases may be. All must die. So here all sooner or later must pay the debt of nature. But of this place it can be said that the day of demise is carried for each further into the future.

There is no rigor of climate either of cold or heat. The vital forces are not consumed in a struggle with the external cir-

Fig. 1—Young Plant.

cumstances. This leaves the vital energy of each person to be consumed in mental and physical labor. My observation has been that each person accomplishes from ten to twenty per cent. more in results, by

Fig. 2—Young Plant at the Comp[illegible]

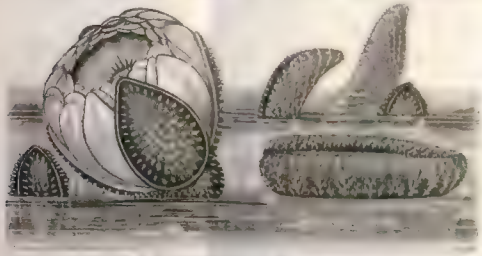


Fig. 3—Opening Bud and Y[illegible]

reason of this condition of climate, here than in any other place.

The outlook for the future of Los Angeles was never more flattering, and never had a firmer foundation for permanence.

To all who contemplate a change of residence I would say, come and see. If, after looking over the situation, you are not satisfied, then do not stay here, but pass on to the place that suits you best, for you will most likely fail in any place where you do not see success.

VICTORIA REGIA.

CROWNING GLORY OF WATER LILY HOUSE, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IN this number of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA, we present our readers with a descriptum and illustrations of the most beautiful and rare of all aquatic plants.

It is exceedingly difficult of cultivation, and even in its home seems to find few congenial localities, at least it is so [illegible] seen that travelers are often compelled to go hundreds of miles out of their course to see it in its native *habitat*.

The first plant grown in the United

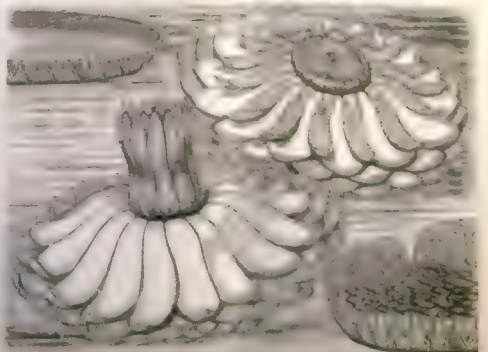


Fig. [illegible]

RAIN SIGNS.

(Los Angeles Republican.)

Having been in the country over twenty years, and been as observant as others of the signs of the times, we think our opinion is as good as any man's, and as other prophets don't seem to hit it very correctly, we have thought it best to relieve the overstrained anxiety of the general public and make a few statements in our own way for the benefit of those who wish to plow and sow. So then, firstly, when clouds begin to gather, rain may be looked for. We have history for this. It was so in the days of Noah. Secondly, should rain fall on or before the fifth of any month, it will certainly be known on or before the tenth of the same month. Thirdly, if the season has been a remarkably dry one, and the evaporation been great, and if rain didn't occur in October, November, December, or January, it may be looked for (anxiously) in the same months of the following year. We place great confidence in this latter rule, as we have watched closely since 1857, and in all the years intervening between then and now we have had one kind of weather or another. Fourthly, if the rain fall of any season has been excessively large, and the moisture was as two is to three or more, and the showers continued to fall damply for a month later than usual, and the barley lodged and rusted, and the corn grew rank and tall, and the streets got dusty after the rain quit, rain may be reasonably expected on or about the fourth Tuesday in January following the first Monday in December, sooner or later. A '49er gave us this latter receipt. He mined on the Yuba, and dammed it many a time because of the small superabundance of water that came, like the wind, "when it listeth." Now the farmer can tell when to plow and sow.

Messrs. McKinley Bros., who have an extensive and thriving nursery south of the city, have received a letter from Jno. Britton, a box manufacturer of San José, stating that the pear crop of that section was last season almost totally destroyed by the coddling moth. Our fruit growers must bestir themselves, and not let this pest spread throughout Los Angeles county.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Sixty-one thousand three hundred and twelve emigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the month of October.

NAUDIN WAREHOUSE, LOS ANGELES.

Mr. C. R. Workman, who resides on Lemon street, presented us recently with several of his Eureka lemons, grown from imported stock. The fruit seems excellent, has a thin rind, with no perceptibly bitter taste, and it will undoubtedly become a very popular variety with those who are about to set out semi-tropical orchards.

You can generally tell by the looks of a man's place whether he takes SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA or any other good horticultural or agricultural magazine. If the weeds are five feet high in his front yard, the fences in ruins, his fruit trees unpruned and uncared for, and his children clad in rags, you may safely conclude—nay, you can positively assert—that he believes that it does not pay to read. If his place is in good order, and he has a neat bank account, you will find his table well stocked with papers, his children well educated, and a general air of prosperity over all his possessions.

The Vineyard.

COST OF A VINEYARD.

SAN MARINO, Dec. 6, 1880.

EDITORS SEMI-TROPIC: In answering your inquiry as to the cost of establishing a vineyard I shall endeavor to give you in detail such estimates as may be relied on where the work is to be done by contract.

Plowing twice before planting, at $2 per acre	$4 00
Harrowing and pulverizing the same	5 00
Cuttings (1,000 vines, 6 feet apart) per acre	5 00
Planting, per acre	2 00
Two plowings after planting, at $1 50 per acre	3 00
Cultivation and final pulverization, 50 cts per acre	50
Total cost, end of the first year	$15 00

Second Year.

Pruning, per acre	1 00
Plowing twice, $1 50 per acre each	3 00
Cultivation twice 50 cts per acre each	1 00
Hoeing near the vine, $1 per acre	1 00
Total cost, second year	$6 00

Third Year.

Pruning the vines and removing wood, $2 50 per acre	2 50
Plowing twice, $1 50 per acre each	3 00
Cultivation twice, 50 cts. per acre each	1 00
Hoeing near the vines, $1 50 per acre	1 50
Total cost, third year	$8 00

In the fourth year the expenses of pruning and removing the wood from the vineyard will be increased one dollar more, or to $3 50 per acre, all the other expenses remaining the same as during the third year.

From the fourth year on the expenses will be as charged to the fourth year's cultivation, etc., plus the cost of picking and delivering the grapes. This cost, of picking the grapes, per acre, can scarcely be approximately given with any degree of exactness as I find [illegible] enormously from year to year, according to the quantity of grapes produced.

In Napa [illegible] have been let some years ago, at a price of $20 per acre, covering the entire cost of pruning, cultivation, picking, and delivering the grapes at convenient distances from the vineyards. I can see no reason why this price cannot be always assumed as the total cost all over the State where all the conditions are similar to our own.

You will observe I have made no estimates for the cost of irrigation, as this charge again will vary so widely, according to character of soil and price of water, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to give any reliable figures thereon.

It should always be borne in mind, in making estimates of the cost of cultivation of all the different productions of our country, that the character of the soil is always an important factor in increasing or lessening such costs. Every practical man who has handled a plow, or who has carefully observed others plowing, knows that the [illegible] its friability or toughness depends, often times makes a difference in its cost of cultivation of from 50 to 100 per cent.

I believe this answers all the questions you have asked, but should I have omitted anything, will cheerfully supply the omissions. Respectfully yours,

J. DE BARTH SHORB.

[illegible]

The ancients used to say of a certain kind of man that he was a man of [illegible]. The expression left the matter a little indefinite, as no one could tell exactly what metal was meant. The moderns are a bit more explicit, and say clearly that a certain man is a man of brass.

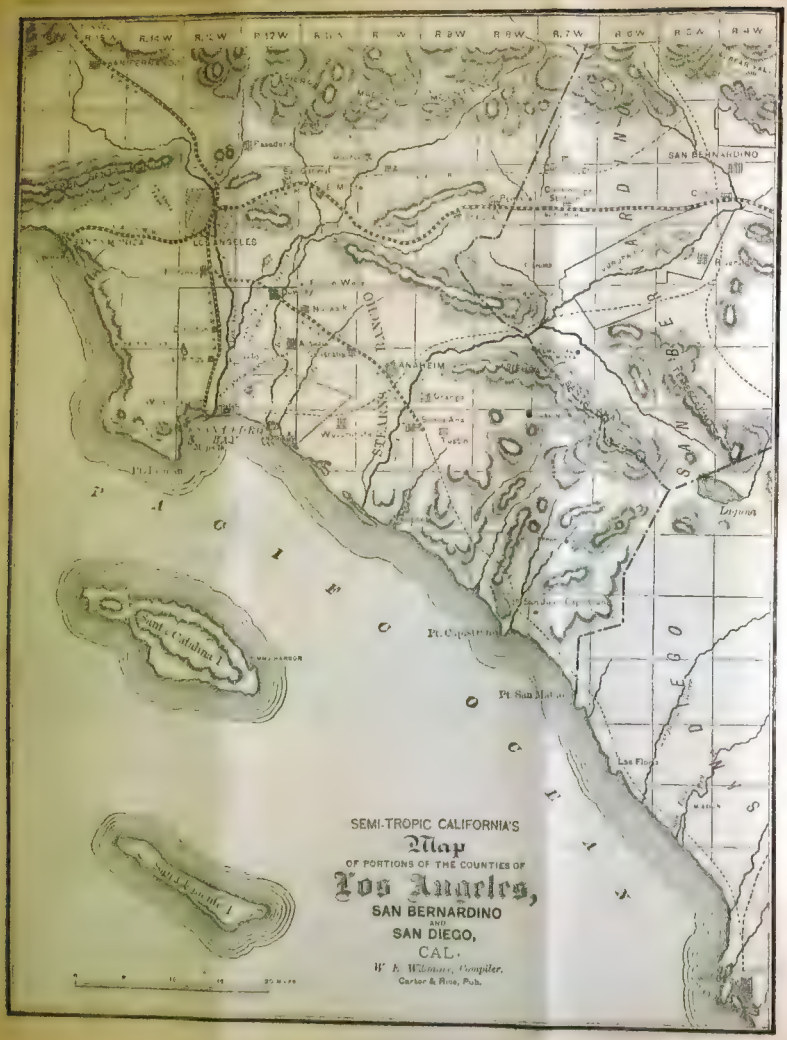
One of the gentlemen who purchased a medical certificate of "Dr." Buchanan declared, after a three months' course, that he was quite able to cure a child of any disease, and that in three months more he hoped to be able to do the same for a full-[illegible]

Mr. T. E. Walker, lately of Arizona, has purchased twenty acres of Capt. Stanley's ranch, south of the city. He is making extensive improvements, and in time will have one of the pleasantest homesteads in the [illegible]

Mr. J. R. Millard, who resides on the mesa land bordering on Pico street, finds that plateau well adapted to the growth of semi-tropical fruits. His orange trees, although entirely unprotected, escaped all damage, and even the tender lime was spared.

[illegible] rosasia. It will only cost you $1 50 for the year, and save you many times that amount.

[illegible] and horticultural paper in Southern [illegible]


SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA'S
Map
OF PORTIONS OF THE COUNTIES OF
Los Angeles,
SAN BERNARDINO
AND
SAN DIEGO,
CAL.
W. E. Wilmore, Compiler.
Carter & Rice, Pub.
SAN BERNARDINO
LOS ANGELES
ANAHEIM
STEARNS RANCHO
Pt. Capistrano
Pt. San Mateo
Las Flores
Laguna
Santa Catalina I.
Santa Clemente I.
PACIFIC OCEAN
R. 14 W
R. 12 W
R. 12 W
R. 9 W
R. 8 W
R. 7 W
R. 6 W
R. 4 W

Department.

N. C. CARTER, ... MANAGER.

THE immigration work so successfully carried on by the SEMI-TROPIC last year, will be one of the special features of our paper during 1881. N. C. Carter will have charge of this department, and that means business, as every one knows Carter is heart and soul in favor of settling up our vacant lands, that he knows how to bring people out here by fair representations, and that the people he does induce to make their homes with us will be honorable and respected citizens among us.

We bespeak the continued co-operation of our citizens, knowing that the work done so far shows for itself, and that our future depends upon the cultivation of the fertile lands now laying idle in Southern California.

AT HOME.

One year ago, when we commenced the publication of the SEMI-TROPIC, we were compelled to go to San Francisco to do our printing, the facilities at home not being adequate.

To-day we are at home, this number being printed and finished complete by the enterprising printing house of Messrs Yarnell, Caystile & Mathes, and shows for itself what can be done in the art preservative.

This number contains more fine wood engravings than ever before contained in any magazine or paper published and printed on this coast.

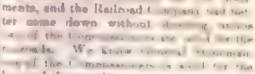
To print wood cuts in an artistic manner requires special facilities and fine work that few printing establishments in the United States even attempt. It certainly speaks well for the enterprise of our home printers of the *Mirror* that they are able to produce so fine a work as we present this month.

Mr. C. H. Edwards, the pressman on this issue, earns the reputation of an artistic printer. The work of printing engravings is considered the graduating point of every accomplished pressman, and Mr. Edwards shows he is master of his trade.

"You can never wear those boots out," said a shoemaker. "Then I don't want them," replied the customer, "do you suppose I want boots to wear in the house?"

Since Mr. Stanford, of the Central and Southern Pacific Railways, was before the Railroad Commissioners, and assumed that the roads he represented were chartered by the United States Government, and were therefore not subject to State control, and hence that the Railroad Commissioners had no right or power to establish for them a schedule of freights and fares, the San Francisco *Chronicle* has been going for him and his roads. The *Chronicle* says: "Mr. Stanford's statement is so at variance with the almost universal opinion of the public as to invest with great interest anything shedding such light as will be regarded as positive or conclusive upon that subject. The provision in the present Constitution making it mandatory upon the Commissioners to adopt such a schedule leaves those officers no discretion in the matter. Under their oath, they must obey the plain and explicit requirements of the fundamental law. They must adopt a schedule, and the well known demands of the people require at the hands of the Commissioners a heavy reduction from the present exorbitant rates. To this feeling more than to all other causes is attributable the heavy majority by which the new Constitution was adopted at the polls. It was this potential and prominent feature of that instrument which caused the railroads to present a combined resistance against its adoption which menaced its success. The people had for years complained of the oppressions and exactions of the railroads. Time after time they had, without success, appealed to their representatives in the Legislature for redress. Bill after bill had been defeated by means at once humiliating to the people and degrading to the corporations. Finally, despairing of removing these oppressive monopolies from the position of master of the people to the proper one of servant, the people determined to create, through the fundamental law, a Commission springing directly from themselves, and clothed with plenary power to do what their representatives in the Legislature had constantly failed to perform—reduce the tariff on freights and fares on the various railroads of the State to such an extent as to make production in the interior profitable to the producer, instead of permitting the transporter to swallow up all the profits in carrying the produce to market. It was this feeling among the people which inserted the provision for a Railroad Commission in the Constitution, and it was the spirit of defiant and insulted justice which made that but irrevocable through the mandate of fundamental law. Being thus mandatory, the Commission must obey it. To fail to do so would not only clothe Commissioners with the foul taint of dishonor which now hangs, and will forever hang, over the names of legislators who proved recreant to their pledges made to the people, but would probably eventuate in an impeachment which, because of the fact that the Commission is perform a plain and imperatively duty, would not fail to be successful and work their removal. It would be for the Commissioners to consider for themselves whether or not these demands are consistent with the State of United States courts, their duty is to comply with their oath by obeying the law."

The *Chronicle* also publishes the articles of association of these roads, wherein they say: "On the 12th day of August, 1873, was duly incorporated and organized under the laws of the State of California, a corporation. The *Chronicle* then lays the foundation, and the Railroad Commissioners are called to the matter come down without dissenting voices, and the Commissioners are called to the roads. We know nothing of Stanford, nor of the Commissioners, and for the law and the people.



THE correspondence of the SEMI-TROPIC for 1880, in answering thousands of inquiries, amounts to [illegible] postal cards. It has required a great deal of work and a great amount of postage stamps to answer so many questions.

We will answer as far as possible all communications hereafter through this column, the others to be answered by letter, consequently the correspondence department of our paper for 1881 will be a prominent feature. Send in your questions.

FINE CHICKENS.

Chas. P. Jillson's pen of Plymouth Rocks, headed by the cockerel pictured, "Los Angeles Chief," an importation from the yards of Keefer, Chicago, Ill., are fine birds. The latter was the winner of the first prizes at the great poultry show in Chicago last year, and is believed to be by far the finest cockerel on this coast, and not excelled in the United States. Mr. Jillson paid many dollars for him, and he ought to be a mine of wealth. Jillson's brown Leghorns are said to be the finest in the country. We know from experience that his word about his stock and eggs for hatching is always true—more than can be said of another chicken dealer not a thousand miles away. Mr. Jillson [illegible] to hatch any eggs given him according to the guide rule. See the advertisement of which means the business, and means just what he says.

Plants grown in the dark become colorless and weak, and while they have plenty of light and noise in their world the denser and darker, even though they are [illegible] surrounded. The lesson we learn from this teaches us to always grow, not only sunlight, but also fresh air at every possible opportunity.

The Climate.

SOME RANDOM REFLECTIONS UPON THE WEATHER

BY GEO. C. SWAN, SAN DIEGO.

Now that Zero has been been felt, and the gentle zephyrs have been blowing storms, gales, and destruction on the other side of the Rockies—your correspondent feels like making, for your Christmas number, a thanksgiving theme of the mild and genial season Southern California has enjoyed.

With the exception of one or two cold waves during the winter, nipping tender shoots and trees in some sections, and a wind storm or two, prostrating a few trees, in the vicinity of Anaheim, we cannot chronicle any further damage or disturbance during the entire year. The lowest point indicated here by the signal service thermometer was 32°.

If we were all, like Macauley, of remarkable memory and large experience, it would not be necessary to make a comparison of our delightful seasons; but while ninety-nine one-hundredths of us are like little children, requiring "line upon line and precept on precept," governed somewhat by the feelings of the moment, it becomes proper to remind those of us who have been croaking about our weather to bear in mind that although the season was abnormal, Southern California was better off during last year than the much celebrated winter resorts of Southern Europe; thirty-six times better off, as regards storms, than all the balance of the United States; thirty times better off than a portion of the Southern States and all the Northern States in regard to cold and wind storms, and infinitely better off than the warmer Southern States in regard to thunder storms and tornadoes. Only those who have witnessed the storms of Florida and the lower Mississippi can testify to the fearfulness of their thunder storms.

We thank Dr. Grigg, in his able article recently published in your monthly, for calling attention to the fact of our exemption from such storms, and regret that he did not emphasize it more strongly. We do not wonder at the remark of one who had witnessed such storms in all their severity—the late Prof. Agassiz. When speaking to the people here, he said that "they ought to lift up both hands and thank God for being in the zone of calms." He struck a key note for Southern California which should resound throughout the length and breadth of the land. Read the accounts of the storms, hurricanes, and tornadoes ranging from Maine to Florida, and from Minnesota to Louisiana, as published in the Eastern papers. Look at the long list of shipwrecks along the whole coast of the Atlantic. See the unprecedented number of disasters upon Lakes Erie and Michigan, not only once, but once a month for two months in succession. Then say if this remark of Prof. Agassiz should not be emblazoned along the highways and posted over the doors of every house in the land?

A zone of calms! Think of it, ye dwellers in the paths where tornadoes laugh at overturned houses, uprooted trees, and fair fields devastated!

A zone of mild weather! The highest point reached, as reported by the signal service, 84°! Think of it, ye denizens of a frozen zone, imprisoned within walls of wood, brick and stone, rebreathing the fetid atmosphere of depleted oxygen!

We have been complaining of the slight cool weather which we have experienced, and yet my memory fails to recall a whole day but that a convalescing invalid might have spent some part of it out of doors. The nights are cool, requiring warm blankets to sleep in comfort, and not one night can be mentioned during the whole year but that one or two blankets were necessary, and during a residence of over seven years only one night has been found when one blanket was uncomfortable—a ratio of one to 2,600. What a luxury some of those nights would have been to a Cincinnatian, a Louisvillian, or a citizen of St. Louis, where we have known thirty nights in succession with the thermometer in the nineties.

To-day—a fair sample of December's early-winter day—with coat off, we have picked olives from a tree in the garden. Part of this article has been written with door and window open, and the thermometer 65 in the shade.

A letter from one of Ohio's favorite sons last season, dated at Paris, who had previously spent a winter in Southern California, and whose family desired to see Europe, reported the winter resorts of Southern Europe so cold that the whole party were obliged to go to Africa to get warm. One of Chicago's prominent men said, last winter when complaints of cold weather were being made, "This is delightful; if you have no cooler weather than this I shall be satisfied." He returned home, but two invalid members of his family remain, and are doing well.

Two prominent railroad men spending part of last winter here, who had wintered in Southern Europe, preferred Southern California.

By as much as the climate of Southern California is preferable in a normal condition, when floods, snow, and storms abound elsewhere, by so much more will it be preferable in an abnormal condition, when general disturbances occur, when the planets

LANDSCAPE BLOCK, LOS ANGELES.

[illegible]

make a near approach, and when sun-spots portend unusual limitation.

We wonder why so many living in the cold of the north, who are able to make the trip, prefer to remain housed up during the winter, when the genial sunshine of this section is broad enough to afford warmth and health to every one.

And now that the route below the snow

[illegible]

line will soon be completed, and, we trust, a lower rate of fare inaugurated, a new era will dawn upon our favored section, where the snow-bound citizen of the Eastern States may make the trip in comfort, view new scenes, and be refreshed and invigorated by the breezes of the grand old Pacific.

WOOL.

There would [illegible] wool if there were enough of the [illegible] product [illegible] market [illegible]. There is, perhaps, [illegible] industry that [illegible] well for at least the next [illegible] growing. [illegible] are assured. [illegible]

[illegible] clip at very high figures, while wool growers are in many places in no hurry to close bargains, preferring to wait for still better [illegible]. With the [illegible] increasing demand for wool in this country and the present great inadequacy of the home production, all enterprising men can

[illegible]

Subscribe for [illegible], $1.50 per annum.

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LANKERSHIM BLOCK, LOS ANGELES

[illegible]

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We wonder why so many living in the cold of the north, who are able to make the trip, prefer to remain housed up during the winter, when the genial sunshine of this section is broad enough to afford warmth and health to every one.

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WOOL.

There would be a [illegible] just now in wool if there were [illegible] product in the market to supply the demand. There is perhaps [illegible] agricultural industry that is likely to pay as well for at least the next [illegible] as wool growing. For the coming season high prices are assured. All over the country [illegible]

[illegible]

manufacturers [illegible] clip at very high figures, while wool growers are in many places in no hurry [illegible] [illegible] prices later on. With the [illegible] increasing demand for wool in this country and the present great [illegible] home production, all enterprising men [illegible]

[illegible] creasing demand [illegible]

New Yorker.

[illegible] SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA, [illegible] cts. $1.50 per annum.

RIVERSIDE AND ARLINGTON.

THIS enterprising colony has been enjoying a continuous boom for more than a year. Lands have rapidly advanced in value—the reason is apparent. The area in which citrus culture can be successfully cultivated is but limited. Here at a first cost of one hundred dollars per acre land can in three years be made to produce as much per acre annually. In five years from $300 to $500 per acre is the product when planted in grapes for raisins, apricots or oranges—no longer is the immigrant subjected to cost by experiment but by using the knowledge dearly learned by others he can make no mistake and virtually has a sure thing. This season Shugart & Waite realized $425 an acre for their grapes on the vines and the manufacturer expects to realize $100 an acre for the labor of picking and curing—over and above all costs of shipping, packing commissions, etc.

Riverside oranges last year sold in the San Francisco market from $35 to $60 a thousand against all competition. It is estimated that the orange crop this year will realize from $25,000 to $30,000. The Riverside Fruit Packing Co. have this year paid $40,000 for canning fruits etc. The Raisin crop will not produce less than $45,000 this year.

Here is an opening for capitalists or for men of small means. The water is abundant, the soil rich and adapted to the most profitable of all farming, the citrus fruits. In less than five years settlers have the sure foundations laid for an independent fortune. The climate is the best in the State for pulmonary difficulties, asthma, etc.

Surveys are now being made for the Southern California Pacific R. R. Co., for the line running from San Diego to San Bernardino. It is confidently expected that the route will be located through the entire length of this valley. By all means let intending settlers visit this most successful colony and see the barren waste of 1870 made into the luxurious semi-tropical garden of 1880 by a combination of soil, climate, water, muscle and capital.

In agriculture there are any amount of theories, but there are many more facts; these have to be dug out of the soil; but theories can be spun in an arm-chair.

FLUME—RIVERSIDE LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY.

THEN AND NOW.

BY MRS. M. W. WINTON.

THE many attractions and charms of Southern California have been written and sung from the Atlantic to the Pacific these many years, and it has passed into one of the luxuries of eastern life to bring into its possibilities a winter here occasionally, in which to bathe weary, care-worn brows in its life-giving sunshine and invigorating sea breezes. To the invalid, albeit near the haven of rest, it is the utopia of restless longing, where he can gather strength for the out-going forces of life. All this, despite the many croaking disparagements of souls, to whom Heaven will hardly equal their requirements, is true, and more than true, to those whose homes have lain in this sunny land. Every year witnesses a closer fealty, a more clinging attachment, and that is the highest compliment to be paid to any country. And yet, with all this love of our bright homes, we have seen dark, lowering clouds, threatening to settle over its brightness and promise. There are always thorny paths in pioneer life for tender feet, and it is largely these who have trod these new ways; its hopeful treasures, its wonderful beauty, appealed strongly to the æsthetic nature, and made them the last to give up a land of so many attractions. It has long been conceded that for ideal homes, the material was nowhere more perfectly to be found than below the 35th parallel, responding so surely to the hand of taste and culture.

We passed, years ago, in our drives, in process of erection, a simple cottage, quaint in design, and wholly inexpensive, and we said: "Here is growing a new home." In another month we saw that cottage again, and the home was there, the household goods were set in place, the Lares and Penates were enshrined; there were draperies at the windows, and screens for them and the doors. "Security and order will dwell there," we said; and then we knew that vines, and shrubbery, and bright flowers would soon follow. These are the natural outgrowth of a pure, refined taste, and when we saw that home again there were draperies of vines fringing the porches and eaves, the German Ivy had clambered everywhere, and Tropæolums and Convolvulus

had planned an ambitious campaign to mount skyward, until the rough exterior had become a bright, glowing picture, a rest and a stimulant at once to every beholder. I learned to know the inmates of that cottage, their hopes and their needs; more faith than experimental knowledge, perhaps; and, after a time came shadows and disappointment. The ordinary produce of the farm brought slow and uncertain returns; freights consumed the profits; the years were not always fully favorable; squirrels and gophers were slow in reading their death warrants; gilt-edged butter failed to bring gilt-edged prices; fowls were clamorous for prolonged vacations, and persisted in taking them when eggs were highest, and chickens grew strangely absent at roll-call; and so the shadows settled lower and lower, darkening the hearts of our cottage friends.

The pomological future was slow in its approach, but sure; the orchard was leaf by leaf growing apace, unmindful of the price of corn and potatoes, and unremunerative returns and unsatisfactory balances. Sunshine and shower, dewy mornings, and glowing moontides distilled for the hearth's alembic and chemistry, and nature worked silently all their forces for the development of these leafy avenues. Every year drew the arches nearer together, stretching out longingly toward completeness and fruitfulness. Then came the bloom and bountiful promise, enlivening the darkest hour before the dawn, this hope which had spanned the household like a bow of promise, became a fruition,—a surety that in the future time should come no more days of financial pressure, for out of this abundant return should come full supply for every possible need.

The dwellers in this southern land will know this for no fancy sketch, but an o'er true tale, and its duplicates are legion. Now, this disheartening exodus from the old paths is well nigh over, and for those who follow there lies a plain path; the thorns which have lined it, and goaded their predecessors, are swept away. Now, only vigilance is wanted lest the developing treasures be injured by their natural enemies; an eternal vigilance is always the price of success everywhere and anywhere.

The days of slipshod farming and neglected orchards, which their owners proclaim, with a martyred air, "don't pay," are over. No; of course they "don't pay." We should lose our respect, deep as it is for any production of nature, that would "pay" [illegible] Our respect would wax higher if all abused and neglected orchards, vineyards, and gardens would follow the example of Jonah's gourd,—lie down and die, wither up at once. These slow martyrdoms are so painful [illegible] to enter our thriftless neighbor's gates and aid these hopeless, stunted growths to a speedier quietus than nature gives. It is only a painful type of the moral and mental condition of the owner. We never [illegible] such disgraceful belongings. When we are told that orchards do not pay, we know one or two things: either the above description is its legitimate label, or there has been planted unprofitable varieties of fruit, and on the wrong soils. In either case a radical change is necessary; this coming season, with its abundant promise of seed time and harvest, should witness such grafting and budding, and thorough overhauling of orchards in Southern California as its sunny skies have never looked upon. Most of them want what old Aunt Dinah, in Uncle Tom's Cabin, used to give her kitchen when it reached a like pass, a thorough "clarin' up." Every individual neglected trunk wants a complete cleansing with [illegible] additions in the way of carbolic acid, naphtha, etc., that the owner fancies; all are good. Only get it thoroughly done [illegible] not be reached in a day), as far up in the larger branches as possible; then fasten a [illegible] and watch the result. The early riser, as well as the early [illegible] or codling moth, or whatever shape of evil it comes in, and their name is given.

[illegible] than it is of the faithful orchardist. And [illegible] orchard a [illegible] to end or graft [illegible] A

[illegible]

good cat is always better than a cat of a good kind."

In a small apricot orchard we wot of, there are several trees always bearing an average of 200 lbs. per tree, albeit standing too close together, interlacing their branches, at seven years of age. These are unnamed, but none the less is it a good place for grafts and buds. The fruit resembles closely the Royal, though the record of some orchards go much higher for individual trees, and full years. The product of 24 others was sold at the cannery here for $212. These trees stand on less than one-fourth of an acre, and was considered only a fair yield, as the excess of moisture in this county (where no irrigation is practiced) is not considered favorable for either nuts or fruit. We have better crops of both at 10 to 12 inches of rain than above that amount. We saw, in Alameda, one of the few very productive apricot orchards in that vicinity; the variety was the Royal, with 400 Moorparks interspersed; these bore lightly; the remainder of the orchard was injured on the outer rows by a hedge of Eucalyptus, and these apricots being smaller in size were dried. The crop, over 150 tons, was sold at $11,000

The unlimited demand for this fruit from all parts of the world, especially its use so freely in navy and whaling fleets, as an anti scorbutic, render it one of our most promising industries, both for canning and drying. No disease as yet has appeared, or enemy attacked it seriously, and with intelligent care it will doubtless prove a wonderful gift to Southern California. We on the northern line are talking of planting hedges of Olives, perhaps ten feet apart, for wind brakes. At this distance, we shall get some fruit from our hedge, and by trimming low will secure all the protection desirable, though we are not often liable to severe winds. We still want immunity from them as nearly perfect as possible, and more rank growing trees draw too heavily on the moisture. Many young orchards will be put out here this season, at least as many as can get trees, of apricots, prunes, plums, olives, Bartlett pears, and walnuts. The nurserymen of the State we find hardly ready for the large demand for these fruits which this season's experience have proved so salable for canning purposes.

A cow should be as well fed when dry as when giving milk. She should now increase in flesh, so that she may be able to give a greater flow of milk when milking time comes. To feed a dry cow on poor hay, or even think that straw is good enough, is poor policy, and the loss will show itself in the milk pail. Feed the cows well all the time.

W. B. West, of San Joaquin county, has sold, this year, 400 tons of grapes, produced on 26 acres of land, which averaged 15 tons to the acre. The two vines comprised in the sale were the Mission and the Black Prince. It is understood that the average price brought was $17 a ton.

Viticultural.

OUR WINES AND BRANDIES.

EXTRACTS FROM L. J. ROSE'S REPORT TO THE STATE VITICULTURAL COMMISSION.

IT is a pleasing task to review the grape and wine industries of Los Angeles county for 1880

Crops have never been larger or of better quality, and the demand for the grape by wine makers has been good during the entire season.

There will be more vines planted during the coming season than ever before. There have already been 800,000 cuttings engaged at my place, and the demand for some varieties is in excess of the supply.

It is now a proven fact that we can make the finer qualities of light bodied pure wines; not, of course, with the Mission grape, and the verdict founded on that grape has been a just one, which said we could not make a light wine, and that our wines all had a sherry flavor.

Locality, climate, and other causes have a marked effect on the quality of wines, and all conditions must be favorable to make a wine of the first quality, the variety of the grape used has more influence than any other one condition.

From the Blaue Elbe, Berger, Zinfandel, Chaslenan, the best qualities of light wines are made here.

Soon, too, we shall have a trans-continental railroad, which will relieve us from the necessity of sending our product to San Francisco before it can be sent East. Thus a heavy burden in the way of freights is removed Cucamonga, the largest vineyard in San Bernardino county, contains 200 acres.

Riverside has many small vineyards, planted generally with Muscat of Alexandria, and Muscatela, and Girdo Blanco, from which a very fine quality of raisins are made.

There are in this county 5,513 acres of vineyard, representing about three hundred owners.

Taking the present year's yield, which is the largest we have ever had, at twelve pounds to the acre, it gives 57,156,000 pounds of grapes produced in this county this year; and, taking 15 pounds of grapes for a gallon of wine, this would give the grand total of 3,800,000 gallons of wine.

These figures seem large, yet I have bought this year 12,000,000 pounds of grapes, and some of the vineyards have yielded ten tons, or 20,000 pounds to the acre, so I believe five tons is within the average

Sweet wines require more than fifteen pounds of grapes to the gallon, and much of both sweet wine and brandy have been made, so I would estimate the product of this county for this year at 2,000,000 gallons of white and red wine, 500,000 gallons of sweet wines, and 500,000 gallons of brandy.

There are several large manufactories for wine making in our county, and all have had all they could do. The more prominent are Dreyfus & Co., Kobler & Frohling, Mr. Bernard, J. DeBarth Shorb, M. Keller, and Stern & Rose. There are very many more who work up their own grapes; and, generally, all the vignerons of Anaheim belong to that class.

Probably half of the vineyards of this district are irrigated; and, although grapes can be grown in any part of the district without irrigation, yet with irrigation larger crops are produced, and vineyards retain their fertility and thrift for hundreds of years. Irrigation entails much work, and it may yet be considered an open question which pays best—deep tillage, without irrigation, or irrigation.

Lands without irrigation can be bought very much cheaper, say for one-fourth, and this again forms a factor in the problem of "Which pays best?" It must, however, be confessed that as long as the belief prevails that irrigation is a preventative of the phylloxera, there is a comfortable feeling in having water.

Of course, like the balance of the State, we have thousands of acres which are adapted for the growing of the vine. Men and money are all that are required to make vineyards by the ten thousands, and I doubt whether a better climate or soil can be found, even in this State, for the production of grapes of the best quality, and, too, can be had cheap enough, say from $10 to $100 an acre—the first without irrigation, the latter with it. Nor would it follow that the cheaper land would be the poorest for grape growing, for the reverse might be the case. Our mountain slopes and our uplands are now the lowest in price, and yet these lands are the lands that will produce grapes of the highest value. The possibilities here are immense. A great future is in store for us, if it is a fact, and I believe it, namely, that Europe will buy our wines.

It may be safely stated that grapes grown for sale to wine-makers, this year, have netted $90 an acre, for the crop was large and the price good. The average price this year was somewhere near $21 a ton. The wine and brandy made would sell to-day for over a million of dollars.

Much more might be said, but time does not permit me to say more. It has been with difficulty that I have been able to do this much, and I will promise myself the pleasure of again resuming the subject at some future time.

L. J. ROSE,
State Viticultural Commissioner for the Southern District.

Did you ever stop on the dusty highway of life to remember that there are 7,000 varieties of apples in this country, saying nothing of those found in the boys' pockets?

In southern countries, nearly all the Annuals do much better if sown in autumn, so as to have the benefit of the cool, moist weather. Many plants, especially the Pansy, grows in luxuriance during a southern winter.

Sugar Industry.

THE SUGAR BEET.

"IS THERE A NIGGER IN THE WOOD PILE?" IF THERE IS, WHO WILL GET HIM OUT?

WE have undertaken to get at the bottom of the facts in regard to the sugar beet industry of this county, and we must say that to us, it seems that the bottom is hardly compatable.

The facts are about as follows: Messrs. Nadeau & Gennert had about seven hundred acres of sugar beets grown. The samples of green beets grown here upon comparison with the standard sugar beet of Germany, show that those grown in this county are fully up to the standard. The exhibit of beets made by these gentlemen at the Horticultural Fair in October was exceedingly fine, and from the *judgment* of non professionals *were considered* first class for sugar making purposes.

Mr. Gennert failed to make sugar at all, with the crude machinery he had erected, but it was no fault of the beets as was afterwards demonstrated by the sugar company at Alvarado, who worked up eight tons of dried beets into a No. 1 quality of sugar; the only trouble being that the percentage of sugar was less than 20 per cent., which is pronounced by E. H. Dyer Supt. Standard Sugar Company, as poor results obtained from the eight tons.

The samples of dried beets sent from here to Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, University of California, and so the samples sent to the Standard Sugar Company at Alvarado, are best explained in the following correspondence, which we find in the *S. F. Merchant*.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY, Oct. 4, 1880.

E. Th. Gennert, Esq., Los Angeles

DEAR SIR—The machine sliced and dried sun-dried beets sent by you arrived in excellent condition; their fair and fresh taste comparing very favorably with the sample received last year, some of which having been cut too thick were a little mouldy. So far as the keeping quality is concerned your operations have certainly been very successful, and the ease with which the slice can be extracted by maceration ought to render the manufacture of sugar from them easy enough. Their composition was found to be as follows:

Cane Sugar	51
Moisture	11
Ash	5.4
Other organic matters by diffusion	31.6
Total	100

It is easy to see that a material consisting of more than half of sugar, and capable of indefinite preservation, stands on a very different basis both as regards transportation and manufacture from the heavy, bulky and comparatively low value beet from which it is so cheaply produced.

If there be any doubt that best sugar factories can be made profitable in California, it can hardly be doubtful that the production of dried sugar beets can be made to pay as good profits to the producer as most other crops, and probably better than a good many now in favor. But it will take a good many more facts than have thus far come before me to convince me that with the enormous advantages afforded by the feasibility of cheap drying beets in the ultimate sugar factories running on a sound business and technical basis, and successfully compete here on the spot with other sugar cane or sorghum.

Very respectfully yours,
EUGENE W. HILGARD.

ALVARADO, Nov. 1, 1880.

Prof. E. W. Hilgard, University of Cal.

DEAR SIR—The 20th day of September we received about fifty tons of dried beets from Mr. R. Nadeau, of Los Angeles, to be manufactured into sugar. As we were running on our own beets at the time we could not stop to work the whole mass, but manufactured about eight tons with a fair quality of sugar, enough to thoroughly test the feasibility of making sugar from sun-dried beets. We found, however, that these dried beets contained a very low percentage of sugar—less than twenty per cent., or on the basis of one ton of fresh beets being equal to four in the green state, between four and five per cent.

Mr. Nadeau sent us at the same time some green beets. By polarization they gave about the same result as the dried beets. We made two polarizations with the following results, both taken from two different fields:

Saccharometer	19	Saccharometer	[illegible]
Polariscope	11.9	Polariscope	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quotient	[illegible]	Quotient	[illegible]

These beets were worked, and the polarizations were made by Mr. Wm. Kullburg, who has charge of the technical department of our sugar works, and has had experience in working dried beets in Europe. * * *

Believing you must have been deceived in some way in regard to the samples sent you, and knowing that from the position you occupy in the State University that your statements in regard to matters of this kind would be accepted as authority, and in case of deception being practiced upon you, would lead enterprising and honest men into error, we have taken pains to procure from Mr. Nadeau samples of his fresh beets as well as those dried by him, and take the liberty to forward the same to you to enable you to make a further test from reliable samples. The samples of green beets are somewhat wilted and dried in consequence of having been so long in reaching this place, consequently will polarize more than if taken fresh from the ground. I give the result of Mr. Kullburg's polarization, carefully made by him October 30, 1880.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pol.	[illegible]	Pol.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pol.	[illegible]	Pol.	[illegible]
Quot.	[illegible]	Quot.	[illegible]

Hoping you will favor us with an early reply, we remain,

Respectfully yours,
STANDARD SUGAR MANUF'G CO.
By E. H. DYER, Gen. Sup't.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
BERKELEY, Nov. 5, 1880.

E. H. DYER, Esq., Supt. Standard Sugar Manuf'g Co., Alvarado.

DEAR SIR—Yours of 1st ult. with the [illegible] of fresh and dried beets, has been received. The dried beets are now in possession of [illegible]. The fresh beets were preserved immediately after receipt. The results agree substantially with those obtained by Mr. Kullburg, viz:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Except in a higher purity coefficient as an average; but that can easily happen. Except as to the same point, your presentation of beets taken from two different fields as given on page two of your letter, also agrees; that is, all show a sugar percentage above 17, average about [illegible] [illegible] since the same [illegible] exceed 20 per cent. of the fresh beet, this would correspond to a little less than 12 per cent. of sugar in the green beet; and this, at the rate of four to one, accepted by you, would make up about 48 per cent. in the [illegible] lately free beets, or 42.8 [illegible] containing 10 per cent. of moisture. A determination of the sugar in a sample of dried beets furnished me by Mr. Nadeau, gives 42.1 per cent. of sugar, corroborating, as nearly as possible, the polarizations made [illegible] [illegible] I am at a loss to understand the discrepancy [illegible] on page one of your letter that the [illegible] of 20 per cent. of sugar in the dried beets at the rate of 4 to 1. On its face it [illegible] Please revise and explain your position on this point. I remark that the dried sample sent by you is much more moist and [illegible] taste much less sweet than the sample furnished by Messrs. Nadeau and Gennert. [illegible] represents the [illegible]

Very respectfully,
E. W. HILGARD.

UNITED STATES DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
ALVARADO, Nov. 9, 1880.

Prof. E. W. Hilgard, University of Cal.

DEAR SIR—Yours of 5th inst. just received, with result of the polarization of the green beets. [illegible] with those made by Mr. Kullburg, and you proceed to say, "I am at a loss to understand the statement apparently made on page 1st of your letter that the polarization on page 2 agrees with the assumption of 20 per cent. sugar in the fresh beet at the rate of 4 to 1. On its face it [illegible] 12 per cent. Please revise and explain your position on this point." It is almost early morn and [illegible] the amount of sugar contained in the [illegible] could be obtained in [illegible] sugar from them, more should no longer be any doubt about the [illegible] of the beet. But it is not enough to all manufacturers. Constituent sugar and sugar chemists, that the percentage of sugar [illegible]

cated by the polariscope really obtained by working process depends upon the percentage of salt and other impurities contained in the beet, that prevent crystallization. An application of these well known rules by us and the omission by you, explains the discrepancy.

Respectfully yours,
STANDARD SUGAR MANUF'G CO.
By E. H. DYER, Gen. Sup't.

A further correspondence between Prof. Hilgard and Supt. Dyer, bordering on personalities but giving no further light on the subject, we omit, only giving the following extracts. Prof. Hilgard, in a letter to Mr. Nadeau, Nov. 8, says:

According to two determinations, the sample brought by you contains 48.0 per cent. of sugar in the airdried condition; or, assuming them to contain 10 per cent. of moisture, 46.6 when perfectly dried.

Not long since I received from the Alvarado Sugar Co., also, a sample of dried beets, said to be those worked by them, and to have yielded only about 20 per cent of sugar. By my assay, made on a day when a Norther was blowing, the sugar percentage was found to be 24.3, substantially agreeing with their statement.

At the same time they sent two samples of fresh beets obtained from you, as stated. The assay of these gave on an average about 12 per cent. of sugar in the fresh beets, and in this, also, their statement of assay made by them agrees substantially.

It is, of course, impossible for me to say which sample represents correctly your fifty tons. A microscopic examination of your sample, as well as that sent from Alvarado, shows plainly enough a wide difference between the two. About half of the Alvarado sample consists of shreds of a brown tint, tough and not capable of being broken by bending; while all of your sample consists of pieces that can be readily broken, and are white on the fracture; while their surface is covered with small sugar crystals, of which but few are seen on the Alvarado sample.

I should say that slow or imperfect drying or a rain or heavy drizzle on the dried beets before packing might have caused the trouble; but there are other causes that might have caused the same appearance.

As to the question of fact, viz: the true average sugar percentage of your fifty ton lot, I, of course, can determine nothing. The fresh beets assayed by me would yield, on drying, about such a sample as the one you handed me, if everything were properly conducted.

In a letter from Supt. Dyer to Professor Hilgard, Nov 18th, he says:

We have made certain tests of his beets and reported the results, which show that the beets contain a very low percentage of extractable sugar. You have stated in your letter to Gennert that they contained one half sugar. Now to the common mind the inference would be that that amount or nearly so of marketable sugar could be obtained from these dried beets. In your last letter to me you admit that the amount of sugar obtainable or extractable depends upon the coefficient of purity and the "correctness of manufacture," but omit, or fail to state, in what manner or to what extent it effects the extraction of sugar indicated by the polariscope. * * * *

* * * * * * * *

That portion of your letter to Mr. Nadeau, also to me, in which you insinuate that we did not send you a fair sample of the fifty tons of dried beets, I would, if I could consistently, gladly pass by unnoticed, for if I had not the written evidence before me I would not believe that you would attempt to sustain your erroneous position by such a doubtful mode of defense.

* * * * * * * *

Now, sir, in conclusion, permit me to say, that I hope you will consider it your duty, as the head of the Department of Agriculture of this State, if you believe, as your letters would seem to infer, that we, either through ignorance or design, are not furnishing Mr. Nadeau reliable information in regard to his beets, that you will investigate this matter to the bottom. Over forty tons of his beets are in the storehouses in the vicinity of our sugar works, and we will afford you, or anyone you may delegate to investigate the matter, every opportunity in our power to do so. Our laboratory and sugarhouse and all the labor, both skilled and otherwise, in our employ is at your disposal for that purpose. And if you can demonstrate that you can extract within 20 per cent. of what you say these beets contain in good marketable sugar, we will pay you or your representative $100 a day for the time employed, and an additional $1,000 as further compensation. But, if this attempt is made and does not succeed, then we are to be reimbursed for all expenses incurred by us in making the experiment.

Respectfully yours,
STANDARD SUGAR MF'G CO.,
By E. H. DYER, Gen. Supt.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
BERKELEY, Nov. 22, 1880.

E. H. Dyer, Alvarado—Sir: Your communication of the 18th inst. is received. You are laboring under a mistake in imagining, that as Professor of Agriculture in the State University, I am under any obligation to determine whether your sample with twenty odd per cent. of sugar, or Mr. Nadeau's with twice that amount, represents that particular fifty-ton lot. You must settle that between yourselves as best you can, and as the public has no interest whatever in the matter I decline to take any part in the question beyond the statement of facts as found by me, and laid down in the letter to Mr. Nadeau, of which you have a copy. That statement contains no insinuation of any kind, although it shows an irreconcilable contradiction in the specimens furnished. From this Mr. Nadeau and yourself must draw your own conclusions.

The general question of the quality of beets grown in California, of the feasibility of drying them in the open air, and manufacturing sugar therefrom by the proper processes, is quite another matter, upon which I have made and am still making, careful investigations. For these and for the conclusions and recommendations based thereon, I hold myself responsible to the proper authorities and to the public.

Respectfully,
EUG. W. HILGARD.

Literature.

WHAT WILL YOU READ?

CHEAP READING FOR 1881.

American Agriculturist	$1 50
Semi Tropic Cal	1 50
Regular price	$3 00
We send both one year for	$2 00
Rural New Yorker and premium	$2 50
Semi-Tropic Cal	1 50
Regular price	$4 00
We send both for	$3 00
Scientific American	$3 50
Semi-Tropic Cal	1 50
Regular price	$4 70
Our price for both	3 70
Purdy's Fruit Record	$1 00
Semi Tropic Cal	1 50
Regular price	$2 50
We send both for	1 50
Pacific Rural Press	$4 00
Semi-Tropic Cal	1 50
Regular price	$5 50
We send both for one year for	3 50

We will send the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA and either of the following publications for one year for the price named opposite:

Harper's Magazine	$4 50
Harper's Bazar	4 50
Harper's Weekly	4 50
Scribner's Magazine	4 50
Frank Leslie's Weekly	4 50
Atlantic Monthly	4 50
Cultivator and Country Gentleman	3 50
Prairie Farmer	3 00

All subscriptions must be paid in advance at this office, by mail or personally.

GEO. RICE, Publisher.

Room No 1, Baker Block, Los Angeles.

All hardy plants, such as Paeonies, Hollyhocks, Perennial Phlox, Day Lily, Dicentra, Delphiniums, &c., indeed, all that will endure our winters, should be planted in autumn if possible, to get a good start in the spring.

Keeping food constantly before poultry, as some recommend, is wasteful, as it clogs their appetites, and keeps them scratching when they ought to be sleeping on their roosts.

BUSINESS MEN.

LOS ANGELES is very fortunate in having a reliable class of merchants; men with capital, energy and business push.

It has been our pleasure from time to time to notice the different firms of our city, and we wish briefly to revise a number of them in this issue.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We reproduce the engravings published during the past year, and at the present will not call attention to the owners.

H. F. COULTER

Occupies the commodious rooms, No. 30 and 32 Main street, in Baker block, the two rooms are connected by an archway making one of the largest dry goods establishments in the State. By his uniform, kind treatment, straightforward and honorable manner of conducting his business, Mr. Coulter has built up an immense trade since he opened in this city. The ample means and long experience enables him to enter the wholesale markets and buy to suit his trade, and at the lowest prices. "An article well bought is half sold," and having bought well, Mr. Coulter believes in "living and let live" once a customer always a customer, if allowing them the benefit of good goods at uniformly low prices. A stranger will receive the same treatment as a friend, as far as prices and attention are concerned.

Mr. Coulter is also proprietor of the Woolen Mills, and will run the factory to its full capacity, adding a much needed industry to Southern California, making a new market for wool, keeping the money at home it would cost for transportation to the east, its cost of manufacture and shipment back in goods, thus saving the county a large surplus of money that would otherwise be sent away. We commend Mr. Coulter's example to others, and we hope the manufacturing interest of our city will receive the fostering care of our city, and that our men of capital will invest their money in some of the many needed manufactories.

F. J. GILLMORE.

The famous Boston Dollar Store is outdone by our enterprising townsman, Mr Gillmore, who is proprietor of the Dollar Store, on Spring street, opposite the Court House.

His stock embraces a large and varied list of goods, including the useful and ornamental, the beautiful and essential. Goods that you want every day of the year, goods especially adapted for gifts for the holidays; goods to please the old and delight the young.

If there is anything you want, Gillmore has it; he has everything.

A few years ago, all kinds of goods usually kept in such establishments were sold at high prices, but we are glad to note that Mr. Gillmore has brought the trade to business basis, by using his ample capital in buying from first hands in round lots strictly for cash, and by selling all goods at a low margin of profit.

We would not think of completing our Christmas list of presents, without taking a look through this Bazar of beautiful and elegant goods.

E. MARTIN & CO.

Occupy commodious rooms and [illegible] Baker block, where they carry the largest and most complete stock of [illegible] cigars, pipes, tobacco and everything to supply the trade of [illegible] California. Mr. C. C. Lips is [illegible] the house, and is a host within [illegible]. The house will [illegible] future as it has in the past.

This firm is also agents for the wines of "Sunny Slope" vineyards. They make a specialty of supplying families with ch[illegible] brands of liquors, in addition to the ex[illegible]sive wholesale trade [illegible] the house.

E. GERMAIN,

Baker block, No. 34 Main street, is [illegible] located for the General Commission Business, the rooms and [illegible] substantial block being well adapted to the safe keeping and [illegible] produce.

Mr. Germain is doing a good work for our farmers by [illegible] with Arizona, having established branch houses at Tucson, Benson and [illegible] P. R. R., in New Mexico. The high prices obtained for our produce in Arizona [illegible] him to pay our farmers a good price for everything they produce, thus encouraging our agriculturist to renewed industry. We believe he buys everything that the farmer produces, and gives them the benefit of the "big prices" he gets in Arizona.

C. W. GIBSON

Came to Los Angeles [illegible] years ago and engaged in the [illegible] business. He only remained in the [illegible] a short time when he bought out the [illegible] soap manufacturing interests, and [illegible] the extensive soap factory, corner of [illegible] street, a business he managed [illegible] until April 16, 1878, when he started the

AMERICAN [illegible] STORE

in the adobe building on Spring street, near First. His plan of business was to sell a first class article of groceries for the least possible profit, and to sell strictly for cash. His fair dealing soon brought a host of customers and the business adage that "a nimble penny is better than a slow sixpence" was fully realized and the people soon began to understand that prices would tell. Mr. Gibson soon [illegible] of his increasing [illegible] larger rooms in the Masonic Hall block where [illegible] business continued to increase [illegible] of December [illegible], he was again compelled to look for more [illegible] quarters.

We now find him in the large and well appointed store

48 AND 50 SPRING STREET,

where he carries a stock of goods worth $20,000, embracing everything [illegible] found in a first class grocery establishment.

Mr. Gibson always recognizes the importance of printer's ink [illegible] that which the people must have, and that his plan of selling at a [illegible] margin and [illegible] debts was a safe one, [illegible]

[illegible] Los Angeles [illegible] Southern California.

[illegible]

In addition to his Los Angeles [illegible] has an agency at Anaheim [illegible] vision of Mr. L. W. [illegible] who thoroughly understands [illegible]

[illegible] equal to two [illegible]

His [illegible] prices [illegible]

[illegible]

as the man [illegible]

[illegible]

see for yourselves.

[illegible]

Well known as a [illegible] has succeeded in [illegible]

can safely call on Mr. Fox, and he can supply your wants.

It would fill this page to enumerate his articles, and we pass on to the next, asking our readers to give Mr. Fox a call when anything is wanted in his line.

CHRISTMAS GIFT HINTS.

Valdars' for frames and pictures.

Fox's for ladies' and gents' furnishing goods.

C. W. Gibson's American Cash Store for groceries, at cash prices.

B. F. Coulter's for your wife a dress, for your husband a necktie, a "Coulter shirt," your sweetheart a cloak, your friend a bolt of muslin or flannel.

Thursday, to the "opening" at Preuss & Pironi's drug store. Something new under the sun. Don't fail. Remember, Thursday, the 23d.

Len. J. Thompson's for choice butter, cheese, and anything in the grocery line.

Subscribe for the SEMI-TROPIC, and send to your friends East, and be sure to take it yourself.

Heuzeman & Ellis for a nice line of fancy goods, toilet articles, or a prescription.

To the Queen Store for a fine pair of shoes or slippers. A pair of slippers always a nice present.

The Dollar Store for everything. You will be sure to find what you want at Gillmore's.

The Grange Store for gilt edged butter, choice canned fruits, provisions, and groceries.

E. Martin & Co. for a dominon of fine liquor, 61 for—ye gods!—or a box of wine—pure "Sunny Slope" wine.

Dotter & Bradley's for a new carpet, a parlor set, bedroom set, or lace curtains. In fact, nothing would please the "old lady" half so well as a nice piece of furniture. Try it.

Dillon & Kennedy's for some of their own imported goods, selected by Mr. Kennedy in Europe, and shipped by them direct to Los Angeles. They have some of the finest goods in the State.

Harper, Moore & Co. for a new stove, new tinware or to have a new tin roof put on between showers. A new lot of stoves just received, and marked down low.

Beds of Pansies, Antirrhinum, Asperula, Datura, Dianthus, Double Daisies, Mirabilis, &c., which are considered as hardy annuals, can often be winter flower with success by strewing a light covering of leaves or straw on them, and placing a few stones or sticks to keep the wind from blowing it off.

All newly planted Bulbs, Plants, or Shrubs, should have some winter protection to shield the earth from sudden changes, as they will not stand the cold weather as well as old, established plants that have plenty of roots.

Subscribe for the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA, Nine Dollars per annum.

CITRUS FAIR

—OF—

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

TO BE HELD AT THE

HORTICULTURAL PAVILION,

MARCH 14-19, 1881.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE Rules and Regulations of the Horticultural Fair of 1880 will govern the actions of the Annual Citrus Fair.

The Pavilion will be opened for the reception and arrangement of articles for exhibition, Friday, March 11. The exposition will be opened to the public Monday, at 6 o'clock P. M., and continue open for five days, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. each day.

No entry will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, March 15, unless unavoidably detained.

☞No Entry fee charged.

One-half the proceeds of the Fair will go towards paying the expenses of the "Traveling Citrus Fair" that is to be made up from this exposition and sent East.

Admission:

Single admission—day,	$0 25
Single admission—night,	50
Single season ticket,	1 50
Children (under 12), half-price.	

If the evenings should be cool, arrangements will be complete for heating the Pavilion, and making it comfortable.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society will have charge of the dining rooms, which is a guarantee of success in that department.

Applications for space should be made on or before March 1. Address, GEO. HUG, Secretary, Los Angeles, Cal.

DEPARTMENT B.

To the individual, locality, or society making the largest and finest exhibit. $100 00

Any county as a county is barred, but each locality in the county can compete.

At least three entries for competition to be made.

DEPARTMENT I.

Class 2—Oranges—Budded.

A plate of five constitutes an entry. The same first premium competes for more than one premium.

Best one variety	$5 00
Best two varieties	7 00
Best four varieties	10 00
Best six varieties	15 00

Class 3—Oranges—Seedlings.

Best one variety	$5 00
Best two varieties	7 00
Best four varieties	10 00
Best six varieties	15 00

Class 4—Oranges—Sweepstakes.

Best variety	$5 00
Best cluster of oranges	10 00

Class 5—Lemons.

Best one variety	$5 00
Best two varieties	7 00
Best four varieties	10 00

Class 6—Limes.

One hundred to constitute an entry

Size, quality, color, and marketable qualities to decide.

Best exhibit	$10 00

Class 7—Citrons.

Not less than five constitute an entry.

Best exhibit	$3 00
Best preserved citron (home made)	5 00
Best preserved citron (Factory)	S. Medal

DEPARTMENT J.

Class 1—Raisins.

Best and largest display	$25 00
Best box	10 00
Best quarter box	5 00
Best and most attractive package for market.	Diploma

Class 2—Canned Fruits.

Best peaches (home made)	$3 00
Best peaches (factory)	Diploma
Best apricots (home made)	3 00
Best apricots (factory)	Diploma

Class 3—Miscellaneous.

Best pomegranates (ten)	$5 00
Best strawberries (six boxes)	3 00
Best tomatoes (one peck)	3 00
Best new potatoes (one peck)	3 00

Class 4—Flowers.

Best and finest display	$10 00

Exhibitors must state in every case on what stock fruit was grown, and it is desirable that it should also be stated whether irrigated, character of soil, age of tree and any other conditions affecting quality or size of fruit.

For further particulars address the Secretary.

Drugs and Chemicals.

The Largest stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, in Southern California, at the very lowest possible prices.

Agents for Humphrey's Homœpathic Specifics and King's New Discovery for Consumption.

SHOULDER BRACES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Country Dealers will find our stock complete and orders promptly attended to.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Put up at all hours of the Day and Night.

HEINZEMAN & ELLIS,

72 Main Street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO EARNED."

BUY YOUR

PICTURES & FRAMES

—OF—

J. A. VALDER,

33 Spring St., Strelitz Block.

At wholesale prices, and [illegible] Picture Frames made to order. [illegible] for Moss, Shell, Wrought and Wax Work.

A. BRUNSON. G. WILLIS WELLS.

Brunson & Wells,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.

Nos. 11, 12, 14, 16 and 17 Baker Block.

Will practice in the Supreme Court of this State, and of the United States, and attend to all business before the Departments at Washington, D. C.

V. PONET. J. P. ORR.

PONET & ORR.

General Furnishing Undertakers.

No. 56 MAIN STREET.

Agents for Raymond's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets of New York. Undertakers' goods kept in stock and retailed. Particular attention given to embalming bodies for shipping East.

J. BROUSSEAU,

Attorney at Law,

Nos. 5 & 7 Baker Block,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

C. N. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Nos. 1 & 2 First St., east side Temple St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JOHN A. CLINE,

Naturalist & Taxidermist

MAIN STREET,

Near [illegible]

LOS ANGELES, - CALIFORNIA.

For Sale or to Rent.

A two-story building, 30 x 50, on Elmira Street, near the New Depot, lately occupied by the Los Angeles Furniture Company.

Apply to

N. C. CARTER,

Room 1, Baker Block,

LOS ANGELES.

For Sale or to Rent.

Blacksmith, Carriage & Paint Shop,

HOUSE WITH FIVE ROOMS.

ON MACY ST., NEAR COVERED BRIDGE,

LOS ANGELES CAL.

Orange, Lemon, and other Trees on the Place.

Apply to

N. C. CARTER,

Room 1, Baker Block.

CONGRESS HALL

Oyster Saloon and Restaurant

Corner of Main and Requena Streets.

OPPOSITE L. A. HOTEL.

THIS popular resort has been [illegible] 1872, and has at all times [illegible] [illegible] Oysters served in the best Eastern manner. Oysters served in shell or in [illegible] Oysters [illegible] in this house [illegible] Oysters [illegible] [illegible] Oysters [illegible]

ROBERT ECKERT, Proprietor.

D. M. GRAHAM,

Land and Loan Broker,

[illegible]

Rooms 7 and 9, Commercial Bank Building, Los Angeles, California.

The Pasadena Land Office.

[illegible]

D. M. GRAHAM.

[illegible] Gem of the World.

T. E. ROWAN.

T. E. ROWAN & CO.,

Real Estate, Collection, Commission

INSURANCE AGENTS.

State Investment and Ins. Co., of San Francisco, Cal.

FREE. A copy of our new descriptive list of [illegible]

Room 75, Downey Block,

[illegible]

Thoroughbred Poultry.

Good Stock. Low Prices and Fair Dealing.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS [illegible]

BROWN LEGHORNS [illegible]

BRONZE TURKEYS [illegible]

[illegible] WM. P. JEFFERIS,

Cor. Fourth and Hill Sts., near Normal Sch., Los Angeles, Cal.

[illegible]

Poultry.

ESTABLISHED RULES FOR SUCCESSFUL POULTRY RAISING.

IN raising poultry or stock it should be the aim of every one to keep it healthy and improve it. You can do it very easily by adopting some systematic rules. These may be summed up as follows:

1. Construct your chicken house good, and protect from vermin.

2. Provide a dusting and scratching place, where you can bury wheat or corn, and thus induce the fowls to take needful exercise.

3. Provide yourselves with some good healthy chickens, none to be over three or four years old, giving one cock to every twelve hens.

4. Give plenty of fresh air at all times of the year, especially in summer.

5. Give plenty of fresh water daily, and never allow fowls to go thirsty.

6. Feed them systematically, two or three times a day, and scatter the food, so that they can't eat it too fast or without proper exercise. Do not feed more than they will eat up clean, or they will get tired of that kind of food.

7. Give them a variety of both dry and cooked food. A mixture of cooked meal and vegetables is an excellent thing for their morning meal.

8. Give soft food in the morning, and the whole grain at night, except a little wheat or cracked corn placed in the scratching place to give them exercise during the day.

9. Above all things keep the hen-house clean and well ventilated.

10. Do not crowd too many in one house. If you do, look out for disease.

11. Use carbolic powder in the dusting bins occasionally to destroy lice.

12. Wash your roosts and bottoms of laying nests with whitewash once a week in summer and once a month in winter.

13. Let the old and young have as large a range as possible—the larger the better.

14. Don't breed too many kinds of fowls at the same time, unless you are going into the business. Three or four will give you your hands full.

15. Introduce new blood into your stock every year or so, by either buying a cock or setting of eggs from some reliable breeder.

16. In buying birds or eggs, go to some reliable breeder who has his reputation at stake. You may have to pay a little more for birds, but you can depend on what you get. Culls are not cheap at any price.

17. Save the best birds for next year's breeding, and send the others to market. In shipping fancy poultry to market send it dressed.

COOK THE FOOD.

Especially through the autumn and winter months, your fowls should be furnished with at least one full meal of cooked food daily. The practice helps to make up the lack of green food, with which free birds can easily supply themselves, through warm weather. Grain or vegetables steamed or boiled, and well seasoned with a little egg food occasionally, are sure to repay all extra cost. No matter whether your poultry is kept for fancy sales, or to furnish eggs and meat for market, don't fail to follow up this plan.

Morning may be the most convenient time for serving this "banquet," and whole grain comes in order for the evening, which the fowls can easily digest through the night. Bright, healthy birds are the only ones that it will pay one to keep, and this method of feeding helps to bring about this result. *Colorado Farmer.*

CHARCOAL FOR FOWLS.—There is one thing which nature does not supply, and which civilization renders quite necessary to fowls. It is charcoal. Charcoal made of wood does not answer the purpose, it has no taste of food, it is not attractive to fowls, and is seldom eaten. But if any one will put an ear of ripe corn into the fire until the grains are well charred, and then shell off the corn and throw it to the flock, he will see an eagerness developed and a healthy constitution brought about, which will make a decided improvement. All pale combs will become a bright red, the lusty song which precedes laying will be heard, and the average yield of eggs greatly increased.

A CORRESPONDENT says that, while on a visit in the fall to a friend, he was surprised to see the number of eggs he daily obtained. He had but sixteen hens, and the product per diem averaged thirteen eggs. He was in the habit of giving, on every alternat day, a teaspoonful and a quarter of cayenne pepper, mixed with soft food, and took care that each hen obtained her share. The experiment of omitting the pepper was tried, and it was found that the number of eggs was reduced each trial to from five to six daily. Our correspondent believes that the moderate use of this stimulant not only increases the number of eggs, but effectually wards off diseases to which chickens are subject.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington reports that the total value of exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during October, 1880, was $25,711,188, during October, 1879, $13,048,560, for ten months ending October 31, 1880, $231,338,040, and for the same period in 1879, $208,005,344.

Why does not some one plant the Pecan tree? A Pecan grove can be found on many Southern farms. The tree is worth culture for its timber alone. The nuts are a staple article of commerce, and always had a ready sale. The tree is hardy, beautiful, a rapid grower and has few enemies. Caterpillars, and clubs with a small boy attachment, are the worst.

The above represents the doorway and office, in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, of the enterprising firm, Messrs. Hardman & Jones, who do an extensive insurance business, representing a line of first class companies.

They also do a general real estate business, buying and selling property. They publish a circular paper, that is circulated by the SEMI-TROPIC throughout the East. If it's insurance you want, or property to buy or sell, we recommend the above-named firm to your consideration.

"OPENING OF A CHESTNUT BURR."

"Any chestnuts round here?" asked one of three city boys who met an aged, benevolent looking farmer out in San Gabriel. The old man hesitated.

"You don't want to steal 'em?" he asked.

"Oh no, we just wanted to find out."

"Well, there's a few trees back there, but if I thought you wanted to steal them, I wouldn't have told you, for the owner is not at home; but you're bright, honest looking boys."

The boys blushed with the pride of conscious goodness.

"When will the owner be back?"

"Well, not before dark, I reckon."

The boys thanked the old man very respectfully, waited till he got out of sight, jumped over the fence and were soon shaking down the burrs. The shaking was easy, but the opening of the burrs was more difficult and unpleasant. At last the boys had a sqo nolid pile of handsome, brown nuts on the ground, and they prepared to put them in the bags they brought with them.

"Please don't take any more trouble," said the benevolent old man, who stood by the fence beaming kindly on the startled boys. "I'm not quite as strong as I once was, and I fear I can't hold in this dog much longer. If you hurry, though, I guess I can keep him here till you get to the railroad track. Down, Tige, sir."

As the boys looked back from the railroad fence they could see the stooping figure of the old man scooping the rich, brown chestnuts into a two-bushel bag.

Subscribe for the SEMI-TROPIC.

THE

AMERICAN CASH STORE.

48 AND 50 SPRING STREET.

LOS ANGELES.

Continues to astonish the Country with its low prices for the best of Goods.

We hold out special inducements in TEAS of our own importation, COFFEES, green and roasted, etc. We roast our own Coffees, and are sure as to what grades we sell, and that it is fresh and as represented in every instance.

C. W. GIBSON, Proprietor.

San Francisco Office, 203 & 205 Sacramento St.

COMPARE PRICES AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!

WE are the only house in Southern California doing strictly and exclusively a Cash Business. We constantly watch the markets, and any lot of good, merchantable goods we find offered at less than regular prices, for cash down, we secure and give our trade the benefit.

We now carry a larger stock and better assortment of goods in our line than ever, and are better shaped to give our customers the most for their money.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS CROCKERY,

Glassware, Etc.

Our roasted and ground COFFEES are growing in public favor every day. We select all our coffees green, do our own grinding, and sell a CHOICE, PURE, FRESH ARTICLE.

In TEAS we claim to be headquarters. Our stock is large, of all varieties, and we shall continue to crowd prices down as low as possible.

I SELL

SUGAR—

Island	..10½ lbs for	$1.00
D.	[illegible] "	"
G. C.	8¾ "	"
Extra C.	8½ "	"
Granulated ..	7¾ "	"
Fine crushed.	[illegible] "	"
Cube	7½ "	"
Powdered	7 "	"

COFFEE—

C. R. No. 1	[illegible] "	"
Green No. [illegible]	[illegible] "	"
Rio, No. 1.....	[illegible] "	"
Caracoa	[illegible] "	"
Java.....	[illegible] "	"

COFFEE ROASTED—

Happy Union.

Mocha and Java, 45c ⅌ lb

I X L.

pure Java.....40c ⅌ lb

Favorite

Java & Costa Rica, 35c or..3 " "

Satisfaction.

Choice Costa Rica, [illegible] " "

Value Received.

Good Costa Rica, 25c or 4½ " "

TEA—

C.W.G. Teapot, 50c or...	4½ lbs for	$2.00
C.W.G. Engl. Breakfast..	3 lbs for	[illegible]
[illegible] Tea, ⅌ lb		[illegible]
Crown, ⅌ lb.....		40c
Choice Japan Teas.	[illegible]	⅌ lb

SOAP—

[illegible] bars	[illegible]
Chemical Olive	[illegible]
O. B. Borax Soap..	... 85c

CANDLES—

All grades, [illegible] boxes [illegible]

CRACKERS—

Soda, ⅌ lb.....	[illegible]
Extra Soda, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]
In 10 lb boxes	[illegible]
In [illegible] boxes	[illegible]
In [illegible] boxes	... 1.40
Butter Crackers, ⅌ lb.	... 10c
Oyster Crackers	[illegible]
Nic nacs	... 15c

STARCH—

Starch, ⅌ lb	.. 10c

SALT FISH—

Halibut fins, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Salmon, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Mackerel, A No. 1, four for	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, five for.	[illegible]
Mackerel, kits, No. 1	..$2.00
Mackerel, kits, No. 2	.. 1.30

BACON—

Bacon, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

FLOUR—

Paradise Mills, ⅌ 100 lbs	$2.85
L. A. Capitol, ⅌ 100 lbs.	[illegible]

The Apiary.

The SEMI-TROPIC was instrumental in shipping bees from Southern California to New Zealand, and opened up an avenue for the sale of fine bees in foreign countries. Every apiarist recognizes the fact that our paper has done a good work for him in creating a demand for his honey and maintaining a fair price for it. If the apiarists will stand by each other, and keep down all frauds, they will not only uphold the dignity of their business, but make it a profitable and pleasant vocation.

We will devote such space to the apiary department of our paper as the demands require, and when the time comes to justify it, we will establish a Bee Journal, in the interest of the apiarist.

CHIPS FROM THE HONEY HOUSE.

BY S. D. BARBER.

As no two persons possess the same mental faculties, it could not be supposed that all will adopt the same style of hive or the same method in handling their bees.

To secure a large crop of honey it is necessary, first, to have a good location; second, good season; third, good hives, etc.; and fourth, an industrious, watchful bee-keeper.

When symptoms of robbing occur, contract the entrance to all weak colonies, and expose no sweets around the apiary.

The profit of bee-keeping consists in keeping your colonies strong in numbers. When honey is abundant a large apiary will fill up rapidly in the same time and place that a few weak colonies will barely make a living.

Colonies containing drones at this season of the year are either queenless or contain a drone-laying queen. Such stocks should be united with a weak colony, containing a fertile queen.

During January stop all upper ventilation, and confine the heat to the brood chamber, as the rearing of the young will be carried on extensively from this on, if the season is favorable.

Use no moth traps or complicated humbugs. If you use a good frame hive, and keep your colonies strong, you need not fear the moth. Ignorant and negligent bee keepers, with poor hives, are the ones who lose bees by moths.

Avoid opening your hives unnecessarily.

Give timely assistance to all that need it.

Work quietly; avoid sudden jars. Never fight your bees, but use plenty of smoke.

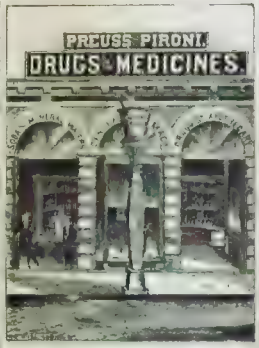
As Southern California differs materially from other climates, it is to the interest of bee keepers to learn the proper management of bees in this semi-tropic climate.

No place on the globe can excel Southern California in the production of honey, either in quantity, quality, or increase of bees. The rapid progress that has been made in the last few years is remarkable. The increase in swarms and the production of honey has been marvelous, to say the least of it, when we take into consideration the great loss of bees this country sustained during the years 1877 and 1879. Yet apiculture is moving steadily on, the floral treasures of Southern California seeming to be adequate to the great demands made upon them.

The principal profit of the apiary is obtained from colonies that are strong in early spring.

Those who have to feed their bees will find that one pound of sealed honey, that can be fed in the frame, is eqivalent to three or four pounds of extracted honey or syrup, and takes less labor and causes less robbing. All poor honey should be preserved in the comb for this purpose.

Our prospect for a honey crop in 1881, in Los Angeles city and vicinity, is good.



The proprietors of the above establishment are wide awake to the demands of the people, and with their large stock and valuable experience, they can supply every demand made of a first class drug establishment.

We have just inspected their Holiday Goods for 1880, which excel in beauty, variety, and completeness all previous importations, and which are now being opened, and will be sold at marvelously low prices. To our mind, nothing in the market is more elegant and appropriate for a present to a friend than the goods they have on exhibition. If you don't know exactly what to buy for your wife, daughter, or sweetheart, see their nice things, and you will find just the thing you want.

Among the numerous articles, we noticed celluloid toilet cases, ivory toilet cases, hard rubber toilet cases, birdseye-maple toilet cases, shell vases, iridescent bouquet and perfumery stands, Russia leather goods, American and foreign perfumeries, brushes, combs, and other toilet accessories.

SAM'L W. LUITWIELER,

38 Los Angeles Street,

— DEALER IN —

Wagons, Carriages, Etc.,

STUDEBAKER'S

Farm and Freight Wagons,

WITH IRON TRUSS AXLES

And Slope Shouldered Spokes, Boxes set by hydraulic pressure—has heaviest axle, and is the only complete wagon in use. I also have the

Cortland Platform Spring Wagon.

Of different sizes, carrying from 600 to 3,000 pounds. They are the best

FAMILY WAGON!

And the only Wagon that will carry FRUIT and give satisfaction.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

California Roses!

VIGOROUS, HEALTHY PLANTS.

10 CENTS EACH.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Flower Seed, Flowering Plants, and Ornamental Shubbery.

In the Finest Varieties Only. Sent by mail to any address. Send for Catalogue. Every lover of flowers should have it.

Address,

W. A. T. STRATTON, Florist,

Petaluma, Cal.

CONFECTIONERY!

PURE, FRESH, and unadulterated Confectionery, made at home and imported by the

LOS ANGELES CANDY WORKS.

[illegible] prices as low as the lowest.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED!

A. MERRIAM,

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THE NEATEST LUNCH ROOM

IN THE CITY.

Everything first class, charges low. Call and see.

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T. W. LA FETRA, Teacher of English Language and Special Branches.
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ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Main Street Los Angeles

J. A. BROWN, Proprietor.

This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and will be kept as a first-class hotel.

Board and Room

From $1.00 to $1.50 per day.

Board and lodging, per week	$6 00
Board, per week	4 00
Single Meals	[illegible]
Single Rooms	[illegible]

FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE

SILENT NEW NO. 8

Wheeler & Wilson

With Straight, Self-Setting Needle and Back Feed. ABSOLUTELY NEW in Principle and Design. NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD. Don't Buy Until You Have Seen the

New No. 8.

Sews from the thinnest [illegible] to the [illegible] both or leather. Can Darn, Patch, Mend and Embroider without any attachment. Only [illegible] to be seen and tried to be appreciated. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay.

E. C. GLIDDEN, Agt.

78 Main St., Los Angeles.

W. B. TULLIS,

WATCHMAKER,

Manufacturing Jeweler and Engraver,

61 Downey Block, Main St., Los Angeles.

Repairing in all Branches of the Trade. Written Guarantee, with full description of watch, given with [illegible] work done at reasonable rates.

Finest Letter Engraver in Southern California.

H. ERDMAN & CO.,

71 Main St., Downey Block,

Booksellers, Stationers,

[illegible]

NOTIONS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STATIONERY AND PERIODICALS.

[illegible]

LEADING SAN FRANCISCO PAPERS,

EUROPEAN,

EASTERN, AND

PACIFIC COAST

Magazines and Papers,

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ANY BOOK,

FOREIGN OR AMERICAN,

[illegible]

Publishers' Prices.

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S. STOLL,

NEWS AGENCY.

No. 9 Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

E. H. WORKMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO WORKMAN BROS.

[illegible]

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HARNESS,
SADDLERY WARE,
LEATHER,
WHIPS,
NEATS FOOT OIL,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

No. 76 Main Street, Lafranco Building.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

24 Main St., Baker Block,

[illegible]

LIQUORS & WINES,

EASTERN

Bottled Beer, Etc.

[illegible]

SUNNY SLOPE WINES AND BRANDIES

[illegible]

Cucamonga Vineyard Co.

H. B. FOX,

[illegible]

FANCY GOODS

Ladies and Gents Furnishing Goods,

JEWELRY. NOTIONS.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

38 Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Markets.

RETAIL GROCERIES, ETC.

BUTTER, Cal. choice, ℔ lb.	$0 40	@	$0 45
CHEESE	15	@	20
Eastern	20	@	22
LARD, California	12½	@	14
Eastern	15	@	20
FLOUR, extra family, bbl.	6 80	@	7 50
Capitol Mills, ℔ cwt.		@	8 20
Pioneer, ℔ cwt.		@	2 60
Superfine, do		@	2 70
Graham, 50 lb. sack		@	1 10
Buckwheat, 10 lb. sack		@	80
OATMEAL, Cal. 10 lb. sack		@	50
Eastern, do		@	60
CORN MEAL, ℔ lb.	01	@	01½
SUGAR, w. crushed	12	@	
Light brown	06	@	10
COFFEE, green	30	@	35
TEA, fine black	50	@	1 00
Finest Japan	80	@	80
CANDLES, Adamantine	15	@	25
SOAP, California	05	@	10
RICE	05		
YEAST POWDER, doz.	1 50	@	2 00
CANNED OYSTERS, doz.	1 75	@	3 50
SYRUP, S. F. Golden	80	@	1 00
DRIED APPLES, lb.		@	15
GERMAN PRUNES	12½	@	
FIGS, California		@	10
PEACHES	10	@	20
OILS, kerosene	20	@	40
HONEY, comb	12½	@	15
do. No. 2	10	@	12
Extracted	06	@	08
BACON, California	10	@	12½
HAMS, do	12½	@	14
Eastern	16	@	17
POTATOES, cal.	90	@	1 15
ONIONS, cal.		@	2 00
BEANS	1 50	@	2 50
Butter	1 40	@	1 50
Lima	4 00	@	6 00
FRESH BEEF	05½	@	08½
Round steak		@	08½
Sirloin	10	@	12
Porterhouse	12½	@	
CHICKENS	03½	@	04½
CAL. RAISINS, boxes	2 25	@	2 50
Half-boxes	1 25	@	1 25
Quarter-boxes	75	@	85

EGGS—Have ruled high for several months and in demand at 40c

BUTTER—Is also in good demand, for choice only at 40c

WALNUTS—Will bring a higher price later in the season as large quantities have been shipped East, but are now quoted at 8c.

ORANGES—The market has not opened, but prices will be good if shippers are careful in sorting and packing.

GRAPES—Those who are fortunate enough to have a few choice grapes for Christmas can realize a good price. We know of offers in small lots of the finest per pound.

GARDEN PRODUCE—This trade is left almost entirely to the Chinamen, who continue to run their wagons, and supply the farmer as well as the town people, and at prices that are very reasonable

WINES AND LIQUORS—The boom in the wine business has a tendency to make prices stronger, and prices may be said to have advanced two or three cents on the gallon for new wine.

LOS ANGELES WINES AND LIQUORS.

Red wine, No. 1, per gallon			$0 50
Red wine, No 2, per gallon			40
White wine, new, per gallon			80
White wine, old, per gallon			75
Port [illegible]			1 00
Angelica wine, old, per gallon			1 00
Sherry wine, old, per gallon			1 75
Cognac, old, per gallon			1 00
Brandy, per gallon			2 50
Aguardiente, per gallon			2 00

THE OLD RELIABLE

DOLLAR STORE,

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WE have received a Large, New Stock of Toys, Dolls, Wagons, Velocipedes, Doll Buggies, Tool Chests, Games, Picture Books, etc., etc. Also, Albums, Velvet Frames, Gloves, Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, etc. Jewelry of all kinds. A fine stock of Rogers Bros. Silverware, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, etc.

Also a full line of Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Zephyrs, Silks, Tassels, Card Boards, Beads, etc., etc., for Ladies' Fancy Work.

We are determined to sell at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. We DEFY competition, and will meet it in every instance. Buying strictly for cash, we are enabled to purchase at the lowest market prices, and will sell accordingly.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. SQUARE DEALINGS TO ALL.

Respectfully,

F. J. GILLMORE,

DOLLAR STORE.

Spring Street, opp. Court House.

P. S.—We offer NO BAITS in order to catch other trade, and make up on something else, but sell everything at a LOW, LEGITIMATE PROFIT.

EVERYBODY

Knows or should know that

The Grange Store

is

Noted for its Low Prices

— AND —

CHOICE GROCERIES

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Country Produce. Gilt Edged Butter a Specialty.

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BEAUTIFUL FAIR-BLOOMING

ROSES

We [illegible] STRONG POT ROSES [illegible] $6 [illegible] $9 [illegible] $12 [illegible] $15 [illegible] $18 [illegible] $21 [illegible] $24 [illegible] $30 [illegible] $36 [illegible] $45 [illegible] $60 [illegible] $75 [illegible] $100 [illegible] $125 [illegible] New Guide to Rose Culture, 64 pages, free, over 500 Finest Sorts. Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing Roses.

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West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

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AND

REAL ESTATE

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LIFE, AND

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AMERICAN

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Terminus	GOMERY & CO.,	Tucson,
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For the Sale and Purchase of all Kinds of

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Consignments of every description of Country Produce solicited.

Advances made on approved shipments.

Excellent [illegible] Dried Fruits, Dairy Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Wines and Brandies, Honey, and everything produced in this Market.

[illegible] Agent for STAR DAIRY CHEESE and O. K. BUTTER.

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The Riverside [illegible] of San Bernardino [illegible]

15,000 ACRES

Of the most desirable [illegible] for Semi-Tropic [illegible]

FRUIT GROWING

AND

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDINGS,

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[illegible]

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WALL PAPER, ETC.,

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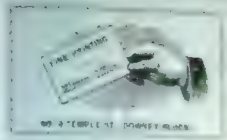
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Largest Stock & Lowest Prices.



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[illegible]

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[illegible] LOS ANGELES

CAPITAL, - - - - - $500,000.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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RANCHOS!

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Center of Los Angeles Valley

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Embracing American Westmoreland [illegible] Gardens [illegible]

80,000 ACRES FOR SALE

WILL BE

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Very Low Prices and on easy terms and Low Rate of Interest.

Hundreds of flowing Pipe Wells. W[illegible] [illegible] sides; ever-flowing creek through the [illegible]

Transportation and passage by Steamship [illegible]

S. P. Railroad through the [illegible]

23 Hours From San Francisco.

Convenient to markets and competition, [illegible] of shipment [illegible]

The [illegible] and [illegible] solicitous [illegible] to

Alfred Robinson,
120 Sutter Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Or apply to

Wm. R. Olden,
Anaheim, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Or concerning Westminster Colony, [illegible] Westminster, Cal.

[illegible] interest at 10 per cent. Rental for [illegible]

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22 Spring St., opp. Court House

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SPONGES and SOAPS

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Proprietary Toilet Articles and Pharmaceutical Preparations

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Orders [illegible] promptly attended to

[illegible]

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

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Dealers in Wool, Grain and Live Stock.

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Cosmopolitan Hotel

The only Reliable First Class Hotel in Los Angeles

THE FIRST HOTEL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

HAMMEL & DESMEN, Props.

[illegible] style. Rooms in suites for families and parties [illegible] the best supplies that can be procured in the [illegible] prices to the house. No pains spared to make [illegible]

A [illegible]

WALTER S. [illegible]

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[illegible]

Buildings of all Kinds, Grain and Hay.

Special Rates on Growing Crops.

13 Court Street, Corner of Spring

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36 Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FIREMANS FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA.

Assets over One Million Dollars.

THE FIREMANS FUND INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible] is sound financial condition, reinforced by the [illegible] of capital [illegible] is [illegible] of heavy contribution of [illegible] [illegible]

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FEBRUARY.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.
GEORGE RICE,
PUBLISHER.
Vol. IV. 1884. No. 2.

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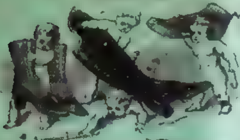

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All Work done on short notice. All Work Warranted. Our Price Only

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AND

REAL PLEASURE

is derived from what we eat. In these times adulteration in the stock in trade of many wholesale merchants, and the retailer must be on the alert if he can sell pure goods to his customers. [illegible]

Choice Pure Groceries & Provisions

Selected with care, bought for cash and sold at a uniformly low price. A child's order will receive the same [illegible]

I Guarantee Satisfaction.

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FOR SALE, FOR RENT, ETC.

FOR SALE. Lands in different parts of the country [illegible] Los Angeles.

[illegible] suitable for wheat or [illegible] or other rent on [illegible] the center.

[illegible] CULTURE ON SHARES. Several tracts well adapted to grape culture for divisional, on plan of giving one-half of the [illegible] Los Angeles [illegible] water for [illegible] winter, [illegible]

HUGH [illegible]

[illegible]

Los Angeles [illegible]

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE dealers in green, dried and [illegible] fruits, and general farm produce. [illegible] experience in the business and [illegible] facilities enable them to [illegible] patronage of [illegible]

108 & 636 CLAY St. 309 & 311 MERCHANT St. San Francisco, California.

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LUMBER,

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BLINDS,

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CEMENT, AND

HAIR.

Cor. of Alameda and Macy Sts.,

LOS ANGELES, ... CAL.

FRUIT & FARMING LAND.

The undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms, and in lots to suit, several hundred acres of

FRUIT AND FARMING LAND

—IN—

Los Angeles County.

The above land is well supplied with water, and will be sold with water right and water stock. Also a few choice lots in the city of Los Angeles, improved and unimproved.

Call on or address the owner,

H. S. ORME, M. D.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. NAUD. G. H. WEYSE.

E. NAUD & CO.,

Wine Growers

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WHOLESALE LIQUOUR DEALERS.

California Grape Brandy in Bond.

Sole Agents for the Whiskies of W. H. Chase & Co., Louisville, Ky.

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

B. F. COULTER,

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DOUBLE STORE.

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Uniformly Low Prices.

Strangers and all citizens should visit Coulter's store. Full stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

The "COULTER" Dress Shirt excels in fit, style and cheapness.

Agency for the

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Call on us for

Hardware, Tinware. Stoves.

Agricultural Implements.

PLUMBING.

Tinning and Gasfitting done on short Notice.

WELL & WATER PIPE ALWAYS ON HAND

Give us a call and we will save you money.

Respectfully, HARPER, MOORE & CO.

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

All the Latest Novelties and New Styles Received Weekly.

We invite you to call and inspect our GOODS and PRICES.

MAIN STREET,

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SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

AND

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HO[illegible]

Vol. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., FEBRUARY, 1891 No. [illegible]

Southern California.

VENTURA COUNTY.

BY S. BRISTOL.

VENTURA County occupies nearly a central position among her sister counties in Southern California, has San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara on the northwest and Los Angeles and San Diego on the southeast. Her productions and climate are fairly represented by her geographical position—a medium between San Luis and San Diego. Not one of the coast counties can boast a pleasanter climate or a richer soil. Though the youngest and smallest of the coast counties—having been organized only half a dozen years since—already its exports of barley, corn, beans, flax seed, honey, wheat and hogs is very large, taxing to their utmost the capacity of two large wharves and their accompanying warehouses—those of San Buenaventura and Hueneme. Ventura County contains about 250,000 acres of very fine arable land. The soil in general is very deep. In the valley where I live—Santa Clara—it will average fifty feet deep. Facing the ocean as most of the county does, the warm ocean air gives it a happy exemption from frost and snow. Living six miles from the sea, I have never seen a flake of snow fall upon my place; nor have I seen an orange or lemon injured by frost on my place. Very little irrigation is practiced in the county. Three years out of every [illegible] no need of it for the fruits and crops we usually raise, and on the fourth, of dry year, it is usually considered of doubtful utility, being expensive, unhealthy and injurious to the land. The better plan, according to the views of our farmers, is to Summer fallow a portion of the farm every year, and thus preserve the moisture of the previous rainy season for the next year, and then, in case of scarcity of rain, the summer fallowed part will carry them through.

Hitherto Ventura County has been a large producer of barley, corn, hogs and honey, and has helped largely to glut the market with those productions. This year it has fairly entered upon the wheat growing industry. Our crops of Odessa and white Russian wheat have been very large and profitable, averaging 36 bushels per acre. An immense area of these rust-proof varieties will be sown this present winter, and barley and corn will take back seat, and only be called forward when good prices prevail.

To be a little more [illegible] the production of a farm [illegible] farmed the present year by [illegible] Evans. The farm adjoins [illegible] north, and was [illegible] Thomas Evans [illegible] since [illegible] has been in cultivation, yielding a crop every year [illegible] never been manured nor [illegible] January 1, 1890, he sowed on [illegible] acres of flax, 10 in barley, 30 [illegible] 20 [illegible] acres in corn, and the [illegible] an orchard, etc. The flax [illegible] off from the 50 acres [illegible] cents a pound, [illegible] bird seed—20 acres—yielded [illegible] acre, and brought him over [illegible] $1,200. The Odessa wheat [illegible] bushels, or 30 centals, and [illegible] $1 50 per cental—$900. The [illegible] barley yielded 3 tons per acre [illegible] the ground at $8 per ton, making [illegible] product of the 100 acres $5,[illegible] all lands heretofore do not [illegible] bountiously, and yet this land [illegible] better than the average [illegible] Valley.

Ventura County [illegible] county for fruits, such as the [illegible] pear, apple, etc. The apricot [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] waves leans toward the ocean and stretches out its arms imploringly toward it. Immense orchards of apricots are being planted and projected. Thus, within a month I have learned of a party who has contracted to set out 150 acres in that fruit; another party has bought 220 acres, another 180, while other parties still are in search of lands in which to plant the same fruit.

Los Angeles rightfully boasts of being the orange [illegible] Diego that of the olive, and who knows but Ventura will yet become renowned [illegible]

Ventura County sends greeting to Los Angeles County, congratulates her on her peerless growth and prosperity, and hopes to become better acquainted and on more intimate terms by and by, when "that rail road" shall reduce a two days' journey to one of only two hours.

SAN [illegible]

[illegible] mind that poor butter or cheese is always the first to feel the effects of a dull market [illegible]

[illegible] ALTA CALIFORNIA

[illegible] rains have been, and [illegible] rate have done well, and [illegible] within our borders, but [illegible] time, which I see has [illegible] our valleys, as neither [illegible]

It looks as though a [illegible] in our climatic region [illegible]

SEMI-TROPIC
CALIFORNIA,
— AN —
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Resources of Southern California.

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GEORGE RICE, - EDITOR AND PROP'R.

OFFICIAL PAPER
—OF THE—
Southern California Horticultural Soc'y.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

From this date, and until further notice, our advertising rates will be two dollars per inch each insertion. Advertisements of three inches or over, inserted for six months or longer, a discount of 25 per cent. will be made.

Our Christmas number was appreciated, as the extra large edition was exhausted a few weeks after publication.

The press, not only of Southern California but of the state and the east were enthusiastic in its praise, and we think them one and all for their kind words.

Our success in this direction will cause us to act at once towards publishing a still larger and finer edition the coming season. In addition to the usual amount of reading matter, written by the ablest agriculturalist and horticulturists in the state, the usual engravings of dwellings and business blocks we shall publish engravings of our public men with brief sketches of their lives. We shall also publish engravings of public buildings, churches, plants, etc., etc.

ANNUAL GRAPE NUMBER.

The reception of our grape number last year induces us to enlarge on the experiment this year.

The March issue will be devoted almost entirely to the interests of grape growing and wine-making; will be handsomely illustrated, and well written and compiled. The foremost grape-grower in the State will contribute articles for this issue. We shall issue an extra edition, and parties wanting extra copies should send in their orders now. Single copies, 10c.; three copies, 25c.; fifteen copies for $1. We make these special low rates that persons so disposed can mail them to friends east. We will mail and pay postage without extra charge.

THE CITRUS FAIR to be held in the Pavilion March 14-19 bids fair to be the great exposition of Southern California.

Application for space is being made, and at this time every county in this district, save one, is represented.

Many different localities will make exhibits, and it seems to be understood that a failure to secure space is an acknowledgement of the inferiority of citrus fruits. Spirited, friendly competition will be the order of the day.

Flowers and evergreens will add much to the general appearance of the various departments, and we hope each locality intending to compete for the first place in Southern California as a citrus growing locality, and the $100 premium, will see to it that their several departments are properly decorated. Calla lilies will be in their glory, and will make beautiful decorations, combined with other flowers; and then there is a premium for flowers, and it's our guess that it will be along with the $100 premium—"a blot, etc."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA should be represented at the World's Fair in New York, in 1893. We hope we will be allowed a representative in the State Commission. But it is necessary for us to look out for ourselves, and we suggest that the various agricultural, horticultural, and fruit growers' associations in Southern California undertake to make an exhibit that will truly and properly represent our part of the State.

THE FAIRBIT showing the commerce of the United States for 1890 is very gratifying. The import and export trade amounts to $1,794,000,000, the excess of exports amounting to $177,000,000. Worthy of special note is the fact that $97,000,000 of gold and bullion have been imported against $9,000,000 exported.

Our suggestion, in our last issue, to celebrate the centennial of Los Angeles by a fitting and appropriate Exposition of her agricultural and material prosperity, has been seconded by the Horticultural Society. Active steps will soon be taken by the Board of Directors, assisted by the public, to make the fall Exposition at the Pavilion and on the Pavilion grounds, a grand celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Los Angeles, in which, it is expected, all Southern California will participate.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND dollars' worth of California fruit was sold in Chicago last year. $100,000 more than western Indiana sold, and Indiana is considered quite a fruit country.

Bartlett pears, white muscat and Tokay grapes, apricots, nectarines and peaches are the fruits most in demand for shipping.

Southern California will be over four hundred miles nearer the east via the southern route, and we must utilize the new markets opening up to us.

THE MARCH ISSUE will be our annual grape and wine number, and will be worth the subscription price for one year to every farmer who plants and cultivates the vine, or to the dealer who buys the wine. The illustrations are in the hands of our engravers, and will be especially fine. Don't miss it. If extra copies are wanted, send in your orders early.

THE GARDEN OF THE FARM.—President McGregor, of the Oxford Farmers' Club—as reported in the Farm and Fireside, of Ohio—says that we run too much to the great staples, and the average farmer has a contempt for eggs, butter, honey, etc., he looks upon them as small, peddling business. The truck patch will pay in dollars, and more in health. All the interests of the farm depend on health, and the road to health often runs through the truck patch. At a dish of raspberries and cream the farmer forgets his weariness. Apiarists tell us that the egg which under ordinary rearing produces the working bee, if put in a superior cell and fed on the royal jelly, makes a queen. So the diet and surroundings of our children have much to do with their characters. Many children have been spoiled by ginger snaps and painted candy, but by extract of white clover and ripe fruits, never. Many luxuries are beyond the reach of farmers, but strawberries they can have, and these he believes to be a means of grace. He doubts not that hog and hominy has often been the means of backsliding.

A LITTLE five-year-old wants us to write his grandmother back East, who writes about the snow storms and cold weather, to can on snowballs and icicles and send him

SIERRA MADRE VILLA

No more attractive and pleasant place can be found than the Sierra Madre Villa at this season of the year. Always beautiful and well kept, it is, during the winter season, simply perfect. The flowers are in their glory, the limes just ripe, the great yellow oranges shining like golden balls, threatening the destruction of the trees in spite of numberless props; rustic seats here and there to rest the weary traveler, and the comfortable parlor, the well appointed dining room, and prompt and [illegible] attendants, make this a health resort truly a place of rest for both mind and body.

There could be no more pleasant and kindly landlord than the one who gives always a cordial welcome to the villa and it would be difficult to imagine rooms more delightful than the suites which [illegible] the visitors' transient homes.

The adjacent mountains afford a fine field for exercise for those who are strong enough and inclined that way. The view from the villa is extensive, embracing the outlying valley and reaching to the sea, near twenty miles away.

And we must not forget the tomato patch, rich with ripening fruit, the long border of rose geraniums, the reservoir of clear, pure water, the cunning little meat shop, the gas manufactory, and, indeed, all the necessary requisites of independent, comfortable, restful life.

The subject of sub-irrigation and drainage is one that is of great importance in all parts of the United States. It has remained for the Asbestine Sub Irrigation Company, of this city, to invent a system that entirely fills the bill, and at the least possible expense. Their system, wherever introduced in the East for drainage, has given entire satisfaction. We call attention to the illustrated article in this issue on the subject, and ask the careful consideration of all interested.

Riverside Citrus Fair.—The Third Annual Exhibition of citrus fruits will be held in Riverside March 9th to 11th, 1882. We urge the fruit growers of Los Angeles to attend and make exhibits. Riverside has taken the lead in this movement, and no sectional jealousy should prevent the citrus-growing regions from making exhibits at their Fair. The united efforts of this go ahead colony are worthy of emulation, and we hope all parts of semi-tropic California will visit this Fair, take their fruits with them, go home well paid for their trouble, and organize a local Fruit Grower Association. Persons who cannot attend, but wish to make exhibits, can do so by making arrangements at the Semi-Tropic office. We will attend to shipping and exhibiting for any and all parties who will deliver their fruit at the depot in Los Angeles.

THE CITRON

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

For many years our orchardists have cultivated the citron, with the desire and belief that some individual or firm would be found capable of utilizing them for commercial purposes. But many seasons passed without any demand; our growers became discouraged, and [illegible] their trees, [illegible] ing them. We are now about to [illegible] the olive branch of promise, and a happy moment it is for us; we are authorized to state that a San Francisco firm, Messrs. James Parker & Co. [illegible] preparing California [illegible] orange and lemon peel in so [illegible] as to compare favorably with the best imported, and no better guaranty can be given than the fact that Messrs. Wm. [illegible] Coleman & Co. have accepted the [illegible] agency for the goods of this firm. [illegible] our advice to orchardists is that [illegible] out and expend [illegible] time upon Citron, [illegible] Lemon, Bitter and Seville oranges, as this firm [illegible] can be raised at fair prices. [illegible] is a bright outlook—a good market for products so easily raised and which have hitherto proved so utterly unprofitable.

Far from the snow [illegible] of the north the birds come [illegible] their beautiful melodies, and [illegible] our hearts with a sense of sweet companionship. When the icy north is locked in the still white sleep, as of death, these little feathered flakes of song drift down in myriads to our land of almost perpetual spring. How sweet their cheerful carol! They cheer us, enliven our toil, lighten the hours of leisure, help us to realize constantly that life is bright and [illegible] full of opportunities, and blest with sunshine. And we miss them sadly when they leave us, though our little [illegible] old said last year he was tired of the [illegible] lark, and would be glad when they stopped singing. "And, mama, next summer I guess they'll have a new song learned, won't they?"

The cold wave has swept from Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico, from the [illegible] Mountains to the Atlantic, the thermometer in Jacksonville, Fla., marking [illegible]. We should feel especially favored here in Southern California, where every day has been delightful, the [illegible] time marking below [illegible] the average temperature of every day ranging from [illegible] to 60°.

Blackberries and Ice Cream.—Just now, when the mercury is [illegible] in Indiana, we read of a [illegible] sending sample quarts [illegible] "The Snyder is now in [illegible] tatoy is loaded with fruit. [illegible] We do not believe the granger [illegible] consistency, but the [illegible] season as well as the [illegible]

RIVERSIDE

The citizens of Riverside are much gratified by the [illegible] of real property in that [illegible] A [illegible] and wealth is daily making itself [illegible]

The [illegible] of San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties are nearly identical and [illegible] for [illegible] It is greatly [illegible] hoped that [illegible] upon all the counties in the [illegible] of Southern California, and [illegible] the several communities may be drawn [illegible] for the [illegible] fit of our [illegible]

[illegible] quality. [illegible] prospect, and [illegible] in any previous year. [illegible]

[illegible] polished they could [illegible] neat or more inviting [illegible] no smut on the fruit [illegible] ree, which is a gratify[illegible] are in San Bernard[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. T. W. Co[illegible] has [illegible] shape of a fine nur[illegible]

[illegible] Messrs. A. T. [illegible]

[illegible]

Semi-Tropical Fruits

THE ORANGE (CITRUS AURANTIUM); ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

BY MRS. A. W. WINTON.

THE exact period at which the orange was introduced into Great Britain is somewhat apocryphal. The date, however, will not differ materially from the introduction into Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century.

To Sir Walter Raleigh belongs the credit of introducing the fruit into England, carrying thither the seeds which were planted by his nephew, Sir Francis Carew, and from these seeds came the famous trees of Beddington, in Surrey, and which had a historical notoriety in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Their renownness gives room for question as to their origin; some claiming for them an introduction from Italy, others again from Portugal. These trees at Beddington were grown in open ground, with only winter screens to protect them in inclement weather, though their growth would not indicate a congenial climate, as more than a century after their introduction they had not attained over eighteen feet in height, the trunk only nine inches in diameter, and the head twelve feet in one direction by nine in the other. They had been most carefully guarded by a wall on the north side, and in the seventeenth century surrounded by an enclosure of glass. Whether the confinement was detrimental, or owing to the severe frosts the following year they all succumbed, the exact cause of which destruction is not known.

There seems, according to the horticultural writers of the sixteenth century, many attempts to acclimate them in boxes carried into the house for the winter, and into the gardens for the summer. John Parkinson, a quaint writer on this subject, observes: "By the warmth of the stove, or such other thing, to give them comfort in the colder time, but no tent or mean provision will preserve them." At the present time better appliances serve the purpose more successfully, as there are numerous fine specimens in both northern France and England, which are very ornamental in the blooming season. In the south of England they are trained like peach trees, and sheltered by straw mats in winter. The fruit thus borne is large and fair. During the wars of the crusaders, oranges were found in Syria, and were considered by them as a part of the great glories of the Holy Land, though they are not really indigenous to the country.

This belief was strengthened by the fables of profane writers, and the descriptions of the golden apples of Hesperides, and the Mosaic accounts in their records were quoted to prove this tree used in the propitiation described in Leviticus, 23d chapter.

The citron of Josephus, and the Kitron of the Greeks, and the male medica of the Romans, are supposed possibly to refer to the same fruit, though modern writers dispute it. Gallesio seems the first to have carefully traced this history, and he finds no sufficient data for supposing the orange to have been found in northern Africa, or Syria, or in Media, whence the Romans claim to have obtained their famed Medean apples, as writers of most repute of those countries do not refer to it. The first authentic mention in ancient writings, sufficiently distinct to identify them, is an Arabic work, the "Avicenna," which describes the fruits and oils obtained from them; also speaks of citric acid obtained from lemons. In their travels in India, the Arabians found the sweet orange, known as the so-called China orange of that period, and the bitter, known as the Seville. Marco Paulo does not mention it in his exhaustive account of the wonders of China. Thus it seems probable that we are indebted to the Arabs for our possession of this delicious fruit, and in their unquenchable zeal as propagandists of Mahomedanism, they scattered their acquisitions as widely as their religious belief. Humboldt found the wild orange at Rio Cedeno, laden with excellent fruit, probably the planting of some Indian rancheria, as we cannot claim the orange as indigenous to this continent. The varieties of soils, climate, and conditions under which citrus fruits have been found, have greatly increased their varieties, until, in the early part of this century, there were enumerated 167 varieties, and 45 of the orange, and in the opinion of early writers, the citrus fruits originated in one common stock. The orange in Europe is now mostly confined to the countries lying on the Mediterranean, notably Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, and Greece. They are specialties of the first two countries, the region of the rivers near the coast, and the plains of Andalusia, grow them of great size, and they constitute largely the support of the convents of that region. Among the Moors there are trees supposed to be six or seven hundred years of age, and gave an added element of luxury and grandeur to the famous Moorish Court, transplanted and naturalized amid the soft airs of the gracious Sunbland. These trees have begun to decay, contrasted with a peculiar sort of lichen. In France the best orange plantations are principally in Provence, lying eastward of the Rhone; fine groves are also found on the river Var, and in the neighborhood of Nice, and here they reach a fine perfection. Where the Alps descend gradually by successive gradations to the sea, giving shelter from cold winds, the vegetation is very luxuriant, especially the orange. It attains a height of twenty five feet, and is generally graceful, the rapidity of the growth and other conditions give a fine, healthy appearance to the trees, and is apparently one of very few places where no disease attacks them. The fragrance is mentioned as peculiarly powerful here, and the "Odors of Araby, the Blest," are rivalled by these luxuriant groves. The "Sorrento" of Southern Italy is not known in this region around the chain of Appennines, and to its exposure to mild temperature, softened by the vicinity of the Mediterranean, and the wall of mountains to the northward, is supposed due the rare beauty and growth of these attractive orange groves. From the careful study of the history of the orange for centuries, we are forced to the conclusion that it is largely what its climate and conditions make it. A leading English author holds that very high temperature, forcing a large expansion of fruit, renders it coarse, enlarging the oil glands, and thickening the skin; bringing as proof the oranges of St. Michael, in the Azores, and the Malta. The former has equalizing winds on all sides, while the latter has a temperature modified by the contiguous coast of Africa, with its dry, sultry heats.

Somewhat of difference also comes from the soil. St. Michaels has a rich alluvial deposit, while Malta was originally covered with an alkaline crust, to remedy which a surface soil was brought from Sicily. Frequently it is required to trench the ground to remove this under-crust, to prevent the orange growing bitter and less productive. St. Michael's orange has a thin rind, small oil glands, and the pulp very sweet, while the Maltese has all of the opposite qualities. If these suppositions are correct—and their sources should give them some credence—it is evident that there are many locations in Southern California exceptionally adapted to the growth of this fruit successfully, bringing it to its highest perfection. It is also claimed that the essential element is the vicinage of the semi-tropical sea, in comparing oranges so grown to continental ones. That the air is kept perpetually in motion, and so preventing the intense heats which, it is claimed, render the juices disagreeable. A theory, based on much observation and experiment, was advanced at the late meeting of the Santa Barbara Horticultural Society by Mr. Coffin, from Glen Annie. He carefully studied the diseases of citrus fruits in the orchard with Prof. Comstock, and has pursued it for years by himself. Mr. Coffin feels satisfied that the "smut" is not connected with the scale bug, but rather owing to a diseased condition of the leaf. It exudes a gum, which, catching the dust from the atmosphere, causes this deposit, and on trees growing thriftily there is very little of it. He has therefore commenced investigating the roots, and in every case of serious trouble shows ground finds a corresponding spongyness of the root. From this he argues some want in the soil, and is strongly impressed with the possibility of it being a need of underdrainings, and will carefully experiment in this direction. Trees growing above gravelly subsoil are comparatively free from the trouble. No irrigation is used at Glen Annie, and has not been for years.

Mr. Coffin reports the trees larger for their age and the fruitage heavier than he has found them in any orchard in the counties south of us, where irrigation is practiced. He does not argue from this that all soils and locations will answer treated

in this way, but is satisfied that this county, bordering on the sea coast, with a deep alluvial soil, will never require irrigation. Mr. Bond's experience is of the same character, also Colonel Hayne and others here. Lemons have been raised on the upland in several places with no water from the first, and are flourishing finely. Acapulco limes—a specialty of Santa Barbara County—have been sent to market every month in the year, and have no rival when they reach San Francisco. Mr Hanson, on his recent examination of the fruit interests of Southern California, was unbounded in his admiration of these times. In size and flavor they are superb, and as they are unsurpassed by frost in this locality, are at a distant bearers. This immunity from destructive frosts gives us a decided advantage in our citrus orchards, especially with the lemon and the lime, which are easily injured by it, and in their earlier years succumb entirely to even light frosts.

EXPERIENCE WITH ALMONDS

BY GEO. C. SWAN, SAN DIEGO.

SEVEN years with almonds, with bearing trees, does not quite carry not the visions of immense crops pictured to my imagination while reading the glowing accounts, a few years before coming to California. Some persons in this vicinity, disgusted with the small yield, have devoted the space formerly occupied by them to other trees; others have this season reported satisfactory returns. Under the new developments by our untiring horticulturists, is it not better to wait further develop ments before discarding the tree altogether?

The almond is native to the far east and Africa. If not among the trees of the Garden of Eden, it must have been "close by." Frequent mention is made of it in the Old Testament.

Acclimated in Southern Europe, varieties are said to be found upon the Steppes of Russia, and the elevated plains of Mexico, cultivated for its flowers and fruit. From the latter a delicate oil is made, used by confectioners, and for delicate surgical operations. The fruit is acceptable to the majority; large quantities are imported into the United States and other countries, Great Britain alone receiving 150 tons annually. California cannot afford to give up its cultivation.

In early times it was a royal nut, a *luxuriant* for kings, queens, and rulers. Partaken of in moderation, it is a promoter of digestion, and by many considered an indispensable acquisition to the dinner table. We read that when Israel sent his sons a second time into Egypt for corn to keep them alive, among the presents to Joseph almonds are mentioned. In my boyhood, days a few were dealt out sparingly to us children, but when Christmas came we were sure of a good supply in our stockings, which may be an excuse for telling how visions arose, with sacks well filled with them, sacks large enough for Gerash, and Goliahs as numerous as the forest trees in our native State. While the vision has not been fully realized, it is comforting to know that some of our neighbors have had it realized, and that Frank Cooper, of Santa Barbara, has many sacks aggregating *for sacks* for any Goliah; his crop said to be 20,000 pounds.

We cultivate Languedoc, Princess Languedoc, Bidwell, Ventura paper shell, Ventura soft-shell, the Bidwell, and Kings paper shell. With the exception of Bidwell, and a few Languedoc trees, they have not paid expenses. The Languedoc and paper shell in the variety have grown well, and blossomed freely, but set very little fruit. These on the hillside are not gone as freely, neither do they bear any better. The trees are not irrigated, they are pruned and cultivated. The Ventura paper shell and soft shell are showing up larger than the Bidwell. They did so well at Ventura, some were ordered, but do not better than the Languedoc. They may in time. The Jordan almond has not been introduced in this section; it might be an acquisition; it is quoted in Chicago, retail, at 90c. per pound while soft-shells are [illegible]. We have not succeeded in obtaining this variety, nor the Valencia. We [illegible] an account of a very large seedling almond in the northern part of the State, and perhaps upon further trial it may be worthy of cultivation.

The almond being one of a few trees withstanding our long dry seasons, it can be utilized in the waste places, the fruit can be preserved a long time without the waste attending perishable fruits. With the yield may not be as great as some other fruits, perhaps some day, not very far in the future, when the big "boom days" are all taken, California will not despise the small things, hence, I may be worth at to find a variety suitable for each locality. Rather than grub them out, it is better to bud them to peaches or nectarines, in accordance with the best practices in this State and Southern Europe, early leafing one season, with a large top for future operations. Some trees on this vicinity, budded to peach two years ago, had good crops the past season, with no signs of buds coming off from too rapid growth, as reported elsewhere, which might be attributed to budding part of the tree one season and the remainder the next. The affinity of peach for almond is stronger than for plum or apricot; and budded, as we have stated, will to the end be more satisfactory than budded to other fruits.

Our almonds were not ripe as early as usual. We gathered in October this year. We prefer to gather as soon as the husk opens, they become dark and lose longer and require no pickling. We think, by the sun a few days then marked or put away for future use. We sold some at 18c. per pound for soft-shells.

Years ago we used to watch eagerly in the early frost to open the hickory and chestnut burs, to set the coveted nut free, our warm seasons seem to do it just as well, illustrating the well known law that heat and cold act much alike upon vegetation.

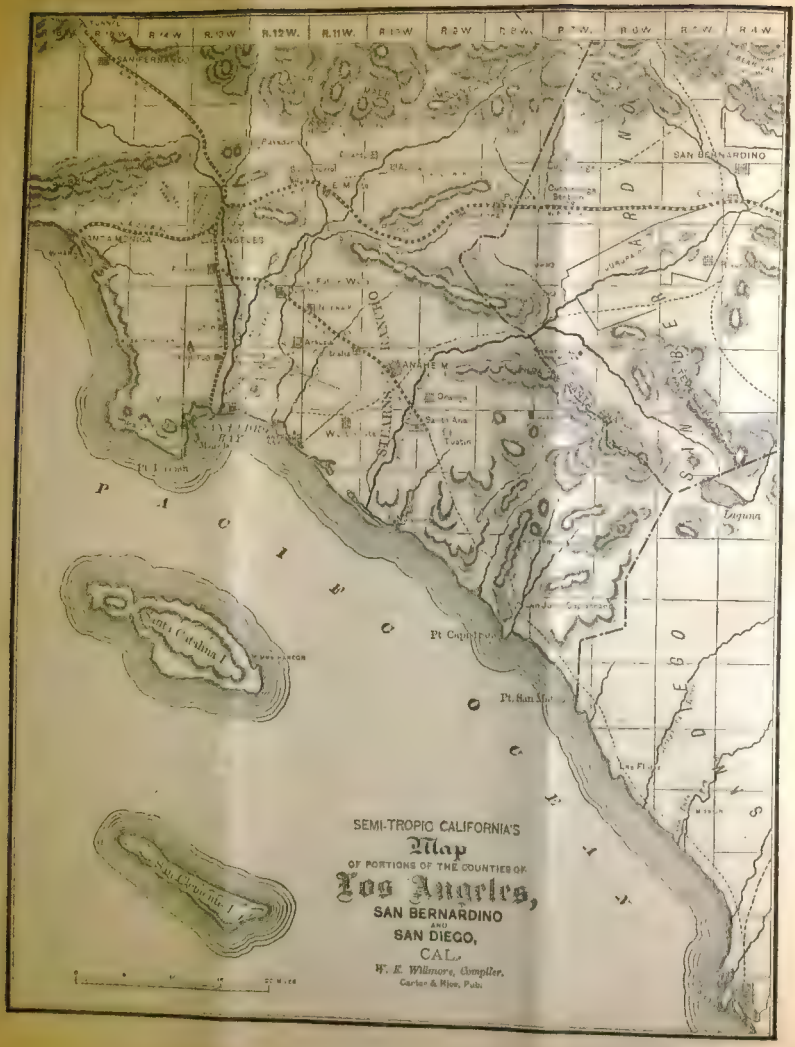
The statements recently published in the [illegible] Rural Press relative to [illegible] yield of our Languedoc, Bidwell, [illegible] paper shell, may [illegible] pleasing, and prove satisfactory to all concerned, the witnesses from different parts of the State agree.

It may not be [illegible] the [illegible] Languedoc may have a [illegible] a seedling strawberry [illegible] the Bidwell, the [illegible] the country, and which, [illegible] has not been surpassed for [illegible] years.

But the Languedoc [illegible] the paper shell [illegible] Bidwell, and [illegible] Languedoc; in [illegible] fruit before the Languedoc [illegible] given, we think some [illegible] to be assumed. Mr. [illegible] quality of the paper shell [illegible] yield more than and last season [illegible] Languedoc in the [illegible] Should further [illegible] to be a fact, we shall [illegible] remark of the [illegible] of the [illegible] were farmers. We [illegible] pleasing and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] was larger than Mr. [illegible] Languedoc [illegible] almond trees and [illegible] in that vicinity [illegible] the Languedoc for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Humanity is the best policy."


SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA'S
Map
OF PORTIONS OF THE COUNTIES OF
Los Angeles,
SAN BERNARDINO
AND
SAN DIEGO,
CAL.
W. E. Willmore, Compiler.
Carter & Rice, Pub.
SAN BERNARDINO
SAN FERNANDO
SANTA MONICA
LOS ANGELES
ANAHEIM
STEARNS RANCHO
Santa Ana
Tustin
Laguna
Pt Capistrano
Pt. San Mateo
Santa Catalina I.
San Clemente I.
P A C I F I C O C E A N
R.14 W.
R.13 W.
R.12 W.
R.11 W.
R.10 W.
R.9 W.
R.8 W.
R.7 W.
R.6 W.
R.5 W.
R.4 W.

The Apiary.

WHY not cultivate honey flowers?

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS profit per colony on bees. Who can beat it?

STINGLESS BEES are the latest they [illegible] out, and we would suggest that he who sends his money for the *new kind* will be *bitten*, and that's worse than to be "stung."

BEE-KEEPERS, attend your monthly meetings; by united action you can accomplish great good. There is work for you to do, and it is time to be at it. Every bee keeper should be present at the next meeting, and all succeeding meetings.

CHIPS FROM THE HONEY HOUSE.

BY S. D. BARBER.

Another year, laden with its joys and sorrows, successes and reverses, expectations realized and hopes deferred, has passed away, and again we stand upon the portals of a new year.

Let us, as bee keepers, pause for a moment, and, looking back over the past, examine the results of our labors for the past year.

Have we been successful? If not, what have been the preventing causes? Can we tell just why we have succeeded in some instances and failed in others?

It is easy for any person to tell when their bees are prosperous, and it is just as easy to tell when something is wrong, but it is not so easy to tell what that something is.

It is no longer a matter of doubt that the natural swarming of bees can be controlled, and yet such increase secured as may be desired by artificial means, and at the same time a crop of honey obtained according to the season.

The early swarms are the most profitable; but never be in too much haste to divide your bees. Your rule should be to never cripple the strength of the colony where the old queen is to remain as she diminishes her laying of eggs according to the number of bees that are on hand to perform the labors of the hive. I prefer to take brood and bees at different intervals from my hives, as they can spare them, and have young, fertile queens to form my new colonies.

Many valuable colonies of bees are ruined by being transferred from one hive to another in a wrong way, or at a wrong time, or by being divided without regard to the principles which should govern the matter to make it successful.

When examining bees at this season of the year, great care should be taken not to expose the brood to a cold temperature sufficient to chill the brood.

Preserve all good combs. That containing drone comb can be used late in the season, or in the upper boxes. Comb is the honey bee's capital to carry on their business.

Equalize your stocks both in the fall and in the spring.

For the next two or three [illegible] the bees [illegible] honey [illegible] brood and [illegible] a large brood is started, and they [illegible] of their stores that they will [illegible] a large portion of their brood [illegible] when a little [illegible] given [illegible] save them. Examine your [illegible] to know their condition, and give timely assistance to those that need it.

Raise queens the last of February, and in March, if the weather is favorable. A [illegible] queen at swarming time is equal to a swarm of bees. But the [illegible] of the season must be your guide as to time to begin.

We [illegible] it by far the best plan to swarm your bees artificially. Natural swarming is attended with loss of time in watching, and then more or less loss of swarms.

What is termed luck with bees is only another name for care[ful] and skillful management.

We find many of our hives with three and four sheets of brood well filled, from eggs to the hatching bee, on January 4th, 1881.

The prospect here north of the city indicates an early and prosperous year [illegible] business. Be ready [illegible] time. A day lost with bees is forever lost.

ESSAY

READ BY S. D. BARBER AT THE [illegible] CONVENTION [illegible]

The rapid progress made in apiculture in the last few years is remarkable. The increase in swarms and the production of honey has been marvelous to say the least of it when we take into consideration the great loss of bees that this country sustained in the years 1877 and [illegible] steadily moving on. The [illegible] of Southern California seem to be [illegible] to the great demands made upon them, and many have [illegible] that there is a science in bee keeping that will pay the apiarist; but he will find that his success [illegible] a great deal of [illegible] upon his knowledge of that [illegible] the honey bee, and the natural laws by which they are governed, and, brother bee keepers of Southern California, I now congratulate you [illegible] of a Bee Journal, devoted to the interests of bee keepers in this [illegible] agement of bees must necessarily differ in a warm climate [illegible] and [illegible] one. And, brother bee keepers [illegible] your Journal, it will do you good, and, by a mutual cooperation, it will promote the interests of bee keeping in Southern California, and [illegible] bee keeping [illegible] to the interest of all to make [illegible] a success, and if interested [illegible] by reasonable patronage, but little can stand in the way of making it one of the best Bee Journals in the world.

The bee keepers of Southern California should subscribe for it, and at the same time write for it, illustrating all the varied [illegible] of apiculture [illegible].

[illegible] keeping the colonies strong. When honey is abundant [illegible] rapidly in the [illegible]

[illegible] and if any [illegible]

[illegible] and early learned [illegible]

[illegible] ger a matter of [illegible] swarming of bees [illegible]

[illegible] at different [illegible] can spare them and have young and [illegible]

[illegible] wer to many questions [illegible] that produced a [illegible] The answer is [illegible] quantity home: [illegible] were almost an entire [illegible] Angouleme, Seckel, [illegible] Winter Nelis [illegible]

Semi-Tropic Fruit.

OLIVE CULTURE

BY ELLWOOD COOPER, SANTA BARBARA.

THE numerous inquiries received from different persons in every part of the country concerning the olive tree, the growth, care, propagation, period of fruit bearing, oil making and pickling, the financial prospect, etc., induces me to make use of your paper as a means of answering the inquiries. I propose, in a series of articles, to give all the knowledge I possess, based upon my experience as well as information obtained from careful reading of the best books that have been published on the subject—propagation.

The common and practical method is to plant the cuttings, taken from growing trees of sound wood, from three-quarters of an inch in diameter to one and a half inches, and from fourteen to sixteen inches long. These cuttings should be taken from the trees during the months of December and January, neatly trimmed without bruising, and carefully trenched in loose, sandy soil, a shady place preferred. They should be planted in permanent sites from February 20th to March 20th, depending upon the season. The ground should be well prepared, and sufficiently dry so that there is no mud and the weather warm. In Santa Barbara, near the coast, no irrigation is necessary; but very frequent stirring of the top soil with a hoe or iron rake for a considerable distance around the cuttings is necessary during the spring and summer. About three-fourths of all that are well planted will grow. My plan is to set them twenty feet apart each way, and place them in the ground butt end down and at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the top to the north, barely covered. Mark the place with a stake. By planting them obliquely, the bottom end will be from ten inches to one foot below the surface. In Europe the trees are planted from 27 to 33 feet apart. My reasons for closer planting will be given in a subsequent article.

All trees, as a rule, should be propagated from seeds. The roots are more symmetrical, the trees not so liable to be blown over, and the growth more healthful; but I have not been successful in germinating them; hence, I recommend the cuttings. If the trees are propagated from seeds, budding or grafting is unnecessary. I have seen the statement that it was necessary that the seeds should pass through the stomach of birds before they could be sprouted; also that by soaking in strong lye the sprouting would be assured. I have not seen the result of either experiment, and accept the statements with more or less mistrust. I prefer cuttings to any obtained from any of the Mission orchards in the southern counties.

GROWTH.

The cutting will throw up numerous shoots or sprouts, all of which should be left to grow the first year, any disturbance of the top affects the growth of the roots. It would be advisable, however, where there are two or more vigorous shoots of about the same size and height from the same cutting, to pinch the tops of all except the one to be left for the future, keeping the one to be left for the future vigorous and vigor otherwise. In the following spring, when the ground is warm and sufficiently dry, all sprouts excepting the one to be preserved should be carefully removed, cut long them as all close to the cutting. The top end of the cutting should also be removed by the aid of a sharp saw. A post should be firmly planted, so that the tree can be well secured, to keep the trunk straight and avoid any disturbance of the roots, and should be kept until the tree is four or five years old. By adopting this method a great deal of time will be saved and better trees secured. The lateral branches should be allowed to grow until the tree is about three years old; but in every case when any of said branches are rapidly making wood, they should be removed, and not be allowed to rob the trunk.

In the pruning during the first years, have only the one object in view—that is, to force all the woody growth into one main trunk. This being done, the tree will naturally form a beautiful shape. The cultivator must not look at the tree of today or to-morrow, but the tree of ten years hence. All branches to the height of five to five and a half feet should be removed, so as to admit of close cultivation by horses. Trees planted at the distance of twenty feet, and well kept, will in ten years touch each other. When this condition is reached they will be in full bearing, and thereafter will require constant pruning or cutting back. It is much easier and less expensive to gather the fruit from small trees, besides, if the pruning is intelligently done, it will improve the fruit and secure a greater quantity to the acre than can be produced under any other conditions.

Some orchards in Europe are planted in "threes," that is, three trees in each place, planted in the form of a triangle, and three or four feet apart. This method would require the rows to be thirty-three to thirty-five feet distant, and would give about the same number of trees to the acre as by planting at twenty feet, one tree in each place. It is claimed that by planting in this way no staking is required, the trees protecting one another from the most violent wind storms, the trimming is simplified, and less care and labor required in the cultivation.

FRUIT BEARING.

Trees growing from cuttings, will produce fruit the fourth year, and sometimes, under the most favorable circumstances, will give a few berries the third year. It is the habit of the tree to overbear, and as a consequence will give no fruit the year following a heavy crop. This statement is verified by the most reliable books published on the subject in the French, Italian and Spanish languages. There are, however, exceptions to this rule in California. Mr. Davis, who had charge of the San Diego Mission orchard in 1856, assured me that he had gathered from the same tree, two years in succession, over 150 gallons of berries. I have also observed that some trees in my orchards have borne well successive years. The fruit bearing can be controlled by the pruning. The cultivator will not forget that the shoots or branches must be two years old before they will give fruit; hence, partial pruning every year will give partial crops. My oldest orchard was planted February 21, 1872. At four years I gathered from some of the trees over two gallons of berries, in 1878 twenty gallons each; in two of the best trees, the second and then being only six years old. In 1879, the seventh year, the crop was not nearly so large. I had planted several thousand cuttings in the spring of 1873, but the trees of 1873 did not give at six years a result equal to the first planting. The present crop (1880) is quite good; the old orchard now being eight years, and I think I do not over estimate when I state that the yield of some of the best and fullest trees will be over forty gallons. Trees large enough to give this quantity of fruit, planted at a distance of twenty feet, will occupy nearly all the ground, and therefore give all the fruit that can be produced on one acre. An orchard bearing uniformly the quantity as above would give the following result: One hundred trees to the acre, at forty gallons each, 4,000 gallons. This would be an enormous crop, unprecedented, and far beyond any statistics given in European publications. The one-fourth of the quantity yearly would be a very profitable crop.

In estimating an orchard, the yield of isolated trees, or trees of great age, occupying considerable areas of ground, must not enter into the basis of calculation of the probable production. The tree mentioned in the San Diego Mission orchard as yielding 150 gallons of berries was more than fifty feet distant from those surrounding it.

My agent, while traveling in Europe through the olive districts, measured a tree growing in the "Alpes Maritimes" that was eight feet in diameter six feet above the ground, and at the ground fifteen feet in diameter. Only a few trees of such size could be grown on one acre.

(Continued.)

Deep plowing is eschewed in the orange orchards of Australia, for the following reasons: As the roots of the orange tree rarely penetrate to any depth, but almost invariably run near the surface of the ground, no digging or even deep hoeing must be resorted to to keep the land free from weeds. This is better done by using a strong old horse and a very short toothed harrow, with its teeth not longer than one to one and one half inches. This is run frequently over the ground, and the surface is kept finely pulverized and open to the light dews and the fogs. Thus the root-lets near the surface get the benefit of the moisture, and are not injured by the cultivator.

Shrubbery.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

BY W. A. T. STRATTON, PETALUMA, CAL.

CYPRESS HEDGES, though highly ornamental and useful, are very dangerous, and should never be grown too near the house. Nor should large cypress trees be allowed closer than twenty feet, because of their combustible character. Hedges and trees, when closely trimmed to keep them in form, are constantly dropping their dead foliage, which accumulates in great quantities on the small twigs and limbs inside, under the outer foliage, and if by chance a spark of fire lights on it, the whole is in a blaze in an instant, and will burn with a rapidity as though coal oil had been drenched over them. A case occurred recently in our city which came near resulting most disastrously. A gentleman had a hedge of Monterey cypress [illegible] feet high, six years old, which had been kept closely cut. Some children started to have a bonfire fully forty feet from the hedge, and a gust of wind carried a twig, blazing, as was supposed by the [illegible], over into the road, but in an instant a crackling of fire was heard; the green cypress was burning as though a pile of shavings, the blaze fully twenty feet high, giving out a great heat and creating a panic. Water buckets were brought into [illegible] but no one could get close enough to throw any water on, and it seemed as though, from the great rapidity with which it was spreading, the house must burn, and nothing could stop it. In less than three minutes it had run two hundred feet against the wind, when the neighbors came to the rescue. A section was chopped out close to the house, and water thrown on the end just in time to dampen it sufficiently, and the home was saved. I saw the fire, assisted in extinguishing it, and resolved that in the future to never recommend cypress hedges or trees to be grown too near any building. If the dead foliage is carefully removed the danger will be greatly lessened; still, they are a dangerous ornament.

The flower garden, at this time of the year, needs especial study and attention. The planting of bulbous plants, the transplanting of shrubs, manuring and placing the whole in order for the coming season's work, requires more than mere notice. As a rule, we feed our flowers too little, and then we expect too much. Plants have their natures just the same as your children. Nature's reward is perfection, and we must study plant life to know their wants, just as much as we study the laws of animal life to obtain their true value.

Hyacinths and tulips require a very rich, light soil. Use well rotted manure very freely. Dig it in thoroughly and very deep. Always select a spot that is "high and dry" in winter, where no water can stand. Plant them fully four inches deep, and if you have obtained good bulbs you will never regret an extra labor given them. The great bulb country in Europe is Holland. It is true there a great [illegible] that are annually sold. The ground, or rather sand, that these hyacinths and tulips are grown in was once a part of the ocean; but those energetic Hollanders managed to corral a good piece of [illegible] sand by means of embankments and [illegible]. The seepage of salt water collects in the ditches, is pumped out, [illegible] and in others is run off in the fall of the year. The country being so low, is naturally very moist, and though the soil is so very sandy that they are compelled to use mulching to keep the wind from blowing the sand away in drifts, they use great quantities of manure and [illegible] of tulips in the market. The secret of their great success is their light soil, a regular bottom moisture, that keeps the bulbs in full growth till perfectly matured, food in great abundance to nourish them, and, I suspect, also the near proximity of salt water (oftentimes less than two feet from the surface — it will stand in the holes) supplies an element of food indispensable. We can grow as fine a hyacinth in California [illegible] we will but take care in their growth to keep them growing just as long as they will grow, by irrigation, we can beat even the Dutch. Try it.

Shrubbery [illegible] as a [illegible] feet, and as such, their character, habits, and what we want to produce by planting them, should be closely studied. [illegible] we must look at the ultimate [illegible] their growth. What [illegible] maturity is the all important point to solve. Patience is a virtue we must cultivate with all the care of a valuable rare exotic. A small plant in most cases is better than a large one. Yet most persons are only too eager to get the most [illegible] plants to make a good showing at once. It is an old saying among gardeners that "the best place for a tree to grow is where it first takes root," and will aptly apply. The larger a shrub or tree is when removed, the greater the loss of roots, and as the source of nutriment [illegible] good [illegible] check in growth is very often the result. In many cases the balance is made by removing a [illegible] results may be thus obtained in planting large specimens. But too often this is left undone, or done so very improperly that the subject straggles away a sickly existence.

This brings us to the subject of pruning, one of the most important topics we can write on. When to prune is not always understood by many [illegible] and we often see the most wretched butchery by would be practical heads; and as the tree butcher is now at work, we cannot say expect those [illegible] much value.

Young evergreens should be [illegible] pruned till they attain strength. A [illegible] lateral may be pinched off [illegible] increase we want to award them. Trees [illegible] lateralize always. If a hedge or tree is to be made a dwarf, prune young and [illegible] but if we want size and [illegible] greater maturity. Again [illegible] sap, or during active growth, [illegible] and we conduce to the [illegible] of all trees and shrubs [illegible] at a [illegible]

[illegible] now very rare [illegible] ly. The strong growth [illegible] at away one half, while [illegible] should be [illegible] Yet this rule must [illegible] be cut [illegible] Last season we had some large [illegible] plants of the well known [illegible] bard, and as we needed [illegible] plants were all cut very severely. They [illegible] but one, and that one [illegible] salmon, [illegible] It was [illegible] were left, but it came out [illegible]

[illegible] we must pay dear for learning [illegible] bering that nearly all spring [illegible] on the old wood, and [illegible] be pruned only immediately [illegible] ing. I shall refer to this interesting [illegible] shall often try to have a [illegible] the readers of the Semi Tropic [illegible] ing to know all about it, but [illegible] this what I know.

The English Government, [illegible] to open the importation of [illegible] hoof cattle. It has already decreed [illegible] of sheep.

[illegible] as I to be [illegible] to certain [illegible] to these areas. They [illegible] top of the sand, with [illegible] Indians remain [illegible] but with [illegible] and Orihas [illegible] ned after the [illegible] cultivate the ground, [illegible] ages are built on a high plateau, about [illegible] which rises in the midst of a sandy and apparently sterile plain. Good crops of corn [illegible] and fine peaches are raised around the base of the plateau, on which [illegible] in every [illegible]

SUB-IRRIGATION.

WE invite careful investigation of our system of Sub-irrigation, which is being largely adopted on the Pacific Coast, and can be used to great advantage in any region subject to drouth, for watering orchards, small fruits, vegetables, lawns, etc., and consists in conducting the water in concrete pipes laid below the reach of the plow. At proper distances "plugs" or outlets are set into the upper side of the pipes, through which, *and nowhere else*, the water escapes, and is taken into the soil by capillary attraction.

It saves from three-fourths to nineteen twentieths of the water used in surface irrigation.

It is under perfect control, and can be applied in any soil—working perfectly on hill-sides and undulating land.

The labor of irrigating consists simply in turning a cock to let the water in and to shut it out of the pipes.

Anything which the soil lacks as plant food, (manure, lime, etc.,) can be easily,

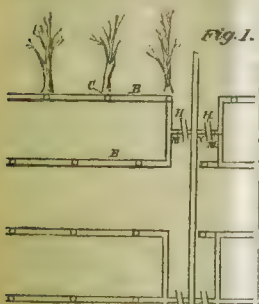


FIG. 1. A Main pipe, supplying water from R. reservoir. *B*—Distributing pipes, laid about a foot below the surface of the ground, and about a foot from each row of trees; these pipes may be laid in any direction. *C*—Earth guard, a piece of pipe, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. *H*—Hydrants for getting water. *E*—Screen, and *Z*—through it, as in Fig. 7.

directly and economically applied in liquid form.

Roots *cannot* get into the pipes, neither can they *suck mud*—difficulties never overcome by any other system of sub-irrigation.

The cut on following page illustrates our contractors' pipe machine for making and laying in the trench—at one operation—concrete pipe for sub-irrigation or drainage.

For drains it makes a superior tile, properly laid for one-fifth less money than the cost of clay tile at the factory.

Being made continuous, the bottom of the pipe is smooth and solid, so that no sediment can lodge in it, and being composed of cement and sand, is not affected by frost.

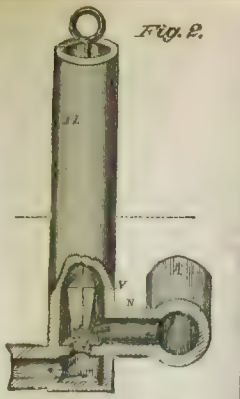


FIG. 2. Shows position of hydrant in use. The plug-valve V being closed, water rises to R in level of water in Reservoir, and passes for V, where takes direction of arrows, passing into R.

To enable the water to enter the pipe, it is perforated on top, or is cut one half off every ten or twelve inches as it is being made.

The machines are so simple and inexpensive that every farmer can make and lay his own tile with only common farm labor.

Three men can easily make and lay in the trench 1200 feet of two-inch pipe in ten hours.

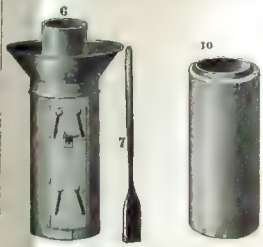
Pipe *from one to five inches caliber* is made and laid *continuously*; larger sizes are made in sections, as shown in cut No. 6. The concrete being fed into the hopper and packed with the tamp (No. 7) between the core and jacket. When filled, the core is

FIG. 3. Shows a section of Distributing Pipe B. Earth Guard, C. Plug, or other outlet, A, in B, is inserted and set in place, after the pipe is laid, and ground to a water tight joint. The plug P is perforated, which let in the little bowl and upon it P is placed. Water is taken into the soil by capillary attraction.

FIG. 4. Shows relative position of B, C, P, and the tree—the dotted line is representing surface of the ground. The plug P is a tapering piece of wood, stone or metal, set in the pipe B, having through it a *tapering hole* for passage of water. The reason for making it so is, that anything which can get into the whole with the water can *readily pass through*, and will not, by accumulation, clog it.

taken out and the jacket off, leaving the pipe as shown in No. 10, and laid after drying about a week, at greatly reduced cost over any other pipe.

For conducting water from springs, a continuous, cement concrete pipe is superior



to any other: because it is cheap, indestructible, as pure and tasteless as granite, reduces friction and the liability to become clogged to a minimum.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

THIS NEW COLONY is now farming and will occupy 10,000 acres of fine farming, fruit and vineyard land, which will be subdivided into five, ten and twenty acre lots, and forty, eighty and one hundred and sixty acre farms. This tract will be sold to colonists at low prices and on easy terms. The prices and terms are given in the Colony Prospectus.

Water is abundant on most of the land for all purposes, and all rights to water are sold with the land. The colony tract lies within the best artesian belt in the valley, and flowing wells are easily obtained. There are upwards of a dozen flowing wells on different parts of the ranch at the present time.

There is wood enough on the colony tract along the river for fuel.

The title to the land is perfect, being United States patent.

In fertility of soil, beauty of location, and advantages of access by rail and water, with good markets for all produce raised, and for salubrity of climate, the tract of land which is to be occupied by the American Colony cannot be surpassed.

Every part of it can be cultivated, and is available for farms, orchards and vineyards, possessing everything required to create here beautiful and profitable homesteads.

The Colony lands will grow to great perfection every product of the northern and semi-tropical climes—such as wheat, barley, oats, corn, tobacco, flax, castor beans, sugar cane and sugar beets, apples, peaches, plums, prunes, pears, apricots, nectarines, quinces, cherries, almonds, olives, oranges, lemons, limes, figs, pomegranates, walnuts, chestnuts, grapes, etc.

Vegetables of all kinds grow luxuriantly and [illegible] the year round.

Alfalfa fields are always green. Eight to ten tons of alfalfa are often cut per acre during the season in this valley.

Some of the best corn land in the State is on this colony tract. Corn grown this year on the land yielded 75 to 100 bushels per acre. Wheat does well, and has been grown now three years in succession on the colony tract, producing large crops. The yield this year was [illegible] per acre.

A farm in the American Colony can easily be made to pay for itself before the last payment of the purchase price is due if the place is properly cultivated and managed.

Never, do we believe, was there a better opportunity for parties desiring to secure a good homestead in this delightful valley than is now offered in this colony at reasonable prices. This is one of the chief objects we have in establishing the American Colony—to secure for ourselves and others, at a reasonable expense, homes in a genial and healthful climate, where the choicest fruits of a warm and generous soil can be produced in abundance, and where life can be enjoyed free from the extremes of cold and heat of most other sections of our land. And where, also, we can secure for ourselves in a short time, good schools, churches, and a library, and where good society and the various social organizations will become established; in fact, where all the advantages of a compact and well regulated settlement can be had. We propose no innovation upon the established order of society; but while we hope for healthful growth and progress in the direction of all that is wise and good, [illegible] property, as well as [illegible] views.

W. E. WILLMORE, Manager,
Los Angeles, Cal.

THE [illegible] rens. The entertainment [illegible] and well worth the admission.

At an annual meeting of [illegible] 13th, the following officers [illegible] Treasurer, E. F. Spence; [illegible], W. J. [illegible] E. Hollenbeck, F. E. Barretto and [illegible] office of General Superintendent [illegible]

[illegible] sixth that of Europe; yet we raise four fifths as many swine, a third as many cattle, and a fifth as many sheep as are raised [illegible]

[illegible] keep away from the bees.

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HOW TO TRAIN COLLIES

From the Pacific Rural Press.

IN reading the various sporting journals of the day, I frequently see articles upon the subject of educating and training setters, pointers and sporting dogs generally, but rarely do we see a word or anything upon the education and training of my favorite dog, their more-sporting brother, the Scotch collie, who, in his sphere, is as useful and valuable as any member of the canine race. And I venture to say, the success of the collie trials held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, at Philadelphia, in the latter part of September, and which it is to be hoped will be repeated an other year, and that other agricultural societies will follow suit and inaugurate them as one of the attractions of their shows, I think it will not be amiss to give you my ideas in regard to their education and training.

I have owned collies all my life—good, useful, and well trained dogs—and in my walks and drives they are my constant companions. Master Collie is a most nervous and fun-loving rascal, and even when well trained this love of mischief will show itself. There is now curled up at my feet one of the handsomest collies in America. She has been shown at several fairs, shows and has always been placed, and besides is a first-rate worker on stock. She is always under my buggy when I am driving, "except" sometimes I allow two others to follow for a frolic and exercise. Now, here the "except" comes in. If by chance this new spy a cat on the road the mother collie will be off like a shot; out she goes from under the buggy, passing between the front wheels and horse, throws her head back and gives a sharp, quick bark or two, as much as to say, "Come on Punch and Judy, here's fun for us," and away they all go like a thunderbolt, until the cat is overhauled and mauled all to pieces. Well, its all over in a jiffy, and they come trotting back, I suppose laughing to themselves. I point my finger at her and say, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" Her head goes down, tail between her legs, she smacks her chops, whines, "Yes, but it was so much fun I could not resist the temptation; I'll not do it again—until next time," and next time the same thing is repeated.

For the first six months or so the puppy is allowed to do pretty much as its pleases, and up as he keeps its long nose out of the cabbage pot, doesn't suck eggs, or worry the pets, for Master Collie is a busy body and is nearly always in some kind of a dirty; but even at no earlier age than this the collie may sometimes be seen gathering the chickens in a corner of the lot and transferring them as his use does the sheep.

As a general rule we commence their education about the tenth month of the puppy's age, but we sometimes see them younger than this working stock like old stagers. I have one in my eye now that at five months old would go to the pasture field, containing about sixty acres, drive out the cows and bring them home, a distance of over one mile. At six months old she was working sheep and obeying every sign and motion of her master.

The first thing I do is to make the dog love me. I treat him kindly, never kick nor strike him, and never deceive him. I pet him and talk to him until he knows every word I say. There is a great deal, I assure you, in this "love me." When he loves me and understands me I take him into a room and there teach him to follow close to heel, to stop at a whistle, to lie down when told, to go forward by motion of hand, and to either right or left. I always stop my dogs with a whistle, to attract their attention before giving an order by mouth or hand.

When I consider my youngster house-broken, that is, when he obeys my motions and whistle, I take him with sheep—confined in a lane—and allow him to drive them with me, and by motions I keep him moving from one side of the lane to the other—when we are at the end of the lane I say, "Around them," motioning the way up the side, and go with him and show him. When round them I stop him with a whistle, make him lie down, and leave him; I then go in front of the sheep and tell him, "Bring them along." If he comes too close to the sheep, I stop him with a whistle, and say, "Keep wider," or "Slower." These lessons I repeat until I consider him nearly perfect in driving up and down the lane. I then commence to teach him to go from where I stand at one end of the lane to the other and bring the sheep to me; this I do by motioning the way and saying, "Far away;" and if he does not go I go with him and show him what to do. When behind the sheep I make him lie down, and I go to the spot where I first gave the order, and from there whistle him to bring them along. When he does this work to my satisfaction I then allow him to the fields to drive the sheep from pasture, and here I repeat all my former lessons to him. I teach him to jump back and forth over a fence, and to bark when told, but never to bite; and when he attempts to use his teeth I punish him. Now as to punishment, as I said at first, I never kick nor strike—I catch the collie around his neck and give him a shake or a light tap on the ear with my hand, a cross word will cower him at once.

There is one thing I never like to do, that is to commence working my puppy on calves. As a general rule it will run loose, as the dog becomes too severe, and it gives trouble to afterward break him of this habit. I commence first on sheep, and when he will work them carefully, I can then allow him to drive other stock.

Now, one other point and I am through. The old adage, "Too many cooks spoil the broth," applies to Master Collie. If you wish your dog thoroughly trained, only one must work him, and that one I insist must be patient, and teach him quietly and gently. If you wish him spoiled and made worthless allow the whole family to work him and you will succeed in the admirably.

COLLIE.

ALFALFA FOR PROFIT.

California farmers might well pay more attention to alfalfa culture. In the fertile mountain valleys, and where water can be procured its productiveness is very great. Sow twenty pounds of good clean seed to the acre. Prepare the ground well before sowing and destroy weeds. If alfalfa stands close and thick on the ground it makes better fodder. In Los Angeles county seven to nine cuttings are made in one season, or from fifteen to twenty tons per acre, after it is well established. On deep rich soil it should last without renewal for ten or twenty years. When hay is cut it should be raked in windrows and bunched the next day, curing it quickly and putting salt through the layers as it is stored in the barn. Alfalfa is the best of food for cattle, but work horses should have some grain and hay in connection with it. There is always sale for surplus of well-cured alfalfa though generally it would pay a farmer better to purchase a number of calves and feed it not himself, thus making a double profit.—*Bulletin.*

The Portland, Me., Beet Sugar Works last year worked 9,000 tons of beets into 900 tons of sugar and molasses, which were sold at $110,000, and a moderate profit was realized. This year they will commence October 10th, and expect to turn out 30,000 pounds of sugar daily. Last year the farmers averaged about $100 per acre for their beets. They hope to do better this year.

Good earth is what all plants need, and when this can be obtained no special manure is needed. The best soil for plants is made from good garden loam, sand and leaf-mould from the woods; one-third of each, well mixed and sifted. A lot of soda piled up to rot, makes excellent mould to mix with the sand and loam, but I prefer good black leaf mould.

A little bone dust mixed on the surface of the earth will start a quick growth, but it is not often needed. The soil should be loosened up when ever it becomes baked or hard.

SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE RECIPE FOR BAKING. TEA CAKES WITH HONEY.—To

five pounds of flour use three pounds of extracted honey, two eggs, half teacupful (medium size) of butter, half teacupful of sweet cream, and a tablespoonful of baking soda. To the eggs—after being well beaten in a pan—add the honey, and mix well; then the butter, and then add the soda, dissolved in the cream, and stir briskly until it begins to foam; then add the flour, stirring all the time, and flavor to taste. When through, it is, or should be, a thin dough, which roll and cut to fancy, and bake as you do soda biscuit. They should be baked one or two days before wanted for use. The older they are the better.

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Naturalist and Taxidermist

MACY STREET,

Near Main St.

LOS ANGELES, - CALIFORNIA.

For Sale or to Rent.

A two-story building, 30 x 50, on Elmira Street, near the New Depot, lately occupied by the Los Angeles Furniture Company.

Apply to

N. C. CARTER,

Room 1, Baker Block

Los Angeles, Cal.

For Sale or to Rent.

Blacksmith, Carriage & Paint Shop.

HOUSE WITH FIVE ROOMS.

On Macy St., near Covered Bridge,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Orange, Lemon, and other Trees on the Place.

Apply to

N. C. CARTER

Room 1, Baker Block.

CONGRESS HALL

Oyster Saloon and Restaurant

Corner of Main and Requena Streets

Congress Hall Block.

THIS popular [illegible] has been [illegible] and Dining Rooms. [illegible] Oysters, Game, Fish, Fruit, Ice Cream, Soda Water, Cigars, Tobacco, Wines, Liquors, Beer, Ale, Porter, Cordials, Brandies, Whiskies, &c. [illegible] Dining Rooms [illegible] Ladies and Gentlemen. [illegible] Oysters, Wholesale or Retail. [illegible]

ROBERT ECKERT, Proprietor.

Houses in Los Angeles [illegible] for sale or rent. Apply at the above place.

A GENERAL [illegible]

T. E. ROWAN & CO.,

Real Estate, Collection, Commission

AND

INSURANCE AGENTS

[illegible]

State Investment and Ins. Co., of San Francisco, Cal.

FIRE [illegible]

Room 75, Downey Block,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Thoroughbred Poultry.

Good Stock. Low Prices. and Fair Dealing.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS [illegible]

BRAHMA FOWLS [illegible]

BRONZE TURKEYS [illegible]

[illegible] CHAS. P. JELLISON

Cor. Fourth and Hill Sts., near Mission Well, Los Angeles, Cal.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Main Street Los Angeles

J. A. BROWN, Proprietor.

[illegible]

Board and Room

From $1.00 to $1.50 per day

[illegible]

CITRUS FAIR

—OF—

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

TO BE HELD AT THE

HORTICULTURAL PAVILION,

MARCH 14-19, 1881.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE Rules and Regulations of the Horticultural Fair of 1880 will govern the actions of the Annual Citrus Fair.

The Pavilion will be opened for the reception and arrangement of articles for exhibition, Friday, March 11. The exposition will be opened to the public Monday, at 6 o'clock P. M., and continue open for five days, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. each day.

No entry will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, March 15, unless unavoidably detained.

☞ No Entry fee charged.

One-half the proceeds of the Fair will go towards paying the expenses of the "Traveling Citrus Fair" that is to be made up from this exposition and sent East.

ADMISSION:

Single admission—day, . . .	$0 25
Single admission—night, . . .	50
Single season ticket, ...	1 50

Children (under 12), half-price.

If the evenings should be cool, arrangements will be complete for heating the Pavilion, and making it comfortable.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society will have charge of the dining-rooms, which is a guarantee of success in that department.

Applications for space should be made on or before March 1.

DEPARTMENT H.

To the individual, locality, or society making the largest and finest exhibit. $100 00

Any county or a county is barred but each locality in the county can compete.

At least three entries for competition to be made.

DEPARTMENT I.

Class 2—Oranges—Budded.

A plate of five constitutes an entry. The same from cannot compete for more than one premium.

Best one variety	$5 00
Best two varieties	7 00
Best four varieties	10 00
Best six varieties	15 00

Class 3—Oranges—Seedlings.

Best one variety	$5 00
Best two varieties	7 00
Best four varieties	10 00
Best six varieties	15 00

Class 4—Oranges—Sweepstakes.

Best variety	$5 00
Best cluster of oranges	10 00

Class 5—Lemons.

Best one variety	$5 00
Best two varieties	7 00
Best four varieties	10 00

Class 6—Limes.

One hundred to constitute an entry

Size, quality, color, and marketable qualities to decide.

Best exhibit	$10 00

Class 7—Citrons.

Not less than five constitute an entry

Best exhibit	$3 00
Best preserved citron (home made)	5 00
Best preserved citron (Factory) . . .	S. Medal

DEPARTMENT J.

Class 1—Raisins.

Best and largest display	$25 00
Best box	10 00
Best quarter box	5 00
Best and most attractive package for market	Diploma

Class 2—Canned Fruits.

Best peaches (home made) . . .	$3 00
Best peaches (factory)	Diploma
Best apricots (home made)	3 00
Best apricots (factory)	Diploma

Class 3—Miscellaneous.

Best Dried Figs	$5 00
Best pomegranates (ten)	5 00
Best strawberries (six boxes) . . .	3 00
Best tomatoes (one peck)	3 00
Best new potatoes (one peck	3 00

Class 4—Flowers.

Best and finest display	$10 00

Exhibitors must state in every case on what stock fruit was grown; and it is desirable that it should also be stated whether irrigated, character of soil, age of tree and any other conditions affecting quality or size of fruit.

For further particulars address the Secretary, GEO. RICE,
Los Angeles, Cal.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

ECONOMY is of itself a great revenue —CICERO. GETTING RICH is more in the saving than in the making. There is no sacrifice which men will not make for money. They will risk life, health, everything—even their souls' peace in this world and the next—for gold. There is no secret about how to make money; it is contained in the world's wisdom as condensed in a few proverbs: "To work hard; to improve small opportunities, to *economize*; to avoid debt," are the general rules in which is summed up the hoarded experience of centuries.

Economy in buying the necessaries and luxuries of life—the latter are necessary to a limited extent for more perfect happiness. It may be that a suit of clothing is wanted; it should be of good material, well made, and reasonable in price. New York city is the headquarters for the manufacture of clothing. Devlin & Co., New York city, are known as makers of first-class goods, which are always sold at the lowest prices. Every suit is made to order; such always wear better, to say nothing of the fine appearance. We are glad to inform our readers that they can economize by buying their clothing made to order, by calling on B. F. COULTER, the great dry goods merchant, 30 and 32 Baker Block, who is agent for Devlin & Co. Leave your order, get just what you want, at the lowest price—and only one price asked, and that the same to everybody—and economize in your clothing bill. Put the money thus saved in bank, unless you have a pair of shoes to buy. If you have, we commend you to the QUEEN SHOE STORE, on Main street, opposite the Court-House, Joseph Mesmer, proprietor; or to A. S. MCDONALD, on Spring street. Both these gentlemen carry large stocks, and sell number one goods at the lowest cash prices. You must have something to eat, and if a man of family (as most of our readers are), you must have groceries. We give a list (arranged in alphabetical order) of the firms we most heartily endorse, and guarantee you will find each of them square, honest firms, and it will be money in your pocket if you buy your groceries of them. Remember the names and places:

AMERICAN CASH STORE, 48 Spring St.

GRANGE STORE SEYMOUR & CO. Main St.

LEN J. THOMPSON & Co., 36 Spring St.

Possibly it's drugs or toilet articles you want, or a prescription. The latter is sold in accord by the readers of the SEMI-TROPIC—they always enjoy good health; it's only the sickly kind that don't read. Anyway, go to Pfeiffer

CENTRAL PHARMACY—Preuss & Pironi 21 Spring street;

HEINTZMAN & ELLIS, 72 Main street.

For dry goods and notions, go to

B. F. COULTER, 30 and 32 Main street;

DILTON & KESSLER Main street.

For furniture, carpets, wall paper, curtains, etc., go to

DOTTER & BRADLEY, 80, 82 and 84 Main street.

For hardware, stoves, tinware, etc.
HARPER, MOORE & Co., 110 Main street.

For lumber, go to
JACKSON, KEPCKHOFF & CUZNER, corner Alameda and Macy streets;
PERRY, WOODWORTH & Co., 76 Commercial street.

For insurance, go to
WALTER S. MOORE,
A. HERDMAN, or
M. KREMER.

For thoroughbred chickens or eggs, go to
CHAS. P. JILLSON, with Dotter & Bradley.

And when you or any of your friends die, as we all must, sooner or later, go to
PONET & ORR, undertakers, 66 Main street.

Look over the advertising columns and patronize the firms who sustain your paper, and remember, we do not put in every body's ad. just for the money. We refuse all worthless concerns or frauds, and hardly a month passes but we have to reject such patronage.

We have nothing to say against those who do not patronize the SEMI-TROPIC, but we always, and under all circumstances, advocate the interests of our patrons, through our paper, on the street, everywhere, and that is the reason those who advertise once do so again.

The subscriptions alone would not pay for the publication of the paper; consequently every subscriber owes it as a matter of duty to patronize those who help pay to sustain your paper.

Education

For Real Life and Business Pursuits
AT THE
Los Angeles Business College.

INSTRUCTORS.
C. W. LA FETRA, Principal, Teacher of Business Penmanship Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, etc.
J. M. VINCENT, Teacher Ornamental Penmanship.
T. W. LA FETRA, Teacher of English Language and Special Branches.
A. CUYAS, Teacher of Spanish.

ANTISELL PIANOS

MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP BUST in every part. Examine and take no other.

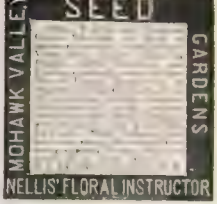
New Hayden Pianos, $200!

Superb, varied, and brilliant. One thousand Pianos, $10 monthly. One thousand to Rent, rent allowed. Largest store in the world. Organ and Sheet Music at half price for the [illegible]

T. M. Antisell & Co.,
Cor. Market and Powell Sts., S. F.

My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1884 [illegible]

New Vegetables a Specialty.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY.
Marblehead, Mass.



THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S
BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING
ROSES
[illegible]
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
IN THE
Semi-Tropic California

TO ADVERTISERS!

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S
[illegible]
It is not a Comparative List
It is not a Cheap List
It is an Honest List
[illegible]
GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,
10 Spruce St., New York.

PERRY, WOODWORTH & CO.,
STEAM
Sawing, Planing & Molding Mills
[illegible]
76 Commercial St., Los Angeles.

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Lumber of all Kinds
PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.
[illegible]
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDINGS,
[illegible]
all Descriptions

Markets.

RETAIL GROCERIES, ETC.

BUTTER, Cal. choice, ₱ lb...	$0 40	@	$0 45
CHEESE	15	@	20
Eastern	20	@	25
LARD California	12½	@	14
Eastern	15	@	20
FLOUR extra family, bbl	6 50	@	7 00
Capital Mills, brand		@	3 20
Pioneer, 75 cent		@	2 60
Lockslin, ¾ cent		@	8 20
Superfine, do		@	2 70
Graham, 50 lb. sack		@	1 10
Buckwheat, 10 lb. sack		@	50
OATMEAL, Cal., 10 lb. sack		@	50
Eastern, do		@	60
CORN MEAL, ₱ 50 lb sack		@	85
SUGAR w. crushed	12	@	
Light brown	09	@	10
COFFEE, green	20	@	35
TEA, fine black	60	@	1 00
Finest Japan	70	@	80
CANDLES, Adamantine	15	@	25
SOAP, California	05	@	10
RICE	09	@	
YEAST POWDER, doz	1 50	@	3 00
CANNED OYSTERS doz	1 75	@	3 50
SYRUP S P Golden	80	@	1 00
DRIED APPLES lb		@	15
GERMAN PRUNES	12½	@	
PIGS, California		@	10
PEACHES	10	@	20
OILS, kerosene	20	@	40
HONEY comb	12½	@	15
do. No. 2	10	@	12
Extracted	06	@	08
BACON, California	10	@	12½
HAMS do	12½	@	14
Eastern	16	@	17
POTATOES, cd	90	@	1 15
ONIONS, cd		@	2 00
BEANS	1 50	@	2 50
Butter	1 40	@	1 50
Lima	4 00	@	6 00
FRESH BEEF	05½	@	08½
Round steak		@	08½
Sirloin	10	@	12
Porterhouse	12½	@	
CHICKENS	03½	@	04½
CAL. RAISINS, boxes	2 25	@	3 50
Half boxes	1 25	@	1 35
Quarter-boxes	75	@	85

EGGS—Have ruled high for several months and to date (8) 40. The market is better supplied and prices are now quoted at 25c.

BUTTER—Is also in good demand, for choice only, at 40c.

WALNUTS—Will bring a higher price later in the season, as large quantities have been shipped East, but are now quoted at 8c.

ORANGES—But few choice oranges are in the market and they bring $60 a carload; range about $40. The Citrus Fair, March 14-19, will be a good time to show who can raise the best oranges. Large premiums are offered and large prizes can be obtained, by the successful exhibitors.

GARDEN PRODUCE—This trade is left at present entirely to the Chinamen, who continue to run their wagons, and supply the tables as well as the town people, and at prices that are very reasonable.

WINES AND LIQUORS The boom in the wine business has a tendency to make prices advance, but prices only have advanced two or three cents on the gallon for new wines.

LOS ANGELES WINES AND LIQUORS.

Red wine, No 1, per gallon	$0 50
Red wine, No. 2, per gallon	40
White wine, new, per gallon	50
White wine, old, per gallon	75
Port wine, old, per gallon	1 00
Angelica wine, old, per gallon	1 00
Sherry wine, old, per gallon	1 75
Cucumonga, old, per gallon	1 00
Brandy, per gallon	2 50
Aguardiente, per gallon	2 00

EVERYBODY

Knows or should know that

The Grange Store

— IS —

Noted for its Low Prices

— AND

CHOICE GROCERIES

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Country Produce. Gilt Edged Butter a Specialty

SEYMOUR & CO.

California Roses!

VIGOROUS, HEALTHY PLANTS.

10 CENTS EACH.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Flower Seed, Flowering Plants, and Ornamental Shubbery.

In the Finest Varieties Only. Sent by mail to any address. Send for Catalogue Every lover of flowers should have it. Address,

W. A. T. STRATTON, Florist, Petaluma, Cal.

SAM'L W. LUITWIELER,

38 Los Angeles Street,

— DEALER IN —

Wagons, Carriages, Etc.,

STUDEBAKER'S

Farm and Freight Wagons,

WITH IRON TRUSS AXELS

And Slope Shouldered Spokes, Boxes set by hydraulic pressure—has heaviest axle, and is the only complete wagon in use. I also have the

Portland Platform Spring Wagon.

Of different sizes, carrying from 600 to 3,000 pounds. They are the best

FAMILY WAGON!

And the only Wagon that will carry FRUIT and give satisfaction.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

THE QUEEN

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

104 Main Street,

Has the LARGEST and most SELECT Stock at the Lowest Prices.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

Board and Room, $1.25 to $1.75 per Day.

Passengers and Baggage Conveyed to Hotel Free.

Polite Attention Guaranteed.

C. L. CHMIDT, - Proprietor.

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INSURANCE

AND

REAL ESTATE

Under Cosmopolitan Hotel,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

DOTTER & BRADLEY,

— DEALERS IN

Furniture, Carpets

WALL PAPER, ETC.,

80, 82 & 84 Main Street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Largest Stock & Lowest Prices.

RIVERSIDE LANDS!

The Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, of San Bernardino county, offer

15,000 ACRES

Of the most desirable land in Southern California for Semi Tropical

FRUIT GROWING

AND

BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL HOMES

These lands are located in the Santa Ana Valley, San Bernardino county, 50 miles southeast of Los Angeles and 7 miles south of Colton, a station of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Twenty-eight miles of irrigating canals are now completed, and the soil is abundant water in the driest seasons to irrigate all the lands offered by the company. About 1,00 inhabitants are now in the Colony, enterprising and intelligent people. We have good schools, four church organizations, daily mail, telegraph line, newspaper, etc. Lands are offered at moderate prices and on liberal terms, and no lands are sold but to actual settlers. I invite all seeking homes in this portion of the State to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. Every facility will be afforded for the examination of the lands offered.

R. C. EVANS, President R. L. & I. Co.

Audiphones

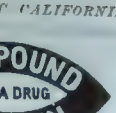
AND

Earphones

— FOR —

DEAF PEOPLE

On trial before purchase. Don't waste your money otherwise. Send for Free Circulars.



A New Treatment for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all Chronic and Nervous Diseases.

Hub-bolion. A Lung Invigorator, a great tonic and regent, orders and cures by a natural process of normal action.

Neat Fire. A Liquid compound oxygen, giving the Elixir of life to the Lungs of sick people.

Also Neat Pepe. "Life is a Spark" is a positive tonic of a class of Liquid oxygen, the compound Oxygen treatment. Neat Pepe is a tonic pill.

Address, ***Dr. H. TANKEY & PILES,***

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DEPOSITORY ON PACIFIC COAST.

We have established a Depository for our

Oxygen Home Treatments

In San Francisco, California, at which patients can procure information and supplies.

Address, ***H. E. MATHEWS,***

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LIFE, AND

MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY.

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REPRESENTS THE BEST

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FRENCH, AND

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COMPANIES

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Los Angeles, Cal

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Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Buy and sell exchange on San Francisco, New York, London, Paris, Berlin and Frankfort.

Make Collections on all parts of the United States.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange business.

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I. Lankershim	[illegible] Bixby
J. F. Sprence	[illegible] H. [illegible]

This Bank is prepared to receive [illegible] on account, issue certificates of Deposit, and transact a general Banking Business.

Collections made [illegible] on the most favorable terms of exchange.

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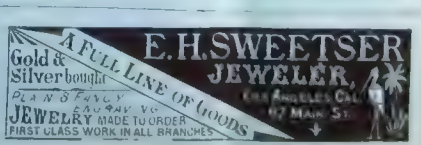
Buy and sell

LEGAL TENDERS, GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

Will also pay the highest price for [illegible] Bonds over bullion.



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RANCHOS!

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Very Low Prices, and on easy terms and Low Rate of Interest.

Hundreds of flowing Pipe Wells. Water near the Surface. Rivers on two sides; ever-flowing creek through the tract. Front on the ocean.

Transportation and passage by Steamship or Railroad.

S. P. Railroad through the tract

23 Hours From San Francisco.

Convenient to markets and competing lines of shipments for produce, etc.

The unsold land for sale or lease in sections or fractions, by

Alfred Robinson,
120 Sutter Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Or apply to

Wm. R. Olden,
Anaheim, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Or concerning Westminster Colony, to Rev. ROBERT STRONG, Westminster, Cal.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance on interest at 10 per cent. Send for Circulars and Maps.

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Preuss & Pironi

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FINE

SPONGES and SOAPS,

CHEMICALS,

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AND

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

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POLICIES WRITTEN ON

Buildings of all Kinds, Grain and Hay.

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Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

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INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA.

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THE FIREMANS FUND INSURANCE COMPANY bases its claims to the best patronage upon its sound financial condition reinforced by its accession of capital, giving it over a million dollars in assets; its extensive system of Agencies, insuring it a large premium income, without the necessity of heavy concentration of lines; its adherence to the best principles and practices of Underwriting; its open, fair, and clearly expressed contracts, and prompt and equitable adjustment and payment of legitimate losses.

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ALPHEUS BULL, Vice-President.

GEO. D. DORNIN, Secretary.
H. J. DUTTON, Asst. Secretary.

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MARCH.

SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Development of Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GEORGE RICE,

PUBLISHER.

Vol. IV. 1881. No. 3.

MIRROR PRINT, Los Angeles.

Large Stock! Low Prices!

A. S. McDONALD,

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BOOTS & SHOES!

FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SHOES AND BOOTS for Winter. RUBBER Shoes and Boots. Boots and Shoes made to order to suit all.

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☞Work done on short notice ☜

Work Warranted. One Price Only.

Pure and Unadulterated

HEALTH

AND

REAL PLEASURE

Is derived from what we eat In these times adulteration is the stock in trade of many wholesale merchants, and the retailer must be on the alert if he can sell pure goods to his customers. I claim to have

Choice, Pure Groceries & Provisions

Selected with care, bought for cash and sold at a uniformly low price. A child's order will receive the same careful attention as that of a man. Try me.

I Guarantee Satisfaction.

LEN J. THOMPSON,

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LANDS

FOR SALE, FOR RENT, ETC.

FOR SALE:—Lands in different parts of the country, and in the city of Los Angeles.

FOR RENT:—Several tracts suitable for wheat or barley; rentable for share of crops, or other rent, as preferred by the renter.

FOR GRAPE CULTURE ON SHARES:—Several tracts well adapted to grape culture for disposal, on plan of giving one portion in consideration of the planting the other in vines, and caring therefor until it bearing condition. The lands last referred to are situate on the Tujunga Ranch, about 18 miles north westerly from Los Angeles city, and 5 miles from San Fernando depot, with abundance of water for irrigation during Winter, and until the middle of June. Apply to

BIGELOW, GLASSELL,
At office of Glassell & Smith.

LOS ANGELES CITY, Oct. 1, 1886.

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SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

AND

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.

VOL. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., MARCH, 1881. No. 3.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

"THE calender of life would be incomplete without the record of a few melancholy days," is what the *Ladies Floral Cabinet*, New York, says in connection with the accompanying beautiful engraving, North and South, and to whom we are indebted for its use.

That *Cabinet* goes on to say: "It is a pathetic sight to see the lovely gardens we have tended with so much care shorn of their splendor, the latest blossoms nipped by frost, and ruin and devastation walking with heavy footsteps over our consecrated places.

"When the Frost-King thus asserts his right to reign, and furnishes the shroud to cover the dead that lie along the line of battle, "discretion is the better part of valor." He who undertakes to fight against such odds will find himself frost-bitten in the encounter, and with a natural instinct the birds hasten to a warmer climate, where flowers bloom and streamlets flow, beyond the reach of ice and snow. Some fly singly, and some in groups, while others migrate in thousands. Even feeble, ill-winged birds follow the all-powerful impulse, and traverse vast seas and continents as best they can."

* * * *

"From north to south the tide of emigration flows, thus garlanding the year with flowers and song, bringing about the changeful seasons which clothe the earth with panoramic beauty, and leaving us an outlook into the regions of hope, even when we sit in the shadow of the sepulchre."

A friend who has just arrived in Semi-Tropic California from the cold, bleak East, said, in ecstatic joy: "Oh! why did I not know of this beautiful land long years ago? Why did not some one impress on my mind the reality I now feel and see—a country where

"December's days as pleasant as May."

A chorus of voices joined in, and our only regret is that we did not come here sooner.

How fitly our picture represents the cold north, the flight of the birds to a more congenial clime, the land where all is sunshine, where the roses bloom and fill the air with fragrance; where the lucious orange hangs in golden clusters; where the sun shines brightly; where the ocean breeze tempers the atmosphere; where to live is to enjoy life in its fullness.

The real beauties of our south land over all others is the orange, the fruits, without the malaria, the musquito, the extremes of heat and cold. Why not, then, leave the north for the south?

See how the birds leave the cold, bleak land, and migrate in numberless flocks to the land of sunshine. See how truly our picture represents the North and South. The beautiful snow on the one hand, the fragrant flowers on the other; dreary, cold, and cheerless in the north; cheerful, pleasant, joyous in the south. Who would exchange his sunny home in Semi-Tropic California for the old one back in the snow-clad East? Our Citrus Fair, as has been truly said, "will be worth a trip across the continent to see," and it is to be hoped that every citizen who loves this genial land of ours will do his or her duty towards making the coming exposition a true representation of the possibilities of Southern California.

FROM NORTH TO SOUTH.

HORTICULTURAL PAVILION will be opened for the reception and arrangements of exhibits Friday, March 10. Editorial reception Tuesday, (12th) March 14. Formal opening Tuesday evening. Wednesday, grand celebration of opening of the Southern route to the east, and reception of eastern excursionists. Thursday, celebration day. Friday, school day. Saturday, grand gala day and awarding of prizes.

SEMI-TROPIC

CALIFORNIA,

AN —

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GEORGE RICE, - EDITOR AND PROP'R

OFFICIAL PAPER

— OF THE —

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GRAPE-GROWING and wine making are to be, if not already, the great industries of Southern California. The grape is a native of our soil, and flourishes in luxuriant growth and luscious fruit. Our vineyards produce, ordinarily, twice as much as the vineyards of any other grape districts in the world. Why, we will not discuss here, but such are the facts.

Our grape crop never fails as it often does in other countries. We have no vine pests or diseases common to other parts of the world, or such as are infesting the vineyards in Northern California.

Growing the vine is easy and pleasant work here compared with the work in the East or Europe, where they are required to train, stake, and tie up their vines every year, at great cost and labor; here the stalk stands alone.

The equability and warmth of the climate, doing away with artificial heat, renders it easy to make wine by fermentation.

All the varieties that are grown in any country can be grown with profit in this. Our lands are cheap, ranging from ten to one hundred dollars per acre, on which the grape crop will pay for the lands at the end of four years from planting.

Los Angeles county has 5,713 acres in vineyards, owned by about three hundred owners, taking Mr. L. J. Rose's estimate of the wine product of this county, and Mr. Arpad Haraszthy's estimated prices, as we find them in the Viticultural Commission's Report, we find the value of the grape crop to be as follows:

2,000,000 gallons dry wines, at 25c.	$500,000
300,000 gals. sweet wines, at 60c.	300,000
300,000 gals. brandy (in bond), at $1 15	345,000
For raisins and table	15,000
Total	$1,160,000

Of course, this is for the grapes made into marketable wine; but it shows in actual figures what can be done in this county in grape-growing and wine-making.

Mr. Rose states in his report that the grape growers of this county have netted $50 per acre for the crop of grapes sold to the wine makers. We ask if any more lucrative or pleasant pursuit can be followed than the growing of the grape in Southern California?

We estimate the acreage of brandy grapes in this State at 30,000 acres; the wine yield at 10,000,000 gallons; the brandy yield at 500,000 gallons; the raisin grapes and table grapes at $250,000, giving, in cash value, about $3,500,000 to the producers of grapes for 1880.

This is only a beginning of this great industry. This county will, in the next ten years, produce as much as is now produced in the entire State.

Our wines have been received in the wine markets of the world, tested and endorsed as first-class. Our pure grape brandies stand at the head of the list. From a financial point of view, it appears that viticulture in this State, and especially Southern California, is more profitable than any of the usual forms of agriculture.

THE ILLUSTRATED PACIFIC COAST POULTRY BOOK, William Niles, Los Angeles, Cal., publisher, price 50 cents, is a new and practical treatise on the care and management of domestic fowls, adapted especially to the needs of the Pacific Coast, and should be in the hands of every person raising chickens.

CALIFORNIA ROSES or flowers of any description excel any others in the United States. Why, then, send East for anything, when a superior article, acclimated and at as low a price, can be had nearer home? W. A. T. Stratton's, Petaluma (Cal.) catalogue can be had free, and in it a complete list of the choicest of everything for the lawn or garden.

THE STATE VITICULTURAL COMMISSION, with an appropriation of over $1,000, contrary to the usual custom of commissions which were intrusted with the spending of the public money, report a most satisfactory year's work and a considerable balance still in the treasury. The value of the services rendered to the State by this Commission cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, and the gentlemen who have served as Commissioners can always receive the gratitude of the grape growers and the public in general on the Pacific Coast. The estimate submitted for the maintenance and furthering the work of the Commission for the year is a liberal one, and is very small considering the amount of work and the great good it will accomplish. The bill introduced by our Representative, Mr. Crank, to establish quarantine against infected vines, cuttings, etc., will accomplish what we have long advocated, and be a guarantee to Southern California that we will never be visited by that dread vine pest, the phylloxera. The first annual report of the Commission is the most valuable public document we have had the pleasure of reading, and we only regret the limited number for distribution; the report would be an invaluable help in the hands of every grape grower.

THE San Francisco *Merchant*, in speaking of the members of the viticultural commission, says: Mr. L. J. Rose lives on his magnificent property near San Gabriel, in Los Angeles county. Possesses the largest vineyard in the United States, being some 500 acres in extent. Mr. Rose has done much for various branches of agriculture, and for years has been alike known for his fine race of horses, for his splendid oranges, possessing one of the largest orchards in the State, and for his good wines and brandies. He is eminently a practical man, public spirited, quiet, unobtrusive, very strong in purpose, with excellent administrative abilities, and has a thorough knowledge of the business of raising grapes and the manufacture of wine; a knowledge practically acquired by over twenty years' experimenting. He can use the pen, too, when required, as shown by some three excellent letters recently published on viticultural matters in his section of the country, and which have been since several times reprinted. Mr. Rose is now partner in the wine house of Stern & Rose, whose principal business is in the East.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Bath & Phillipson, agents, etc. These gentlemen are acting as agents for the sale of a barrow which we are convinced has no superior. A sample may be seen at the Pavilion during the Citrus Fair.

THIS number of our paper has been delayed, waiting for illustrations that have been snow-bound between New York and here, and even now we have to go to press without the portrait of Mr. L. J. Rose.

Sunny Slope.

TRADE MARK.]

THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE, from a photograph, represents a cluster of roses gathered and arranged by Mr. Rose at his home, and adopted by him as a Trade Mark. It is a fitting emblem of the name Rose, and of the purity of the Sunny Slope wines.

SUNNY SLOPE,

THE HOME OF L. J. ROSE.

SUNNY SLOPE was our destination as we left the city of the Queen of the Angels for a short drive of twelve miles. The day was one of the many beautiful days of February, the sun shining brightly from a cloudless sky, roads always good, and our horse sniffing the invigorating atmosphere, tempered by the cool sea breeze.

Our course was eastward, and led us nearly half the way through the orange groves and vineyards of San Gabriel valley. In the midst of groves and vines sits Sunny Slope, beautiful in this realm of beauty.

A wide avenue, shaded on each side by large orange trees—the "orange avenue,"—half a mile in length, leads from the main road to the front door of the comfortable but unpretentious residence of L. J. Rose, proprietor of Sunny Slope.

Upon being informed of the nature and design of our visit, this gentleman gracefully submitted himself to the infliction of what was designed on our part to be an exhaustive interview. His answers to our inquiries were illustrated by the objects of our investigation, and many times did we think, while driving over the estate, with Sheba's queen, "the half was never told."

The nucleus of the now magnificent "Sunny Slope" was founded early in the year 1861 by the purchase of the Courtney tract of 50 acres. In order to secure the water source, Mr. Rose was soon compelled to purchase 2,000 acres of the Rancho Santa Anita, much against his inclination; but a less amount could not be bought. One hundred and sixty acres at that time constituted in his mind a sufficiently large farm for all purposes of fruit and stock.

But being forced into an extensive a field, his energies and resources were taxed to their utmost capacity to improve it and make it productive. One thousand two hundred acres, in part now the Sierra Madre Villa property, were sold and 1,000 acres on the south purchased, making 1,900 acres, which is the present area of Sunny Slope.

This last purchase necessitated a debt, which, with a high rate of interest—2½ per cent. per month—it required the most rigid economy and careful management to carry.

When it is stated that this enterprising gentleman has paid $120,000 interest alone, and most of this amount when rates of interest were high, and the benefits of his improvements were for the most part in the future, it will be readily understood that even such necessary luxuries as coffee, sugar, and many comforts were, for a time, unseen quantities by Mr. Rose and his devoted wife, who worked faithfully by his side with an energy equal to his own. Butter and eggs were "peddled around" to eke out their income, for the general distrust in "fruit farms" made it necessary that their purchases should be made mostly for cash.

There are at present on this estate about 12,000 orange and lemon trees, two-thirds of which are in bearing; 100 acres in other bearing fruit trees; 510 acres now in vineyard, besides 260 acres now being fenced to be planted to vines this year.

This makes, without doubt, the largest vineyard in the world. Two hundred and eighty acres are devoted to raising feed for stock. There are 800 acres of pasture land, which is productive wood land.

Sunny Slope maintains a fine stud of thorough-breds, many of which are only located, chief among them Sweetheart, a two year-old, which won a world-wide fame by trotting a mile in 2:26¼, and sold even prior to that for $14,000. For the training and care of this fine stock everything is provided in a most thorough manner. The race track is almost perfect, the barns ample and well constructed, the system of grooming and feeding complete.

Mr. Rose has constructed the most perfect winery it is now possible to produce. Procuring the most approved machinery made he has placed it in the most advantageous position. The grapes are taken from wagons at the top of a hillside and fed into the centrifugal extractor of the juice, whence it runs by gravitation into the vats and stills, and finally into the cellars, without [illegible]. The fermenting room is 100x120 feet, with vats of a capacity of 240,000 gallons. With this machinery it is possible to [illegible] grapes at the rate of ten tons per hour, and to [illegible] 3,000 gallons of brandy in 24 hours. To this add three cellars, 75x100 feet, a [illegible] shop, and a constant stream of cool [illegible] water, and the present facilities of the distillery are briefly stated. In addition to this immense storage capacity, it is now found necessary to build a mammoth brandy cellar, 100x150 feet, and two stories high, which will at once be commenced, to accommodate the [illegible] in pipes hundreds of feet long, piled up in great ricks out doors.

All the principal varieties of wine are made at Sunny Slope [illegible] Muscatel, Sherry, [illegible] and Claret. The finer qualities of hock are [illegible] these wines a [illegible] as well as in bulk. Brandy has always been a specialty with Mr. Rose, and the quantities of it lying around out doors are so immense that we can only wonder [illegible] the manufacturer that this is only a small quantity comparatively.

Properly belonging to this description, though located in Los Angeles [illegible] lery worked by Stearn & [illegible] who are partners in the wine business), for the purpose of making brandy; and Mr. [illegible] ambition in this branch of his [illegible] was to manufacture a reliable and uniform article of pure grape brandy. After years of study and chemical experiment he has succeeded; his brandy is as [illegible] as Henessey & Otard, and over [illegible] have been made at Sunny Slope this year, besides [illegible]

To manufacture [illegible] tons of grapes, 11,[illegible] were bought from 190 persons, [illegible] lbs., the home production. This latter will double each year for several years to come.

Mr. Rose has sold, this winter [illegible] oranges, and will reach [illegible] the season.

A few ideas of Sunny Slope may be gathered from the above abbreviated description, but, as we remarked in the beginning, to be seen it must be appreciated. To feel the largeness of this [illegible] successful enterprise one must [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] ful garden spot than Sunny Slope.

Viticulture.

GRAPE GROWING.

BY I. J. ROSE.

GEN. RICE, ED. SEMI-TROPIC:—I am trying hard to fulfill my promise to you, but I am so very busy with my affairs that it is with difficulty that I can get started.

I have had the desire to give the public such facts as experience has taught me about the planting of the vine, and if it will be of any benefit to any one it will not only be a pleasure but a duty I owe to the many parties who are buying cuttings from me.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF GRAPE CUTTINGS BEFORE PLANTING.

The best way, whether grape cuttings are to be planted as soon as received or to be kept some time, is to submerge them entirely in water and keep them there for twenty-four hours at least, and as much longer as it is desired to keep them; even if kept submerged for two months it will do no harm, and probably be a benefit. The next best way to keep them is to bury them entirely, or four-fifths their entire length. Care should be taken not to place them in large masses without earth between them, for in that case those cuttings which have no earth in contact with them will mould, and this mold is the forerunner of decay and death. When to be kept for any length of time, then, it would be best to place them in such a manner that earth will come in contact with every part of the cutting which is underground. Then, again, care should be taken to see that the earth is wet, and kept so, for if it is as dry or dryer than the cutting, it will absorb the moisture from the cutting until the point of saturation is equal, whereas if it is kept wet it will give up moisture to the cuttings and keep them in favorable condition for growing.

PREPARING GROUND FOR PLANTING.

The study has ever been with me how to do a given piece of work well enough for success, with the smallest expenditure of labor. I break up my ground say four weeks before planting, using a strong pair of horses for an ordinary double plow and plow as deep as I can with such a rig. In four weeks, or just before planting, I run the harrow over it and make it as smooth as it can be made. Waiting four weeks gives time for weeds to come up, which are easily destroyed by the harrowing. The ground now being ready for planting, is laid out into squares. We will say a 40-acre tract is to be planted. First, I would lay out a main avenue through the center, and would make it 16 feet wide—or even sixty feet would be no objection—then have a road twenty-four feet wide all around the outside. This will give two pieces of equal size lying on each side of the avenue, and bounded by a twenty-four feet road on the other three sides. These two squares should be divided into four equal spaces, extending from the avenue at right angles, and being about twice as long as wide, with roads of eighteen feet width.

Each of the oblong spaces would be about 100 yards wide and 200 yards long. Now, the first base line is ready for planting, beginning at the edge of the avenue and twenty-four feet inside the end line, running parallel with the twenty-four-feet road across the end to within twenty-four feet of the side line or road.

Then the next base line is begun on the avenue 100 yards below the first line, again beginning at the avenue and running *exactly* parallel with the first planting.

This gives two base lines inclosing 100 by 204 yards. Now, to fill this in is an easy matter, provided you are prepared with a line or chain made of the smallest size telegraph wire, the links being six feet long *exactly*, and containing fifty links, with a ring at each end, two feet from the end of the link. Stretching the chain from vine No. 1 in base line No. 1 to vine No. 1 in base line No. 2, will bring the end of each link in the chain even with cuttings No. 1 in both base lines, and every other link in your chain will show you where to plant a cutting, and your base lines being made with exactness all your other work will come out exact, and the rows of your vineyard will all be straight as an arrow in every direction.

WHAT DISTANCE APART SHOULD VINES BE PLANTED?

I believe six feet each way is better than a greater distance for *wine*. France and Germany plant much closer, and it is contended that a less distance will produce more sugar to the acre, and make better wine. There all labor is performed with spade, hoe and hand; here, all labor should be performed by the plow, cultivator and horse; there, labor is cheap; here, it is high. Six feet apart gives plenty of room to perform this labor by horse power. To plant wider apart will produce larger grapes and larger bunches, and for raisins, where this is desirable, it may be proper. It, too, gives space to dry raisins among the vines; but for wine small grapes are preferred, and per acre there will be a larger yield in 6 than 8 by 8 feet, although on the vine there will be more the greater the distance apart they are planted.

Having planted one square, the planting of the others will only be a repetition of the first, and will be easy sailing.

HOW TO PLANT THE CUTTINGS.

This is usually done by making a hole with a crowbar the depth desired to plant, say from 12 to 15 inches, and a man following and placing cutting. If you are planting without irrigation, then much the best way is to pour a quart of water in each hole, and have some one follow with a crow-bar and immediately close the hole, which is done by forcing the bar down about three inches from the cutting to the full depth of the hole containing it, and working the bar backwards and forwards in the direction of the cutting. In this way the ground is pressed around the cuttings the whole length of that portion which is under ground. Upon careful attention to this apparently trifling matter the growth of your cuttings depends, for if the holes are filled or closed at top only, the bottom of the cutting will become mildewed, and decay.

If planting is done by irrigating, while planting, making the water do the filling of the holes, so much the better, although the feet way is good enough if care is exercised; and even when irrigating it is much safer to have a man follow with the crowbar and probe around each cutting as the water runs, and make sure that each hole is filled with earth.

Much could be said as to how all this is done, how many men can work to advantage, or form a gang; but these are matters soon learned, and would take more time than I now have to devote to this description.

AFTER CARE AND CULTIVATION.

Consist in plowing with a single horse, beginning in the centre between two rows of cuttings with a back-furrow, and going backwards and forwards until all the land is plowed up to the cuttings. This requires a careful hand, or else many of the cuttings will be destroyed. If your land is sandy and works easily, and free from clods, this will be all the plowing that will be necessary, and all after stirring of the soil can be done with a cultivator, each time going the cross way from time previous. This will level your ground, and by following it up once a month until July, and again, say in the middle of August, will keep the cuttings growing vigorously, keep your ground, moist with even ten inches of rain-fall during the winter (and irrigation would be of no benefit), and keep your ground free of weeds and looking like a garden. The kind of cultivation is of but little importance; the most simple, durable and cheapest will be the best, for your ground will be in easy condition for working. Stirring the soil in this way, breaking the crust which forms (a condition favorable for evaporation), destroying the weeds while they are small, and keeping the land level, are the things you wish to accomplish.

WILL IT PAY TO RAISE ROOTED VINES?

This depends upon various conditions. If it is found that the season is a very dry one, then planting cuttings in vineyard form will be attended by much loss, a large percentage not growing, without irrigation, whereas, if in nursery, they can be better cared for and watered, even by hauling water from a distance. Again, if rooted vines be planted, even in a very dry season, they will start and grow if such cultivation is practised as here described. Again, parties not being fully ready with their land to plant this year could root their vines in nursery and be ready for next year, for any season that might come, and gain, say six months in growth, for a rooted vine will make a larger growth than a cutting, although it will not be equal in size to the

vine planted in place at once of the same age.

IS IRRIGATION A BENEFIT TO YOUNG VINES?

In ordinary seasons of rain-fall, I think not; but it entails much work and expense for irrigation; for irrigation brings weeds, and each irrigation should be followed by plowing. Young vines require no water for the evaporation from their leaves, there being but few leaves, as the plant is small, is but little; whereas they have a feet square of ground for their reservoir to draw from, and that quantity of soil contains enough water, if the water is retained by cultivation, and foreign vegetation, as weeds, prevented from absorbing it, to nourish and maintain the vine in full vigor and largest growth. Irrigation will be beneficial when vines are in full bearing and growth, in keeping them in vigor and health, and in producing each year large crops, although grape vines will flourish and bear for a term of years, and perhaps for a long term (for how long depends on the nature and fertility of the ground), without irrigation. Young vineyards I do not irrigate. Old vineyards I have a desire to, and will more or less as I have water; but winter irrigation I deem more desirable than summer.

Cuttings should have good care, and not be allowed to dry by too long exposure to air; and in a dry winter season should surely be submerged in water for at least a week, for cuttings in such a season will, to an extent, dry on the vine before being removed, thus closing many of their pores, and becoming hard; and it is an advantage any season to so saturate them with water. After planting they should be cut back to say six inches high, which, if the cuttings are short-pointed, will leave about three eyes above ground; the eyes, however, being of less importance than the height above ground, for that portion out of ground will be dried to some extent by sunshine, until growth begins. And it is best not to have them too long, for they will be able to maintain their erect growth if short, whereas, if long, will bend by the weight of the top. They can be raised to any height required from year to year as the plant gains size and strength, and in this way staking becomes unnecessary, and much expense and labor saved. Small sized cuttings will grow better; that is, a greater per cent will grow than think out tings. It is a good way to cut off, just before planting, the bottom of the cutting immediately under a bud. Deep planting is a detriment to their starting to grow, for a cutting strikes roots easiest and first from the bottom; and if planted too deep it can not root at all, for it is too far from the influence of air, and choked, or rather, smothered out.

Almost all our lands will grow grapes; in fact, the vine will grow where nothing else will; and lands that will grow brush, weeds and cactus I consider the best grape lands we have.

It must be remembered that in localities where there are many rabbits or hares, vineyards must be protected from them, for they will eat the young shoots as they sprout, and the vine will die. Squirrels will do the same. In this, like in everything else, you must be ready before you begin, or your labor will be lost.

I am often asked,

WILL GRAPE GROWING CONTINUE TO BE PROFITABLE?

My opinion is that, in the long run, it will be. That there will be times when the boom of planting that there will be more grapes than there is a capacity to work up and take care of is almost certain, and prices will go down. The raising of grapes in this favorable climate is the easiest part of the making of wine. The raising of grapes is as easy as the raising of corn; but the making of wine and supply requires much experience and much capital. Both these will be found if it is profitable; but it will require time. Some years ago, while President of our Agricultural Society, in my address I took the ground in favor of grape vine planting, and predicting that it would become the great interest of this State; yet for a few years following there was an over-production. There was more wine than the people were prepared to buy. They had not become accustomed to its purity, and the difference between the pure products and their imitations and adulterations. There is a continual increase in consumption of wine in this country, but the planting of vineyards is increasing much faster, and the home demand will be more than supplied in a short time. When this comes to be the case we must look to European demand, and it is a reasonable supposition that we will have to, as their products are failing, whereas their wants are the same, and ours is now the only country which is likely to produce a surplus.

I have in this article run into the one I wrote before; but there is so much inquiry of me about these various details that, so many wishing information about what kind of land to plant a vineyard on, about growing grapes without irrigation, how to plant, etc., etc., that I thought it best to repeat some things I had written in order to give wider publicity, and by keeping your grape number on hand I can refer them to that and you. There is much more I could say had you the space and I the time, and I will have to defer to some future time. As it is, if my instructions are followed reasonable success is sure.

A new enterprise has been inaugurated on Spring Street by Mr. Olds, formerly a resident of Northern California. He proposes to manufacture a spring bed, which for comfort, cleanliness, elasticity and durability we are satisfied has no equal. He has received five highest premiums at fairs held on this Coast and this will supply a demand long felt in this section. The bed has 48 genuine steel springs.

Persons sending their address to the Secretary will receive a copy of the Times Fair paper by mail free.

"THE TIMES FAIR at Los Angeles will be WORTH A TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT," so say the San Francisco Bulletin and Call, and we are of the opinion it was correct in the statement.

The endowments to bring out a magnificent exhibit of our resources are many. Among these we will mention only a few.

First and foremost, is a duty that every farmer owes to himself, his neighbors, his county, and Southern California, who interest in progress is the component of his success, to do the best what he can do in the balance of the year, longest, one, one, one thousands will read in the newspapers what a best exhibit and inspected by thousands of visitors.

The Pacific Coast Press Association, (including our own) has promised to bring their wives and friends up to visit the Times fair on Tuesday next. Twenty papers represented by these editors will be brought in addition what they say at our fair. Hence readers, throughout our Coast, will read about us and our fair.

The Horticultural Society will bring in twenty-five thousand persons living north Southern California, who, each, on a few days expense, visit the capabilities of our soil, climate and all the reasons why our greatest wealth is to be Southern California.

In excursion of business men from San Francisco and the northern part of the State, and an excursion from the East over the new Southern route, will visit the Fair. Now is the step-stone from the old states to the world's crown with Southern California as a long continued culture. Let us do our part as good citizens, and our reward will be ample.

MRS. PARTRIDGE says, don't take any of the quack nostrums as they are objectionable in the extreme, and put your trust in Dr. Pierce's Standard Preparations, which will cure general debilitation, bad habits, and all chronic diseases. They cured Isaac from a severe attack of stripod fever. They are the so-called "Medical Discoveries."

FOR freight and truck find at R. Bibb, No. 7 Market Street is the cheap establishment and most popular in Los Angeles. Visitors to the Times Fair will find it to their advantage to have their carpets and baggage hauled to and from and to view goods we choose prompt service, careful usage of their goods and address Bibb.

DR. N. B. SAXTON, 78 Main St., is putting up some valuable medical preparations which are deserving of more than a passing notice. His cough, throat, and lung syrup has been used by many in our city with most beneficial results, and is, as the name imports, composed of harmless ingredients, gives general satisfaction.

Biography.

L. J. ROSE.

PIONEER AND OWNER OF SUNNY SLOPE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Batavia, May, 1827. When he was twelve years old his father and family emigrated to New Orleans, where his father engaged in the mercantile business. After three years they removed to Monroe county, Illinois, where the young man having received a fair German education, clerked in his father's store, attended public school and finished his education at Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois.

At twenty-one he became a merchant on his own account, as a member of the firm of Rose & Dunlap, in Quincy, Illinois. At the end of another term of three years the firm removed to Keosauqua, Iowa, where they remained in business seven years. While here Mr. Rose secured what he says is "fully one-half the factor of his success," his faithful, sensible wife. He also bought a farm and indulged, so far as the circumstances of the climate would allow, his passionate fondness for cultivating flowers and fruits of all kinds, especially the rare and beautiful varieties.

But only the very hardiest varieties could withstand those fearful winter storms, the beautiful flowering plants and tender ornamental shrubs succumbed entirely to the cold or were dwarfed and ruined. Summer brought chills and fever (the "fever'n agee" of the South), winter gave lung and winter fevers, and life became a constant experience of "hope deferred."

Finally, in 1858, it was decided on account of failing health to remove to California, and from that time the present proprietor of the largest vineyard in the world has been making history at a rapid rate.

This being the year of the Mormon war, it was deemed impossible to proceed via Salt Lake, and after much deliberation and correspondence it was determined to try the 35th parallel route. So, accompanied by his family, and having nineteen men employed to bring through the finest lot of thoroughbred and graded horses and cattle that had ever started overland to California, he set out on the long and tedious journey.

They were joined enroute by several families from Missouri and Iowa, so that when they reached Albuquerque their party numbered 50 persons, 30 of whom were men. At this place they secured a guide, and having received many expressions of good will and kindness from the citizens of the town, they resumed their journey over a new and untried road through the wilderness.

Passing through several Indian villages, whose inhabitants were always peaceful, friendly, and sometimes agriculturally employed, their days were filled with the usual incidents of wagon travel, and their evenings were brightened by the ruddy glow of the camp fire, and lightened with song and story. Game was abundant, and the hunt afforded as much satisfaction as the chase.

This rather enthusiastic gentleman, even after the lapse of all these years, waxes eloquent when relating part of his journey, and betrays the honest appreciation and intense love of nature and nature's works, which influenced his choice of occupation for life, and does him infinite credit.

Nearer the Colorado, however, the country became more dry and hot, grass was more stunted, Indians began to prowl around and steal stock; some of the men straggling behind were fired at, and one dangerously wounded. Coming difficulties began to cast their shadows before, and when at last the banks of the Colorado were reached, it was with a feeling that it had been accomplished at great peril.

But just "beyond the Alps lieth Italy," and looking across the shining river they saw the Mecca of their pilgrimage, the Golden State, and thought their goal would soon be reached. They were almost worn out with heat and thirst, many of the cattle having died, and some of the men being crazy for the want of water. In this demoralized condition the Indians visiting them found the camp completely at their mercy, and the poor wayworn travelers were only too glad that their visitors contented themselves for that time with killing and roasting the fine cattle, and making a toast.

Rafts must now be constructed to convey the emigrants across the river, this being an entirely new route, and this would probably occupy several days' time.

Next day some measures for defense were taken by the somewhat refreshed party, and the visiting Indians, though treated well and presented by Mr. Rose with beads, clothing, blankets, etc., brought by him for that purpose, were held some what in check.

They then offered to assist the party in crossing the river, but next morning they did not make their appearance. About noon that day they appeared with a war whoop, and a fight began that lasted till night. One entire family was massacred, and Mr Brown, Mr Rose's overseer, killed, besides several men wounded; and the loss of stock was almost total.

Disheartened, the party now took one wagon and ambulance, with two horses, and started at nightfall back over the desolate and perilous road they had hoped never to travel again, leaving their stores and supplies on seven wagons standing on the river bank at the disposal of the Indians. Without a hope of life, but determined to die game, they made their slow way through deep ravines and cañons, where every cactus or shrub was magnified into an Indian, and every noise into an ambush. The yells of the savages could be heard as they discovered the treasures of the abandoned wagons, or wailed over their dead foes on the succeeding day they met a party who had been traveling in their rear. They all returned together to Albuquerque—ragged, barefoot, thoroughly discouraged, and only surprised that they were still alive.

They were received with open arms by the citizens and every assistance rendered to make them comfortable, and the leader of this disastrous expedition says he never spent so happy and restful three months' time as those following their arrival; though they lived in an adobe, with dirt floor, no chairs or beds, but with hearts full of thanks for life and health.

They were not idle months, however, for soon Mr. Rose was enabled by his own exertions and the additional help of his friend, Judge O'Melveny, to buy the Hotel in Santa Fe, known as the Fondé, being the principal hotel in the Territory. His success in this enterprise, which, when he took control was a losing one, was so gratifying that at the end of two years he felt justified in again turning his face toward California. This time the journey over a well worn road with strong teams and light loads, proved a pleasure trip, and on the 29th of November 1860 the party reached El Monte. Here again Mr. Rose warms up with his subject in describing the beautiful hills and valleys clothed with early verdure as he rode among them for the first time in the warm red light of the setting sun.

He had intended to settle near the Bay; but after a thorough inspection of the country, and an extended visit north to Santa Clara and Sacramento he returned to San Gabriel and cast his lot here, and has never had cause to regret his choice. He has been one of the leading spirits in the development and advancement of his particular locality, and has been called to a prominent place in the horticultural and viticultural interests of the State.

He is a member of the State Agricultural Society, being a director of that Board. He is also one of the Viticultural Commissioners of the State, and contributed largely to the amount of valuable information contained in the Annual Report of that Commission.

Through his instrumentality a bill has been prepared, endorsed by the legislature of the state, and petitions signed recommending Congress to pass a law "To protect the manufacturers of pure grape brandies, by prohibiting its mixture or adulteration by the wholesale dealer; requiring the packages to be sold by the wholesale dealer as they are delivered from the distillery, except under certain specified conditions."

Mr. Rose has been favorably and promiscuously mentioned as a candidate for Congress, and had he been nominated, it is generally believed, would have been elected by a large majority, irrespective of party.

We believe that the people of Southern California will, at the next election, lay aside politics for the time, and unite on a candidate who is thoroughly identified with the interests of the district, and is a practical, competent, honest man. Mr. Rose is authority on all subjects upon which he expresses an opinion, for his judgments are formed only after thorough investigation and experiment.

No man in the State has given more valuable instruction to the vineyardist, and none has done more to stimulate improvement and growth in this profitable industry of our state than L. J. Rose.

Sunny Slope from the North
Sunny Slope Wine Buildings

SUNNY SLOPE L. J. ROSE, PROPRIETOR San Gabriel Los Angeles County California

Wine Making.

ON THE PREPARATION OF SWEET WINES, BUT CHIEFLY MUSCATEL.

BY JOHN J. BLEASDALE, D.D., SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF VIT. COM'RS.

EDITOR "SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA."—A French gentleman conversant with the sweet wines called Lunel, informed me, a few weeks ago, that he had been shown a sample of Angelica wine at the Baldwin Hotel in this city, which came up to his idea of what such kind of wine should be. I have not seen it; but I infer from our conversation that it had been grown and matured on Mr. Baldwin's property, somewhere in the wine districts of Los Angeles county. From time to time I have met with wines from those districts of the most opposite characters, which convince me that within a comparatively small country there are to be found climates as various as could be found between the north of France and the south of Spain. For instance, some months ago Mr. L. J. Rose, of San Gabriel, sent me some samples of young white wines for analysis, which were truly surprising—a Blanc Elben and a Berger especially. They were very thin, fine, firm, young wines, with plenty of tannin. They kept their color without cloudiness for several days after the bottles were opened. About the same time I was favored with three or four samples of Port and old Sherry, which for richness and fullness of flavor approached the special growths of Spain and Portugal, as nearly as wines well could when prepared from any grapes but those alone in use in the above named countries. These were J. de Barth Shorb's.

I refer to these matters just now because, in addition to the samples of wines referred to, I have seen samples of Muscatel grapes from Los Angeles, which convince me that there must be in those wine districts many localities peculiarly suited by nature for the production of the highest class of Muscatel wine, the *liqueur* wine which will never want a market so long as there is a lady left in the land.

Now, without disputing the taste of those experts who can go into raptures over dry Frontignan, I would respectfully say that the juice of the Muscatel grape is destined by nature to be made into sweet wine, and so to help in the preparing and manage ment of it, I deferentially submit the following hints and directions, because in other countries I have found them to be sufficient and necessary. We are not, however, at present treating of commercial wine, such as must be manufactured on the grand scale, but of an especial product, to be ranked, when perfect, among the works of high art in wine. To this end,

THE GRAPES

should be as ripe as possible, consistent with soundness, and of the three best known varieties, viz.: the Muscatel of Alexandria, with long trailing bunches; the Gordo Blanco, with round, large, often greenish, plump berries, and full bunches; and both the dark and white varieties, with small, compact bunches, and round berries. These kinds are used in about the following proportions: one-half Alexandrian; of the rest, half Gordo Blanco and half small bunches.

Every faulty berry must be removed from the bunches, and care taken that there is no spider's web in the bunch, which sometimes is met with in the Gordo Blanco. The stalks should be removed from all but the small kinds, and theirs should be taken out as the crushing goes on.

CRUSHING THE BERRIES AND HANDLING THE MUSTS.

The grapes stripped from the stalks require to be very thoroughly crushed. The pulp, for such it is in those hard, fleshy grapes, must be freed, as far as possible, from the skins. During this process, or directly afterwards, and before any fermentation sets in, it must be thoroughly and repeatedly aerated; that is to say, every particle of it should be again and again brought in contact with atmospheric air. Nothing yet discovered has reached the perfection with which long treading with the human foot accomplishes this indispensable condition of sweet and full-bodied wines. Oxygen is necessary to the vinous fermentation; and all of it that a must is to have, must be got into it before fermentation commences to any considerable extent. Perhaps the simplest method would be to pump air through the liquid for a considerable time, or force the liquid through a hose with a finely perforated hose on the end.

It is not too much to say that most of the conspicuous defects in California wines are caused by the vineyardists following French or German methods with rich musts, more particularly in the hotter portions of the State. French and German methods are excellent for those countries, but it must be remembered that we here are 17 degrees of latitude nearer the equator than most of the wine districts of France, and can always depend upon a dry autumn and sunny weather. In France it is truly and often stated that every sunny day in vintage time adds considerably to the saccharine matter in the grape, but we must remember that in autumn the weather is often cloudy and dull, while that of this fortunate country is clear and bright. As in Portugal and Spain, so here, if we desire to make wine as free as possible from what we call *earthy* taste, and the French *goût de terroir*, the expressed juice must be aerated perfectly. Such being the case with all rich musts, it yet has a peculiar significance in the instance of the thick pulpy or syrupy musts of the Muscatel of Alexandria. Get air into it by some means, by all means. The fine, rich musts of the Alto Douro are trodden by men at the rate of one man to every one hundred gallons, for more than eighteen hours consecutively, and after a short rest, for six hours more.

The hulls must not be entirely removed; about a quarter should be left in; but in this case a little experience is the safest guide. It must be kept in view that the aim is to make a true wine, not a confection like most of that called Angelica. Tannin is indispensable, and tartaric acid to remove the potash, and malic and other acids to form the bouquet. Tannin is obtained from the skins as the alcohol goes on forming in the process of fermentation, and also the coloring matter for that exquisite gold-yellow, which is to the eye what bouquet and aroma are to the nose and palate.

LENGTH OF FERMENTATION.

A certain latitude is to be allowed for the time required under the varying conditions of temperature at which the fermentation is carried on; but, roughly, it may be stated at between six and nine days. In very hot localities where the fermentation would naturally become tumultuous, five days might well suffice.

About the fifth or sixth day the best course to follow is to distil a little of the must, which can be easily and accurately done in one of Salerni's small stills. This is better than Beaumé's instrument. If it show nine (9) of alcohol, stop the violent fermentation by a dose of three per cent. of good wine-brandy of 50 proof at least, and so kill a large portion of the ferment. If this be not enough to stop it, then a little more, and an early wracking, with sulphuring, say within a fortnight. The additional spirit will assist in dissolving tannin and coloring matter from the hulls.

At the end of fourteen to twenty days, draw off the young wine into pipes or hogsheads, clean washed with a bath of crude tartar, dissolved in hot water; then sulphured, and when filled left with the bunghole covered with a rag of muslin or a brick to allow a certain amount of gas to escape, and to keep flies and dust out. The young wine may then remain in this state for a few weeks, during which time it will pass through several phases, such as becoming turbid, milky, very sour, tartaric, etc., of which no account need be taken, unless it be to carefully pour in a bottle of brandy so as to remain about the bung hole. At the end of a short time, when each one's observation will form the best guide in his own case, the bung may be driven home, and the wine left at rest.

ARROBE, SO-CALLED BY THE PORTUGUESE.

This arrobé is quite indispensable in making fine wines of the Muscatel *liqueur* character; and I might here properly describe the method of its preparation. For this purpose the richest and best and most saccharine grapes should selected, carefully freed from any imperfect berries, and stalks, and pressed there and then, perhaps the hands being the best implements on the small scale, and the must at once, before any fermentation can take place, put in open sheet-iron or tin dishes, and evaporated out of doors, where there is no dust flying about, over a fire-place constructed of a few bricks or stones, at a moderate

heat, and watched and scummed till absolutely no more scum arises. This is most important. The evaporation should then be continued at a moderate heat till the must shall have become "sticky" to the fingers, and, when cold, the nearer to thin honey the better. Often a good, rough way to test it is to dip in a bit of chip, and drawing it slowly out observe the length of the thread it brings with it.

There is, however, a point which the person who is watching the evaporation may notice as a guide. He must remember, however, that one essential matter is to avoid any burning of the must; for a taste of the fire greatly injures it. Now, at a certain point, if his fire is just enough to keep evaporation going actively on, the whole contents of his dish will begin to rise up a little, and roll over and over, and look like a mass of gray hair. A few minutes after that appears he should extinguish his fire, and let the matter cool. That having been done, the arrobé is put in clean vessels of wood, or, better still, earthware, and five or six per cent. of good proof brandy added to it, to guard against fermentation, and prevent any mouldiness arising. This, then, should be always on hand for the purposes now to be detailed.

USES OF ARROBE, AND HOW TO USE IT.

Before all it is prudent to take from two to five gallons of the best and richest must of Muscatel and ferment it in a demijohn as far as ever it will go down, till it becomes, in fact, as dry as possible, and then determine the total amount of alcohol by distillation. Still the tables supplied with Salerou's small stills, whether French or British, do not indicate the *total amount of alcohol* present. To obtain it, the strength indicated by the table must be multiplied by 4, and the product divided by 7, which will give the total quantity. Example: proof strength, 24°; 24×4=96; 96÷7=13.714 alcohol. When the total amount has thus been ascertained, care should be taken in adding spirit, in any form, so that the wine should never much exceed the amount it would have formed naturally if allowed to become perfectly dry wine. Working within the above limits with spirit alone, or what is of more consequence with arrobé, the wine will never need to exceed its natural strength; and it will be quite pure wine because it will contain nothing but vinous matter. Wine so prepared would, among other purposes, be available for sacramental uses.

RACKING.

Generally the first racking would take place in this State during the first fine, still weather in March, and again in October.

Now, on each of those occasions, a portion, say one per cent. of strong wine brandy, and *one fourth* per cent of arrobé, is added before the cask is closed down. The one per cent. of brandy is added to the arrobé, and the whole well mixed, and a gallon or two of the wine drawn off and blended with it, and then poured into the cask and well stirred, or the cask rolled about for some time. Nothing more is needed but to keep the casks constantly full to the bung. At this point it becomes necessary to draw a little on the faith and patience of the cellar master, because, ordinarily, the wine will become milky to look at, sweety-sour to the taste, etc., and in cellar parlance, "*kick about* a good deal." But it will work all right if the above precautions have been taken.

FINING.

Here the real difficulty with Muscatel wine comes in; for it requires skill to render it "candle bright."

Probably others who have had experience in treating Muscatel have found methods of fining it that satisfy themselves; I can only say what I found to answer both in Portugal and Australia.

The plan was first to take a large *white glass* bottle, the bigger the better, and treat as much as could be conveniently handled in it. The quantity, whatever it may be, is ascertained, as well as the quantity of fining employed. Moreover, the amount of tannin present must be roughly estimated; and this is easily done by filtering a wineglass of the wine, unless it is pretty bright; and then putting into it a teaspoonful of boiling water (the bicarbonate of soda), stirring it well, and after a few minutes noting the depth of blue-black, or nearly quite black, color. The deeper the tint the more abundant the tannin, and the less fear in using finings. Still, every precaution needs to be taken not to rob it of tannin; and the same applies to all white wines.

The safest plan is to use real isinglass. When soaked in the usual way and quite thin and fine, add first a small quantity of wine, and then about an equal quantity of brandy, partly to fix the isinglass so as not to act too much on the tannin, and yet sweep the impurities with it as it settles. If white of egg or other albuminous substances be used, even greater care is needed. The whites of six perfectly fresh hens' eggs should be ample for 100 gals. wine.

Since the object aimed in fining is to render the wine bright, we should reasonably suppose the readiest way to effect it would be to put it *through* a filter; but as that cannot be safely done with [illegible] wines, we make a filter and put it *through the wine*.

In my experience, and it was considerable in Australia, I found, in the instance of Muscat wines, that the addition of a little finely washed Spanish clay, or very fine white silver sand, thoroughly washed, both accelerates the work of fining, and render it more effective. The more equable the temperature of the cellar the better, especially after the finings have been put in.

The above are the principal points, and are respectfully submitted to makers of Muscatel wine.

526 MONTGOMERY ST., }
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 1882. }

SEMI-TROPIC CAL., $1.00 per year.

CITRUS FAIR,

MARCH 14-19

HORTICULTURAL PAVILION,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Open for receipt of [illegible] of [illegible] Monday [illegible] and will remain open for the entry of exhibits until [illegible] o'clock Tuesday, March 13.

[illegible] Tuesday every exhibit [illegible] be in place, as at that time the Fruit Association of the Pacific Coast [illegible] will [illegible] a reception at the Pavilion.

Members of the Horticultural Society are requested to attend [illegible] meeting [illegible] to meet at the Pavilion Saturday March 12, for that purpose. Members who will do so are requested to leave word to that effect with the Secretary, Room [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible].

This is a matter of pride, and it is hoped every member [illegible] one cannot personally help at the Pavilion, [illegible] agree to send flowers, evergreens, etc. Notify us early.

☞ The ladies are expected to [illegible]

WANTS OF THE CITRUS FAIR.—Wanted, [illegible] wanted, [illegible] wanted, 100,000 floral decorations; [illegible] California to supply those wants.

[illegible] Society [illegible] about [illegible] wives, will visit our Citrus Fair on Tuesday afternoon, March [illegible] to be ready [illegible] place by 12 o'clock that day.

APPLES AND [illegible] a special feature at the Citrus Fair; thus showing the keeping qualities, and proving that Southern California not only raises the largest and finest apples and pears, but as good keepers as any part of the world.

A CITRUS FAIR.—We learn from the excellent "SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA" [illegible] that there will be a "Citrus Fair," held at Los Angeles, [illegible] from the 14th to the 19th of March next. Oranges, lemons, and all other products of the genus citrus are to be exhibited and liberal premiums will be awarded. The cultivation of the genus [illegible] is [illegible] in that part of California of which Los Angeles is the center, and we have no doubt that the exhibition will be [illegible] visited by attendants from all parts of the State. [illegible]

Citrus Fair Paper free to any address.

Subscribe for The Semi-Tropic.

It seems that all ...

... grew at which ...

... from and a great demand was ...

... production. This ...

... is the former case, while it is ...

The question, then, arises ...

... not only the best soil and climate but ...

The middle part of this State ...

... but in many places the ... has made its appearance ...

... a remedy and the great amount of ... that has been devoted ... yet, no effectual remedy has ...

... of the vineyard ...

... the pests are liable to extend them over the whole of it; but, fortunately, Southern California is separated from ... and extensive deserts, which extend ... an effectual barrier to the ...

... tion. The vine here has, so far as is ascertained, no insect enemy ...

... rate continuing strength ...

... these lands ...

... dependent on irrigation.

We have, in the valley of the Santa Ana river, a belt of land about three miles broad, extending five miles east and west, lying between the low, wet corn lands ... moist, where water is found at a depth of from eight to twenty feet, upon which vines can be grown in the greatest perfection, without any irrigation. The most vineyards about Anaheim are planted ... the least land they ...

... soil, and never lack moisture. The irrigated vines, having surface roots, even feel the warmth of the sun and are liable to send out their tender shoots too early in the spring, and consequently run more risk ... gated vines, being deep in the cold soil, ...

This is a very important advantage. In Anaheim the vineyardists irrigate their vines heavily in the winter to make the ... the growth of the vines. The ... trouble about ripening the grapes as the seasons are long. The expense of ... are of irrigated vineyards is three times as great as of those that are not irrigated. All that the latter require is to keep the ground loose and mellow on the surface and clear of weeds. The former, besides the cost of water and putting it on the land which is a heavy expense ... be thoroughly plowed and cultivated after each irrigation, and if from any cause the water fails not only ... crop, but possibly of the vineyard, and if the latter should live through it, there will ... such a poor growth of ... that the ... year the irrigated vines ... being yielded from three ... ing upon to the acre, whilst the non-irrigated vines on the outside yielded from five to ... and received but little care or atten ...

... feet from the surface, produces the largest yield and the best grapes. The vineyards ... referred to are not irrigated.

... expense in taking care of a vineyard that is not irrigated, and if it is planted on soil ... that the crops are larger and ... Such land as I have described is worth ...

... subsoiling (two feet deep), cutting, ... ing, and the after cultivation for the first three years from $40 to $50 more. On our ... most important. It effectually breaks up and pulverizes the hard pan and permits the roots of the cuttings to extend in every di ...

... been after six years' growth on ... land without sub-soiling, and it ... done before the vines are planted ...

... year to pay the entire cost of ... and cultivation and in the fourth ... would yield not less than five tons of ...

... of land vineyard, and ... This is probably better than ...

... the vines have not had ... their best ...

... produces a finer and more ...

... temperate matures its fruits slow ... do not ripen as soon by four to six ... they do in the hot valleys of California. This is probably the ...

... condemned as worthless ... part of the State for ... purposes, but here is a rich ... and is considered one of the ...

... Other grapes planted here ... some differences, and make a ... than they do in the ...

... all these advantages, one would ...

... of damage from frosts all around ... has been none here. The lowest ... in December 18... in January, 1881. We have had ...

... Seeds and Shoes, Hats and Fancy ...

... at ...

... present to send in ...

... in Southern California ...

... of this delicious fruit ... the ... and as many ... largely into its culture.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Entomology.

THE PHYLLOXERA OR GRAPEVINE LOUSE.

BY EUGENE W. HILGARD, PROF. OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

(The following extracts are from the report on the subject by Prof. Hilgard, and will, we are sure, afford information as to a general our introduction of this dreaded pest into Southern California.—EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC.)

The name Phylloxera,† meaning leaf witherer, was originally given to a kind of plant louse which infests the European oak. We are now acquainted with sixteen species, of which only one, the *Ph. vastatrix*, of Planchon, affects the interests of man.

It was first observed in America in 1856, by Asa Fitch, of New York, on the leaves of native vines, and by him named *Pemphigus vitifolia*. * * *

The Root Rot or "*Pourridie*" of the vines, first mentioned as existing in France about the years 1865-6, was shown to be due to wingless lice, in 1868, by Planchon. But the identity of these root lice with those inhabiting the leaf-galls of certain native American vines, was for some time not even suspected. After attention had been called to their close resemblance, and to the fact that the Leaf Gall Louse descended to the root in winter, attempts were made, both in this country and in Europe, to transplant root lice to the leaves, many of which were unsuccessful in consequence of the failure of observers to select suitable varieties of vines. Finally, in 1870-72, Riley conclusively proved the identity of the two types, by effecting the change of habit either way, on vines properly selected. He also showed that the all but universal failure of the European vines, as well as that of certain delicate native varieties in the Mississippi Valley, observed long since, was due to the attacks of the Root Louse.

* * * * * * * *

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHYLLOXERA

In most respects the Phylloxera resembles the common plant lice (*Aphis*), the main difference being that its wings lie flat, and overlap on the back, instead of being erected roof-fashion; and that the three-jointed antennæ have the terminal joint much the longest. All are quite small, the perfect winged form of the Vine Louse being about one-twentieth of an inch in length. Its peculiar feature is the great variety of forms which it is capable of assuming under different circumstances. Among them we distinguish two chief types, viz.: the leaf inhabiting one, or Gall Louse, and the root-inhabiting, or Root Louse.

THE GALL LOUSE

The Gall Louse habitually infests the leaves of certain native grapes in the Eastern States, especially those of the Riverside and Frost Grape (*Vitis riparia* and *cordifolia*). It covers the surface of the leaf with numerous fleshy swellings, of irregular shape, and often partially of a reddish tint. In them we find a wingless female louse, one twenty-fifth of an inch long.

Fig. 1

Fig. 1—Vine leaf covered with galls

When the gall is filled with from two hundred to five hundred eggs, the mother louse dies. The eggs hatch in from six to eight days into active little larvæ, of oval form, which soon leave the gall, go to the upper surface of downy young leaves, and insert their suckers. The latter consist of three fine threads, surrounded by a blunt and hairy sheath. The leaves soon begin to swell below, while a reddish down surrounds the louse above, gradually closing in. On suitable vines the gall forms in a few days, and the grown louse begins to deposit eggs, fills the gall, and dies. The young lice not only attack the leaves, but also cover the tender shoots, and even the tendrils, with swellings.

Fig. 6.

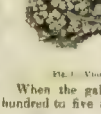

Fig. 2—Section of a gall with eggs

Fig. 3.

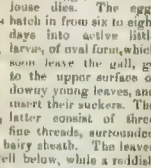

Fig. 3—Mother and young

THE ROOT LOUSE.

Fig. 4.

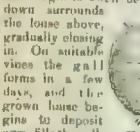

Fig. 4—Young larvæ.

The life history of the root-inhabiting type of Phylloxera is much more complex than that of the Gall Louse. The newly hatched larvæ of either are alike.

Fig. 5.

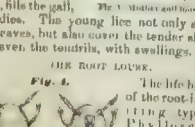

Fig 5—Adult wingless larvæ.

Those of the Root Louse soon acquire tubercles over their surface; these, however, are irregular, only skin deep, and sometimes absent. As the development progresses, two forms begin to differentiate themselves. One is of a somewhat pointed egg or pear-shape, and resembles the wingless Gall Louse; the other is of an oval form.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 6—Male insect.

The former is the mother Root Louse; it remains on the root through life, sucking its juices, locating itself and its colonies by preference in crevices, crevasses, etc. At maturity, without sexual impregnation, each lays upwards of two hundred and fifty eggs, which, on hatching, again rapidly go through the same round of life.

THE WINGED FORM.

The oval form of the Root Louse larvæ is destined to become winged.

From the time it has achieved one-third of its growth, the wing pads, or rudimentary wings, are visible. The individuals are more active than those of the wingless form, and are often seen crawling about; finally, in July and August they shed their last skin and take wing. All are females; a supposed male form, with shorter abdomen, proves to be merely a barren female.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1—Pupa with wing pads, long bodied

The eggs are of two kinds, the larger, about 200ths of an inch in length, are of the female sex, the others, about two fifths smaller, hatch into males; the time required being about a fortnight.

The sexual individuals thus produced are again wingless; more than that, they are destitute of sucker, mouth, or alimentary canal being evidently destined exclusively for the reproduction of their species. They are quite active and couple freely.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 2—Male short-bodied variety

These sexual females lay but one single egg apiece. The solitary egg, which is destined to hibernate, and hatch in spring, produces again the ordinary mother Root Louse, which lays several hundred eggs, and is capable of repeating itself without sexual impregnation, for five or six generations.

So far it would seem as though the production of the winged form at intervals were necessary to the vigor of the species.

† Pronounced as if spelled *fil-o-sawr-a*, emphasis on *saw*.

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(Concluded from page 59.)

the most profitable adaptation to the squash belt, flourish without present or prospective need of irrigation or fertilization. The velvety soil is moistered by capillary ascension, and is probably as deep as the mahogany alluvions of Honduras. Sierra rivers may yet be left to the mesas, to fertilize the arid, naturally rich, but shallower than Honduran soil.

Orange, on the border of the squash belt, sharing in the same sea climate, has settled the once mooted question of making merchantable raisins in the sea climate of the squash belt. Orange put her last year's crop of raisins on the market, which were accepted and paid for, by San Francisco dealers, at the highest quotations for California raisins. Geo. [illegible] Lasne, the great Chicago broker of American and trans-Atlantic fruits, who jobs, among other fruits, half a million boxes of raisins annually, pronounces the raisins made at Orange the best California raisins he has examined, during his present visit to this State. Col W. W. Hollister and others said that raisins made at Westminster, by Josiah McCoy, are as good as imported layers. Westminster is within the ocean ward half of the squash belt.

VALE OF ESHCOL COMPARED WITH MINES OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The volume of the possible revenues of the squash belt may be compared with that of some prosperous region of mines, rather than with the volume of revenues of an equal agricultural area in the East.

Once a boom, always a boom, will be the squash belt best adapted agricultural boom. But once a boom, not always a boom, is any local bullion boom of mines. The boom of mines is exhausting as flowing. The squash belt boom is renewing as flowing. The yield of the mine is the measure of exhaustion. The yield of the squash belt is the measure of perpetual yield. The squash belt boom will be as an ever reflowing tidal wave, ages after human reach down present bonanzas in silverless, goldless, and forgotten.

AREA, IN A SENSE, EXPANDS AS EXPAND THE VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

In sheep-walks, the squash belt is as a dozen townships. In barley, as an ordinary county. In corn, as an equal slice of Pharaoh's alluvions without his dream of blasted ears (but a reckless tilt against the cheap climate and cheap corn fields of the Mississippi valley, beshowered at the rate of less than a penny a State). In apples, as its equal area in the best quarter of New England. In apricots, as more than its equal area in the choicest apricot vale of Syria. In Turkish prunes, as a stream rising higher than its source. In European or Asian walnuts, as an equal area of Persia [illegible]. In citrus fruits a Sorrento here, but not a Sorrento yonder: square miles of perfect success here, square miles in another quarter forbidding success. In beets as a German Grand Duchy. In alfalfa, for substantial value, as eight times its area of Western Reserve. In alfalfa, for both substantial value and beauty of year long emerald and monthly blossoming, as a vale of the Tiber, for whose inspiration a Virgil would more than thrice climb Quirinal piled on Aventine. As a region of creameries, the squash belt is as much multiplied Goshen, and as for cheese, a Cheshire. In vineyard, as a State. And, as part of the coming State of New Malaga or West Italy, this vale of Eshcol assures the majesty of State.

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N. C. CARTER, formerly of the SEMI-TROPIC, has bought a large tract of land east and southeast of Sierra Madre Villa, and twelve miles from this city. The location is most desirable, on account of beauty, health and its value as a fruit-growing locality. The orange, lemon and lime grow to the greatest perfection; deciduous fruits, all kinds of vegetables as well as cereals, do as well here as in any part of the State. We do not know of any more desirable locality for a home than can be made on this tract of land.

The terms and prices are to be most liberal, and it will only be a short time until the entire tract of 4,000 acres is sold and settled up. In the next issue of the SEMI-TROPIC we will give full details and particulars about this new colony.

Persons desiring information can address N. C. Carter, this city, or call on him at this office, No. 9 Baker Block.

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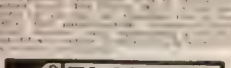

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Who, during the past few years, have built up a trade in the pork-packing line which is highly creditable to our city. The establishment of this firm was for a time located on Aliso avenue; but the rapid growth of the business lead to the construction of a large edifice on Hoff street, in East Los Angeles, where there is sufficient space to accommodate the wants of a business of such proportions. Up to the time of the erection of the pork-packing establishment the quiet and pleasant little suburb of East Los Angeles had been rather depressed, so far as the value of real estate was concerned. Houses were unrented and lots unsalable. But the employés of Messrs. Speedy & Co., numbering some thirty or forty, soon brought about a desirable change, and now new houses are going up every day, and the old ones rented at high figures. We could detect no offensive odor about the factory, and we believe that the arrangements of the firm are at present so effective that there ought to be no well-founded reasons for complaint.

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We claim that the bacon and hams cured by this firm are fully equal to the Eastern article and are much cheaper besides. They are free from the heavy, yellow wrapper, weighing three pounds or over, which cannot be eaten, and no *trichina* infests the meats, which cannot be said of the Cincinnati and Chicago article. The bacon furnished by Speedy & Co. is very popular everywhere, and the demand for their lard keeps a hardware establishment busy constantly making cans and caddies. The lard is pure and very white and is put up in an attractive and convenient manner.

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We believe that very few persons in this city have any idea what a large business is carried on by this firm. They have constantly on hand $50,000 worth of goods and at times a stock valued at $100,000, yet they are frequently unable to supply the demand. The firm consists of practical, business men. Mr. Speedy has for several years been a resident of Los Angeles. Mr. Dodsworth comes to us from the upper portion of the State, where he has long been in business. Both are courteous gentlemen, determined to add what they can to the prosperity of Los Angeles. Sisson, Wallace & Co., the railroad supply contractors, are also members of the firm, and are extending the business of the establishment as far as the iron road extends. It is to be hoped that the city government of Los Angeles will throw no obstacles in the way of this important industry, but will lend a helping hand to this and all similar enterprises tending to build up and enrich our city.

"BETTER pay the cook than the Doctor" is the way the old adage puts it, but unfortunately for the human race not only the doctor but the druggist have become most necessary adjuncts of our civilization. Adjoining the Post Office is located the establishment of Dr. J. B. Frick, Druggist and Apothecary. Owing to the central location and the pure quality of drugs and medicines kept, it has become a favorite purchasing place for those in search of such articles. Prices are very reasonable, and prescriptions carefully compounded.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

HOW TO GROW THE ORANGE.—The Press and Horticulturist, of Riverside, will commence the publication, early in February, of a series of articles on Citrus Fruit Culture in California, by its editor, L. M. Holt, who was for three years Secretary of the Southern California Horticultural Society, and editor of its publication, the "Horticulturist."

This series will review the whole question from a practical standpoint, and to any one interested in the subject will be worth many times the subscription price of the paper for the year, which is $2.50, or $1.25 for six months in advance. The *Press and Horticulturist* has a well-earned reputation in its particular specialty, and has done and is doing a good work for the State. As back numbers cannot be supplied to any great extent, subscriptions should be forwarded at once.

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AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER

Try Stoll's Soda Fountain at the Citrus Fair.

CITY FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

BOWER & BAKER - - - Proprietors.

179 and 181 Main St., cor. 2d.

Manufacturers of & dealers in

Iron and Brass Castings, Plows, Cultivators, and do general Repairing.

Wind Mill Irons, Oil Boring Rigs, Irrigating and Artesian Valves, Mill Irons, Cane Mills, Land [illegible] Wagon [illegible] steel or cast iron. Cash for old Cast Iron.

THE ARGONAUT,

AN AMERICAN JOURNAL OF

Politics, Literature, Society & Satire

PUBLISHED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Argonaut [illegible] *The Argonaut.*

THEO. WOLLWEBER,

APOTHECARIES' HALL,

[illegible] Main street Los Angeles Cal.

[illegible]

PATENT [illegible]

[illegible]

Prescriptions a Specialty.

[illegible] Physicians are requested to examine [illegible]

R. BILLS,

No. 7 Market St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FREIGHT AND TRUCK LINE.

Freight of all kinds Shipped or Delivered on Reasonable Terms.

Special attention given to the handling of Pianos, Safes, Furniture, Pictures, etc.

SPRING STREET PLANING MILL,

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

McAulay, Ledbetter & Co.

Contractors and Builders

Jobbing of all kinds done on Short Notice.

[illegible]

Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Etc., Made to Order.

FREDERICK LINDE,

WATCHMAKER

AND

Manufacturing Jeweler

ASSAYING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Positively the only Manufacturing Jeweler in Southern Cal.

[illegible] Watchwork [illegible] Main [illegible]

THE AMERICAN COLONY.

THIS Colony, which is now forming, will occupy 10,000 acres of the Los Cerritos ranch, fronting on San Pedro Bay in Los Angeles county. The location is every thing that could be desired for those seeking a home in Southern California. The American Colony tracts possess rich and fertile lands upon which can be grown all the products of the temperate and semi-tropic climes. Good, soft water is abundant, supplied by the river and artesian wells, and the climate is delightful; indeed, it is about as near perfection the year round as it possibly can be.

The Colony lands are sub-divided into 5, 10, 20, and 40-acre tracts, which will be sold at low prices and on easy terms as stated in the *Colony Prospectus*.

THE COLONY TOWN PLAT.

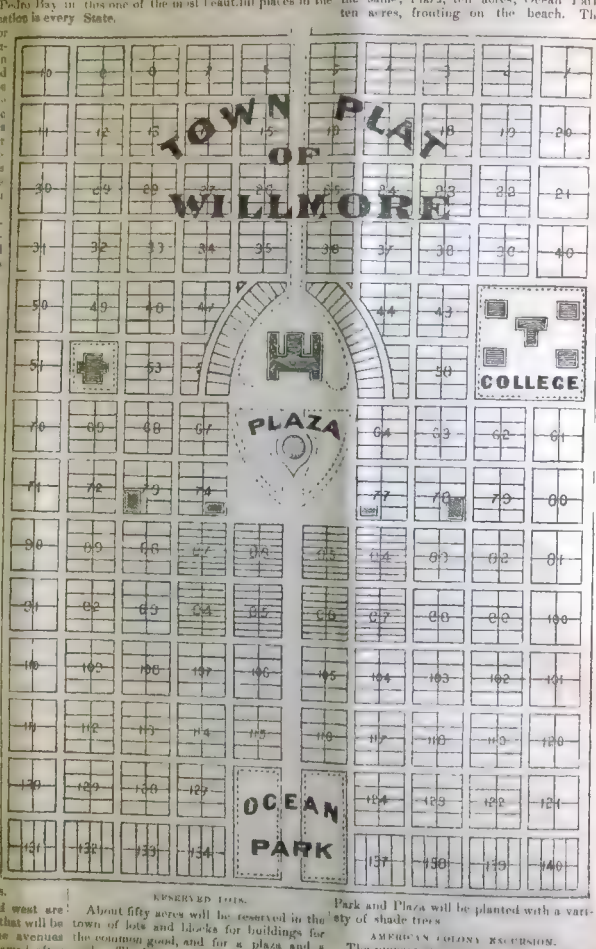
The town plat, shown on this page, of the American Colony, contains 350 acres, divided into 140 blocks. The blocks are each 280 feet square. The residence lots are each 62½x125 ft., excepting in the outside tier of blocks where the lots are 125 ft. square. The business lots in the center of the town plat are each 31½x125 feet.

The streets and avenues will be 80 and 90 ft., and the center avenue 110 ft. wide. The town site is very pleasantly situated on a level mesa or table land fronting on San Pedro Bay, about thirty feet above tide-water, overlooking the harbor and ocean. The view is very beautiful in every direction looking from this place, and the hard, gently sloping sand beach which stretches for miles along the shores of the bay in front of the town site is unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast as a good and safe bathing beach. The water being shallow for a long distance out, with a smooth, sandy bottom, and free from the dreaded undertow experienced at many places, makes this the very perfection of a place for sea-bathing.

There is everything here that is needed to make it one of the finest seaside summer resorts on the Southern Coast.

STREETS AND AVENUES.

The streets running east and west are appropriately named after trees that will be planted along each street. The avenues running north and south are named after the States and Territories of the Union. Both sides of the streets and avenues will be planted with choice shade trees and plants, which, when grown up, will make this one of the most beautiful places in the State.



RESERVED LOTS.

About fifty acres will be reserved in the town of lots and blocks for buildings for the common good, and for a plaza and a park. The lots set apart, as shown on the plat, are for the public school block, 52; churches in blocks 73 and 76; town hall in block 75; library in block 74; college campus, ten acres; hotel site and villa lots the same; Plaza, ten acres; Ocean Park, ten acres, fronting on the beach. The Park and Plaza will be planted with a variety of shade trees.

AMERICAN COLONY EXCURSION.

The pioneer excursions to the American Colony are now forming in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and New York. There

will be a series of excursions from the above cities that will leave for Los Angeles each month during the spring, the first of which will start on or about the 20th of March. The route will be over the new Transcontinental Railroad from Kansas City. Arrangements have been made with the several railroad companies for low rates of fare from the above named cities and other points contiguous to the line of roads conveying the excursionists.

The General Eastern Agent of the California Immigration Union, Dr. R. W. Wright, of Kansas, who is now in Chicago arranging for the above excursions, and all communications addressed to him at the Grand Pacific Hotel will receive prompt attention. He will give full information as regards to expense of trip, and also the time of starting of the first excursion.

Parties on the Pacific Coast having friends East who intend coming to Los Angeles, and would like to avail themselves of the advantages of coming out with the above colony excursions, will receive full information of expense, time, etc., upon applyining to or adressing

W. E. WILLMORE,
Manager.

Mexican Lime Trees!

Mexican Lime Trees!

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR HEDGES!

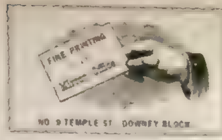
About fifty thousand for sale, very low, in lots to suit.

Call on C. WHITE, Attorney-at-law, Room 49 Temple Block.

SEED
MOHAWK VALLEY GARDENS
NELLIS' FLORAL INSTRUCTOR

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S
BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING
ROSES
STRONG POT ROSES
New Guide to Rose Culture
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
IN THE
Semi-Tropic California



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STEAM

Sawing, Planing & Molding Mills

76 Commercial St., Los Angeles.

— DEALERS IN

Lumber of all Kinds

PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDINGS,

And Cut and Turned Work of all Descriptions

My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881

New Vegetables a Specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

Marblehead, Mass.

SPECIMENS OF TYPE.

Literary Revolution" is in ...

PICA TYPE is the printer's standard of measure and is four times the size of nonpareil. ... ing is placing thin strips of metal between the lines; it adds to the beauty of a page ... lishers adopt to make you pay $5.00 for a book which is not worth ...

The Literary Revolution

In January, 1879, The Literary Revolution ...

Amazing Results.

... $2.00 and ...

Use of SEMI-TROPIC OFFICE.

Markets.

Corrected by [illegible] Grocery No. 56, Street.

RETAIL GROCERIES ETC

BUTTER, Cal. choice, ₱ lb...	$0 35	to	$0 40
CHEESE	15	"	20
Fresh	25	"	25
LARD Cal.	12½	"	14
Eastern	12	"	14
FLOUR, per sack (140 lbs)			
Capitol Mills, ₱ bbl	2 25	"	3 50
Pioneer, do		"	3 50
Lankershim, do		"	3 25
Superfine, do		"	2 00
Graham, 50 lb sack		"	1 75
Rye, per 100 lb sack		"	3 75
OATMEAL, per 100 lb sack		"	3 75
Eastern, do		"	5 00
CORN MEAL, per 50 lb sack		"	2 00
SUGAR, granulated		"	8 00
Light, do	8½	"	
COFFEE, Java	30	"	40
TEA, Japan	37	"	
Finest Japan	50	"	1 00
CANDLES, Adamantine	20	"	25
SOAP, Cal.	4½	"	5½
RICE	6½	"	10
YEAST POWDER, doz	67	"	
CANNED OYSTERS, qts	1 50	"	2 00
SYRUP, S. F. Co.	1 75	"	3 50
DRIED APPLES, lb	8½	"	1 00
GERMAN PRUNES	10	"	12½
FIGS, California	12½	"	
PEACHES		"	10
GINGER, Jamaica	10	"	20
HONEY, comb	20	"	10
do., No. 2	12½	"	15
Extracted	10	"	12
BACON, California	09	"	08
HAMS, do	10	"	10½
Eastern	12½	"	14
POTATOES, cal.	16	"	17
ONIONS, cal.	50	"	1 15
BEANS		"	3 50
Butter	1 00	"	2 50
Lima	1 50	"	3 50
PRESS BEEF	1 00	"	6 00
Round steak	05½	"	06½
Sirloin	05	"	08½
Roast, do	10	"	12
CHICKENS	12	"	
CAL. HAMS, sugar cured	07	"	08
Half boxes	2 25	"	2 50
Quarter boxes	1 25	"	1 75
EGGS	25	"	25

EGGS—Have held high for several months and in demand at 25c. The market is entirely supplied and prices are now quoted at 25c.

BUTTER—Also in good demand, for choice only, at 40c.

ORANGES—But a choice oranges are in the market and they will sell—inferior range at or $10. The Citrus Fair March 14 19, will be a fair, premiums are there and large prices can be obtained, by the owner and exhibitors.

WINES AND LIQUORS—The boom in the wine business has a tendency to make prices of stock and prices may be expected to advance two or three cents on for gallon of wines.

LOS ANGELES WINE AND LIQUORS

Red wine, No. 2, per gallon	$0 50		
Red wine, No. 3, per gallon			
White wine, new, per gallon	40		
White wine, old, per gallon	50		
Port wine, old, per gallon	75		
Angelica wine, old, per gallon	1 00		
Sherry wine, old, per gallon	1 00		
Cognac, old, per gallon	1 75		
Brandy, per gallon	1 00		
Aguardiente, per gallon	1 00		

EVERYBODY

Knows or should know that

The Grange Store

IS

Noted for its Low Prices

AND

CHOICE GROCERIES

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Country Produce. Gilt Edged Butter a Specialty.

SEYMOUR & CO.

California Roses!

VIGOROUS, HEALTHY PLANTS.

10 CENTS EACH.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Flower Seed, Flowering Plants, and Ornamental Shubbery.

In the Finest Varieties Only. Sent by mail to any address. Send for Catalogue. Every lover of flowers should have it.

Address,

W. A. T. STRATTON, Florist, Petaluma, Cal.

SAM'L W. LUITWIELER,

38 Los Angeles Street,

DEALER IN

Wagons, Carriages, Etc.

STUDEBAKER'S

Farm and Freight Wagons,

WITH IRON TRUSS AXELS

And Steel Shouldered Spokes. Boxes set by hydraulic pressure, has heaviest axle, and is the only complete wagon in use. I also have the

Cortland Platform Spring Wagon.

Of different sizes carrying from one to four good people. They are the best

FAMILY WAGON!

And the only Wagon that will carry FRUIT and give satisfaction.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

LOS ANGELES PACKING CO.

Nos. 300 to 310 Hoff Street.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

SALTED AND SMOKED MEATS,

BACON AND HAMS.

Lard in Tierces, Cans and Caddies, Smoked and Pickled Tongues

M. DODSWORTH, Business Manager.

THE QUEEN

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

104 Main Street,

Has the LARGEST and most SELECT Stock at the Lowest Prices.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

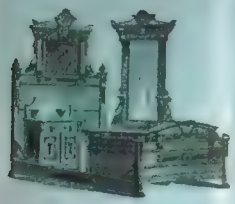
Board and Room, $1 25 to $1.75 per Day.

Passengers and Baggage Conveyed to Hotel Free.

Polite Attention Guaranteed.

G. L. SCHMIDT, - Proprietor.

DOTTER & BRADLEY,



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Furniture, Carpets

WALL PAPER, ETC.,

80, 82 & 84 Main Street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Largest Stock & Lowest Prices.

RIVERSIDE LANDS!

The Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, of San Bernardino county, offer

15,000 ACRES

Of the most desirable land in Southern California for Semi-Tropical

FRUIT GROWING

AND

BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL HOMES.

These lands are located in the State's Ana Valley, San Bernardino county, 80 miles southeast of Los Angeles and 7 miles north of Colton, a station on the Southern Pacific railroad.

Irrigation ditches of the Riverside Colony are now completed, and there is abundant water in the dry season to irrigate all the lands offered by the company. The Colony is intelligent, enterprising and intelligent people. We have good schools, churches, organizations, daily mail, telegraph line, newspaper, etc. Lands are offered for sale [illegible] for [illegible] seeking homes in [illegible] will be offered for [illegible] offered.

S. T. EVANS, President, L. A. [illegible]

Audiphones

AND

Earphones

FOR

DEAF PEOPLE

On trial to any person [illegible]

Send for circular [illegible]

COMPOUND OXYGEN

NOT A DRUG

A New Treatment

[illegible]

No Inhalation

[illegible]

Send Free [illegible]

Also Send Free [illegible]

[illegible] DRS. STARKEY & PALEN.

DEPOSITORY ON PACIFIC COAST.

We [illegible]

Oxygen Home Treatments

[illegible]

Address, E. H. MATHEWS,

[illegible]

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY

M. KREMER, Agent,

No. 1 SPRING ST., Temple Block,

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LOS ANGELES, - - - CALIFORNIA

REPRESENTS THE BEST

ENGLISH

FRENCH, AND

AMERICAN

COMPANIES.

R. M. WIDNEY,

Attorney - at - Law.

Los Angeles, Cal

Los Angeles County Bank,

Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital Stock paid up, $300,000

[illegible]

DIRECTORS

[illegible]

[illegible] and do a general banking [illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF LOS ANGELES.

Authorized Capital, $300,000

[illegible]

DIRECTORS

[illegible]

WALTER S. MOORE,

FIRE INSURANCE

[illegible]

Buildings of all Kinds, Grain and Hay.

Special Rates on Growing Crops.

13 Court Street, Corner of Spring

WALTER S. MOORE.

Commission Merchant,

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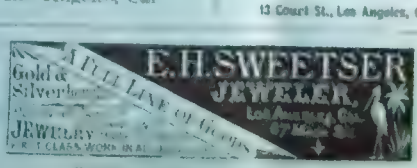
Wool, Grain and Live Stock.

13 Court St., Los Angeles, Cal.



Removed to Corner of Court and Spring.

ABEL STEARNS'

RANCHOS!

THE

Center of Los Angeles Valley,

Los Angeles County, Cal.,

Embracing Anaheim, Westminster, Artesia, Garden Grove, Etc.

80,000 ACRES FOR SALE.

WILL BE

SOLD IN TRACTS TO SUIT,

AT

Very Low Prices, and on easy terms and Low Rate of Interest.

Hundreds of flowing Pipe Wells. Water near the Surface. Rivers on two sides; ever-flowing creek through the tract. Front on the ocean.

Transportation and passage by Steamship or Railroad.

S. P. Railroad through the tract

23 Hours From San Francisco.

Convenient to markets and competing lines of shipments for produce, etc.

The unsold land for sale or lease in sections or fractions, by

Alfred Robinson,
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Or apply to

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Or concerning Westminster Colony, to Rev. ROBERT STRONG, Westminster, Cal.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance on interest at 10 per cent. Send for Circulars and Maps.

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CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Combs, Brushes,
FINE
SPONGES and SOAPS,
CHEMICALS,
TRUSSES
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Fancy Articles.

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Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, and Pharmaceutical Preparations.

The Popular P. P. P. P. P. Non-Secret Family Remedies.—Formulas on Bottles

The Prescription Department is in charge of competent and experienced Pharmacists.

Orders respectfully solicited & promptly attended to

C. E. BROWN. W. E. MORFORD.

MORFORD & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Houses, Orange Groves, Vineyards, Farms and Ranches for sale. Also

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Wool, Grain and Live Stock,

Corner Spring and Temple Streets,
Los Angeles, Cal.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes [illegible] gives purity. Can be eaten by dyspeptics [illegible] fear of the ills resulting from indigestible food. Sold only in cans by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

WM. E. COLEMAN [illegible]

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Advertising Rates, $2 00 per Inch, Each insertion.

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INSURANCE COMPANY

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Assets over One Million Dollars.

THE FIREMANS FUND INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible] upon its sound financial condition [illegible] dealers in [illegible] extensive [illegible] line of business [illegible] necessity of [illegible] combination of [illegible] writing by [illegible] and clearly expressed contracts and prompt and [illegible] payment of [illegible] losses.

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ALPHEUS BULL, Vice-President.
GEO. D. DORNAN, Secretary.
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AGRICULTURE,

HORTICULTURE,

AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

GEORGE RICE, PUBLISHER.

Vol. IV. No. 4.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

1881.

MIRROR PRINT, Los Angeles

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NOT A DRUG

A New Treatment for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all Chronic and Nervous Affections, Peculiar to Women.

By Inhalation, and acts, it only does, the great work of Oxygen, carrying life and vigor to every nature, process of Affliction.

Sent Free. A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, giving the nature, effects, modes of use, and a large record of its remarkable cures. Write for it.

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DEPOSITORY ON PACIFIC COAST,
We have established a Depository for our
Oxygen Home Treatments
In San Francisco, at which patients can procure information and supplies.
Address, *H. E. MATHEWS*,
638 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pure and Unadulterated
HEALTH
AND
REAL PLEASURE
Is derived from what we eat. In these times adulteration is the stock in trade of many whole-sale houses, and the retailer must be on the alert if he can sell pure goods to his customers. I claim to have
Choice Pure Groceries & Provisions
Selected with care, bought for cash and sold at a uniformly low price. A child's order will receive the same careful attention as that of a man. Try me.
I Guarantee Satisfaction.
LEN J. THOMPSON,
No. 36 SPRING STREET

LANDS
FOR SALE, FOR RENT, ETC.
FOR SALE.—Lands in different parts of the country, and in the city of Los Angeles.
FOR RENT.—Several tracts suitable for wheat or barley; suitable for share of crops, or other rent, as preferred by the owner.
FOR CLAPE CULTURE ON SHARES.—several tracts well adapted to grape culture for disposal, on plan of giving one portion in consideration of the planter's time and labor and earth, water and climate on the balance. The lands last referred to are mostly from Los Angeles city, and 7 miles from San Fernando, lied, with abundant supply of water for irrigation during winter and until the middle of June. Apply to
ANDREW GLASSELL, Jr.,
At office of Glassell & Smith.
LOS ANGELES CITY, Oct. 1, 1880.

A. LUSK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE dealers in green, dried, and canned fruits, and general farm produce. Their long experience in the business, and high, honorable dealing, entitle them to the patronage of all shippers.
584 & 586 CLAY St. 589 & 591 MERCHANT St
San Francisco, California.

J. G. JACKSON. W. G. KERCKHOFF. JAS. CUZNER.
Jackson, Kerckhoff & Cuzner,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
DOORS,
MOULDINGS,
LATHS,
PICKETS,
SHINGLES,
PLASTER PARIS,
CEMENT, AND
HAIR.
Cor. of Alameda and Macy Sts.,
LOS ANGELES, - - - - - CAL.

Harper, Reynolds & Co.,
Successors to Harper, Moore & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail
—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE,
Stoves, Tinware, Etc.
FULL STOCK of goods always on hand, both for jobbing and retail trade.
WE BUY direct from factory in large quantities, for CASH, and will sell on a close margin. Come and learn our prices before buying.
Particular attention given to
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK.
Will introduce at once the latest improved labor-saving machinery for manufacturing
Cans, Can Tops and Bottoms of all kinds,
So can give inside prices.
Pumps, Well and Water Pipe always on hand.

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE,
B. F. COULTER,
LEADING HOUSE
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
DOUBLE STORE.
30 and 32 Main Street,
Baker Block.
MOTTO:
Uniformly Low Prices.
Strangers, and all citizens should visit Coulter's store. Full stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
The "COULTER" Dress Shirt excels in fit style and cheapness.
Agency for the
Los Angeles Wolen Mills,
LOS ANGELES, CAL
(First Prize Silver Medal—Awarded at Horticultural Fair, 1880, for exhibit of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Etc.)
THEO. WOLLWEBER,
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
50 Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.,
Has on hand and offers at lowest prices, the largest and best assorted stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, &c.
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Prescriptions a Specialty.
Physicians are requested to examine my stock
DILLON & KENEALY,
—DEALERS IN—
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
All the Latest Novelties and New Styles Received Weekly.
We invite you to call and inspect our GOODS and PRICES.
MAIN STREET,
LOS ANGELES, - - - - - CAL.

SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

AND

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.

VOL. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., APRIL, 1881 No. 4

HORTICULTURE.

Mr. J. W. Wolfskill has introduced a new variety of rose known as the "Banner" variety, the first blossom of which was exhibited at the Fair. As its name indicates it is beautifully variegated and will prove a valuable addition to our flower gardens.

Prof. A. J. Cooke, of the Michigan University advises farmers who have large apple orchards and are troubled by the ravages of the Codling moth to keep a band of hogs among the trees. The wormy apples fall off, are devoured by the hogs, and thus the development of the pest is prevented.

The subject of windbreaks is of so much importance, that all the time allotted to us cannot be spent with more profit than by calling attention to them. We are told that, in the island of Azores, the temperature of which averages higher than Southern California, and from whence England and the United States import the St. Michael orange to the amount of $300,000 annually, and which is esteemed so highly in London market, as to be the leading orange, that walls are built, twenty feet high, of solid stone, to shield the trees from prevailing winds.—Extract from address of Geo. C. Swan at the Riverside Fair.

The best general remedy for scale, is, to keep your trees in vigorous health by thorough fertilization and cultivation. Stir the soil often with the cultivator or hoe; keep down the weeds and grass, and your grove will not require so many remedies to exterminate the insects.—Dr. Geo. W. Davis, of Florida.

Citrus trees require careful pruning to keep the tops open, without exposing naked branches, admitting the sun to fructify the blossoms and gild the fruit, and that the whole tree may be washed clean by descending showers. Clipping the spines promotes fruitfulness and guards against injury to the fruit.—F. Strengel, at Riverside Fair.

An old fruit grower hands us the following receipt for a superior grafting wax: Take of linseed oil one pint, clear resin six pounds, pure beeswax one pound; melt together slowly, so as not to burn, and stir thoroughly together; pour into a pail of cold water, and when cool enough work white like molasses candy. Make up into rolls six inches long and lay up on a beam in a cool cellar. It will keep perfectly good for many years. When taken out into the garden in a mild day, it will soon be soft enough to handle easily. If the hands are rubbed with a little linseed oil occasionally, the wax will not be troublesome to them.

"The oranges grown in Marysville have a much higher market value than the Los Angeles fruit shipped to this portion of the State. The Marysville orange has a thicker skin, but it is much larger, and more palatable than the fruit from the lower country."

The Sacramento *Record Union* publishes the above nonsense. The few oranges that are grown in sheltered nooks in the Sacramento valley do not differ materially from the Southern California orange as to size. We presume the *Record Union* formed its opinion of our fruit from a few carloads of worthless windfalls which have been sent from this county to San Francisco during the present season.

A farmer on Lytle creek, San Bernardino County, has an apple tree which bloomed and fruited last winter, the apples being now ripe.

The "Monarch of the West" variety of strawberries has not been superceded by any of the new comers. It still maintains its high character. The fruit is enormous, averaging larger than any variety except the "Sharpless"; nor does it rapidly dwindle in size, as do most kinds, the latter part of the season. Like the "Downing," it does well in nearly all sections. Its flavor is delicious, and it has a most delightful aroma. With the "Downing" it should have a place in every home garden. It is soft for long carriage, and too pale for those markets that demand a hard, high colored berry without regard to flavor.

Mr. Cram, of San Bernardino, will have this year from 100 trees, nearly 100,000 oranges.

ORANGE CULTURE IN FLORIDA.

A correspondent in Florida writing to the Hartford *Times* says in regard to the orange culture of the year:

Many who were almost in dark despair in the spring of 1879 are now in ecstacies of joy over the situation, and fully believe that the time is near at hand when they will have a competence, if not a fortune, from the income from their groves. Among the number is our friend Kit Burnham, who came here from your city four years ago last spring. His means were limited, but he bought some scrubby trees at a large price and set them, and, by good management and economy, he has contrived to support his family and keep his trees growing, and added a few to his grove each year. It is a pleasure (though a little humiliating) to acknowledge that he has, under less favorable circumstances, produced the best growth of trees and succeeded in getting the first oranges. He is proud of his success, as he may well be, when he looks out on the golden fruit. You would be surprised to see how the young groves have come out since you were here. The business is now looked upon as a success beyond peradventure, and a big success at that. There are plenty of groves that will yield a net profit of $1,000 per acre this season, and some much more.

James A. Harris stands at the head of the list of orange growers in the State. Some nine or ten years ago he bought a tract of wooded land on which there was a great many wild orange trees. He cut down the large timber and budded the sour trees without removing them, and they were bearing in three years. Last year he sold his crop for $19,600, and last week he bargained the present crop for the snug sum of $40,000—a good turn for an investment of a few hundred dollars in ten years. This, of course, is an exceptional case, but there is no doubt as to the orange culture being a profitable business.

RIVERSIDE

The Citrus Fair at Riverside, of which mention is made in another column, was in every respect a grand success. We regret that the people of that flourishing colony were not better represented at our Los Angeles fair, but what specimens were sent compared very favorably with any from other fruit-growing sections.

The Riverside settlement is making astonishing strides forward on the road of prosperity and the people of Los Angeles, so far as we can learn, have none but the best feelings towards it. The interests of San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties are almost identical, and if we work together the future growth of Southern California will be materially assisted. We admire the energy and enterprise of our neighboring colonists, and trust their present pleasant prosperity may never be blighted.

The great industry of Riverside at present is raisin making, and the quality of the fruit has gained for it a high reputation throughout the United States. The raisins are free from smut, large and juicy and the lemons and limes have an equally good reputation. The water supply is abundant and the plain for eight miles is in a high state of cultivation.

SEMI-TROPIC
CALIFORNIA,
— AN —
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

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GEORGE RICE, - EDITOR AND PROP'R.

OFFICIAL PAPER
—OF THE—
Southern California Horticultural Soc'y.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 9, BAKER BLOCK.

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T. C. SEVERANCE.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Horticultural Society is called for 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, April 9th, at the Pavilion. Important business will come before the meeting, besides the election of officers and directors for the ensuing year. It is to be hoped that a full attendance will be present.

The present standing and management of the Society's affairs are in good condition, and if the membership will come out and make proper arrangements for the old indebtedness, the Horticultural Society will be one of the institutions of Southern California of which every citizen will be proud.

OUR new title page is certainly suggestive of a semi-tropical country, is very handsome, and is a credit to the designers and engravers. The Moss Engraving Company, New York, take some credit in presenting our readers with so bright and handsome a face, and assures them that steady improvement is our aim. We hope to make the SEMI-TROPIC second to none in the United States, as a journal devoted to agriculture and horticulture, as it is now the handsomest gotten up magazine of its kind in the country, and goes to our Eastern friends as a proof of the progress and advantages of Southern California.

THE entry list of the Citrus Fair has been published in the local press, and we omit them as our space is limited. We, however, take this occasion to thank all exhibitors for the interest they took in making the Fair a grand success, and hope they will be encouraged to help us in our great Horticultural Fair next Fall.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., with their accustomed liberality, which has gained for that corporation the respect and gratitude of shippers in Southern California for many years past, transported, free of charge, at the close of the Citrus Fair, one hundred boxes of fruit to the East, where it will be placed where it can do our section the most good. The Express Company deserves the thanks of every person engaged in horticultural pursuits for its latest generous act, by which our most important industry is benefitted.

WHAT others have said in praise of the Citrus Fair would fill a large octavo volume. The press throughout the State has said the kindest words about our citrus exposition, and it is the unanimous sentiment that the like was never before witnessed in the United States. The Citrus Fair was a grand success, so far as the exhibit itself goes; financially it has fully met the expectation of the management, having paid a liberal premium list, all expenses, and left a small balance in the treasury.

CITRUS FAIR FINANCES.

Total receipts from all sources		$903 10
Expenses Premiums.....	$514 00	
Repairs on Pavilion.....	85 50	
Music.....	235 00	
Gas.....	60 00	
Seats.....	18 00	
Freights and express.....	21 40	
Printing and advertising..	37 60	
Help.....	132 00	
		$903 50
Balance in treasury....		$ 5 60

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

At the close of the Citrus Fair, an informal meeting was held by the leading exhibitors, and among other subjects considered the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the success of the Los Angeles County Citrus Fair, which has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, is largely due to the energy and able administrative management of Mr. Geo. Rice, and we tender to him our most hearty acknowledgement for his untiring efforts in the exhibition, and for the valuable service he has rendered in so amply demonstrating the unlimited capabilities and wide adaptation of this section of the state.

THE people of Anaheim have organized a Vitricultural Society, with a view of gaining mutual information on horticultural and viticultural topics and attending to other matters that may come within the province of such a society. Mr. Thos. Rieser has been elected Chairman and R. Melrose editor of the *Gazette*, Secretary. Success to the new Society.

Land in the vicinity of Sierra Madre Villa is steadily increasing in value. Many purchases of unimproved lands have recently been consummated and improvements are constantly being made.

FAILURE OF FLORIDA ORANGES.

S. F. BULLETIN.

The telegraph reports that the orange groves of Florida have suffered much by recent severe cold. From the accounts given, it is evident that the citrus region of California has never, even in the worst seasons, experienced anything a tenth part as bad. It were the light of cruelty to rejoice over the sad loss of the Florida orange growers, and they will doubtless receive the sympathies of the orange-growers of this State. Nevertheless it is a plain duty to remark that the raisers of citrus fruits in California need not go elsewhere to better their prospects. Neither Australia, nor Italy, nor famed Florida, nor Brazil, can produce a fine orange than the best budded groves of our realm. Protected as the orange districts of this State are by mountain ranges, and separated one from another, there is little prospect that either stress of weather or disease will ever shorten the whole crop, isolated failures may occur here and there, but it may truthfully be said that the orange crop of California in five years from now will astonish our own citizens. Few men have any conception of the great number of trees not yet in bearing which the semi-tropic counties of California can display.

One of the most trying positions in the Citrus Fair was that of the individual upon whom was imposed the duty of securing men to serve on the several committees appointed to test fruits. Particularly was this the case in the matter of the exhibit of lemons and limes. No one seemed to relish that banquet and it was remarkable how many of our horticulturists had pressing engagements elsewhere, and when at last a man was secured, before the other two could be captured, he had escaped. The only successful expedient was found to secure the unwilling members of the lime committee, as fast as they were found, to the tasting room and, placing a guard over them, complete the search for the remaining committees. Apropos to this we clip the following extract from the report of the committee on Seedling Oranges at the Riverside Fair:

"Your Committee appointed upon class No. 5 to determine which was the best and second best seedling oranges, put the dissecting knife in the Doctor's hands with strong advice to begin lightly and carefully and be sure and make us have our regular turn. We began, missing from our committee the experienced eye of our friend Hixson, as well as many others who probably absented themselves for fear of the citrus limit.

"After carefully comparing, contrasting, tasting, looking, trying, weighing, gaping, wondering, pondering, testing, gasping, putting our noses into all sorts of expressions being governed by the case before us, the result was reached, and No. 1 we agreed to consider as the best orange before us, and No. 2 the second best."

Citrus Fair Awards.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE CITRUS FAIR, MARCH 14-19, 1881.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LARGEST AND FINEST DISPLAY.

Your Committee on Largest and Finest Display beg leave to submit the following report:

There were five entries for the $100 premium, as follows: Pasadena, National Ranch Grange, San Gabriel, H. J. Crow, Verdugo Ranch, and Woodhead & Gay, dealers.

The Pasadena exhibit was by far the largest display in the Pavilion, and the fruit was very fine. It consisted of eleven varieties of oranges, four varieties of lemons, limes, citron, raisins, guavas, pears and apples. The mammoth tent of 144 boxes of oranges and lemons, finely packed in boxes ready for shipment to market, was very massive and attracted universal attention. The fruit was very clean and of a fine quality and was tastefully arranged, and the tables were beautifully decorated with flowers.

The National Ranch Grange exhibit was not so large in quantity of fruit, but it contained the most varieties, to-wit: Twenty-one varieties of oranges, seven varieties of lemons, besides the seedlings, also olives, raisins, apples, limes, dried figs and guavas. The fruit was very superior in quality, being clean, very ripe and fine textured in general appearance.

San Gabriel exhibited more artistic taste in arranging its display than any other locality. The pagoda, the sides, roof and spire of which were covered with oranges and lemons, was a design happily conceived and artistically executed.

H. J. Crow made the finest display as an individual, and this exhibit is deserving of special mention, by virtue of the quality of the fruit and the tasty manner in which it was arranged.

The exhibit of Woodhead & Gay was very superior. The fruit was grown at Riverside, San Bernardino, San Gabriel, Orange, Pasadena, Los Angeles and other localities, some samples of oranges coming from Sonora, Mexico. The display represents no locality in particular, but is very creditable as a collection of fine citrus and other fruits.

Your Committee found great difficulty in arriving at its conclusions; some exhibits excelling in one point and others in other points, while all were deserving of credit.

We therefore recommend that the one hundred dollar premium be divided into three parts, and that it be awarded as follows:

First Premium, $50, to Pasadena.
Second Premium, $35, to National Ranch Grange.
Third Premium, $15, to San Gabriel.

The Committee also recommend that a silver medal be awarded to H. J. Crow for the best exhibit by a single individual, and also a silver medal to Woodhead & Gay for a very fine display as dealers.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. BLANCHARD,
C. F. LOOP,
M. ERIS,
J. M. ASHER,
L. M. HOLT.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BUDDED FRUIT.

GEO. RICE, Secretary Board of Directors:

Your Committee on Budded Fruit beg leave to report that, after four very severe tests, in which the oranges were so placed before us that the name of the grower was not known to any of the Committee, we find little, if any, difference between No. 1 specimen, Cover and McCoy, Riverside, Cal., and No. 2 specimen, J. R. Dobbins, San Gabriel, Cal., both being Washington Navel, budded from the same stock. The specimens placed before us led us to award the First Premium to No. 1, Cover & McCoy, Riverside, Cal., while we felt that we might be doing the San Gabriel oranges an injustice, as we consider the difference to be only in time the fruit has been picked. We therefore recommend that Mr. J. R. Dobbins, of San Gabriel, be awarded a special premium of five dollars ($5) for the second best variety of budded fruit.

J. M. ASHER,
S. K. SEWALL,
W. T. CLAPP,
C. H. RICHARDSON,
FRED K. STEPHENS.

DEPARTMENT 1, CLASS 2, BUDDED ORANGES.

Best one variety, Cover & McCoy, Riverside	$ 5 00
Best two varieties, W. T. Clapp, Pasadena	7 00
Best four varieties, D. McIlae, San Diego	10 00
Best six varieties, Muller Bros., Pasadena	[illegible]

CLASS 3, SEEDLING ORANGES.

1st best, D. Gibbons, Plano	
2d best, H. M. Higgins, San Diego	
3d best, T. W. Cover, Riverside	
4th best, Cover & McCoy, Riverside	
5th best, L. Barnes, Duarte	

CLASS 4, TANGERINES.

Best oranges, Cover & McCoy	$ [illegible]
Best cluster of oranges, A. B. Clark	[illegible]

CLASS 5, LEMONS.

Best one variety, H. J. Holmes, Riverside	$ [illegible]
Best two varieties, G. B. Adams, Pasadena	[illegible]
Best four varieties, J. W. Wolfskill, Los Angeles	[illegible]

CLASS 6, LIMES.

Best exhibit, W. T. Clapp, Pasadena	$ 3 00
Best preserved citron (home made) S. Richardson	2 00
Best preserved [illegible] Parrisser & Co., San Francisco	[illegible]

DEP'T 2, CLASS 1, RAISINS.

See Report of Committee in another part of this paper.

Best and largest display, Thos. F. [illegible], Pasadena	$ 5 00
Best box, McPherson Bros., Orange	10 00
Best quarter-box, Peter Ainsworth, Orange	5 00

CLASS 2, CANNED FRUITS.

Best peaches (factory) Jos. Wallace & Co., Pasadena	Diploma
Best apricots (factory) Jos. Wallace & Co., Pasadena	"
Best apricots (home made) Mrs. M. Rosenbaum, Pasadena	$ 3 00

CLASS 3, DRIED FRUITS.

Best dried figs, Geo. C. Swan, San Diego	$ [illegible]
Best pomegranates, N. C. Carter, San Gabriel	3 00
Best strawberries, David Townsend, Pasadena	3 00
Best Tomatoes, Wm. S. Young, Duarte	[illegible]

CLASS 4, FLOWERS.

Best and finest display, Mrs. R. Williams	$ [illegible]

GRAND DISPLAY

Woodhead & Gay, the enterprising fruit dealers of this city, made one of the largest and finest displays ever seen at the Horticultural Fair, and at our Citrus Fair, for which they deserve the gratitude of every fruit grower in Southern California.

This display was awarded the Society's silver medal (the highest award the Society has ever made), for the largest and finest display of fruit—as dealers. The exhibit made by Messrs. Woodhead & Gay was gathered together by them at great expense from every section of the State, making within itself a grand exposition for comparison, of the progress of the different fruit-growing sections of our country. Their enterprise, [illegible], and worthy the [illegible] investigation and study [illegible] in the State. No exposition without their exhibit would be, as Mrs. Cary says in an article in the press "The play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted."

We know the [illegible] to stimulate the farmer and fruit grower [illegible] to cultivate all the [illegible] fruits, [illegible] of [illegible]. We [illegible] on behalf of the [illegible] Society [illegible] Messrs. Woodhead & Gay, [illegible] such a presentation of the grand [illegible] their home [illegible] and we [illegible] will continue to be for an [illegible] to come.

Great Citrus Fair.

THE GREAT CITRUS FAIR.

A GRAND SHOWING FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF CITRUS FRUITS EVER MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is now universally admitted that the climate and soil of Southern California is admirably adapted to the culture of citrus fruits, and that fruit growing in general will be the foundation upon which all of our other industries must depend. The water power and fuel incident to extensive manufacturing enterprises is lacking in our State, and the cheap labor of the East is a still greater bar, at present at least, to such development. Grain growing at best, in all portions of the Union, is but an uncertain occupation, and when the California system of cropping is closely followed, wears out the land and renders it unfit for the support of a dense population. In one dry season the profits of years may be swept away, or the unfavorable state of the European market causes the crop to fail to pay the cost of harvesting. Grain growing, bee culture, stock raising, and manufacturing will continue to be leading industries of Southern California, but we claim that horticulture must hereafter take precedence.

Bearing in mind the fact that thousands of citrus trees have come into bearing the present season, and believing that the people of Southern California, and the hundreds of Eastern visitors who are daily arriving on our coast, would like to inspect, in one grand exposition, our progress in semi-tropical fruit culture, the Horticultural Society, immediately after the Fair last October, decided to hold a

CITRUS FAIR

In March which should do justice to our section, enable our several fruit growing localities to inspect each other's progress, and, if possible, induce a desirable class of people to cast their lot with us.

The editor of the SEMI-TROPIC, the Secretary of the society, on the first of the year, took active measures to interest our fruit growers in the project, and with such success that organizations were perfected in most settlements of this county, having for their object a good representation at the Fair.

THE WORK INVOLVED.

Few people have any idea of the work which the managers of an exposition which aimed to really represent the horticultural interests of a great section like Southern California had upon its hands. The expense connected with such an undertaking is also by no means trifling, and glory is too often the only reward which is returned for months of hard labor and large expenditure of coin. The managers, however, desire to thank the exhibitors for their hearty co-operation, both as regards their time and other assistance which was cheerfully given.

THE BENEFITS OF THIS FAIR

Will, we believe, be felt for many years throughout Southern California. The merchants of San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Oregon, and other points from the North and East, and there were quite a number present, expressed themselves as astonished and delighted at the magnificent exhibit made from what they had heard contemptuously alluded to as the "new counties." What view the merchants of Los Angeles took of the matter we are not informed, as they did not generally attend, giving as a reason the great rush of business.

THE FORMAL OPENING

Of the Fair took place on Tuesday at 8 (00 P. M. The Pacific Press Association was present in a body, and the members were cordially welcomed by the officers of the Association.

The reception address was delivered by President Shorb, who said:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Press Association. I can well imagine the entire satisfaction of the Omnipotent when the eagle was fashioned and dedicated upon his flight, destined one day to become the emblem of that country and people whose institutions and laws were to be in accordance with, and to enforce those natural rights and conditions which his love for man ordained and intended him to enjoy.

To the eagle was given a twofold emblematical mission—the entire bird to represent a nation, and its wing feathers that class of men who have done more in the great work of freedom, civilization progress and reform than all the sciences, the steam engine and electric telegraph combined.

To the eagle the wing feather serves only the purpose of raising him to that elevation from which he can more easily observe the movements of his victims, so as to pounce upon and destroy them, while to you, ladies and gentlemen of the press, it is emblematical of that potent instrument which in your hands has served to raise millions of human beings from slavery of prejudice to intelligence and happiness whence self government follows as a natural consequence.

Recognizing the fact that in all highly civilized communities the press is as much a part and quite as necessary as the piston rod is to the steam engine, and realizing all your professed kindness for humanity, our common country and State, Southern California extends to you the hand of welcome and friendliness, and trusts that the remembrance of the Citrus Fair at Los Angeles may be a pleasant one to you all, and like the trees from which this exhibition sprung, remain ever green in your memories.

MR. TUPPER'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Tupper, of Fresno, representing the *Pacific Churchman* responded. He eloquently thanked the people of Southern California for the magnificent welcome extended to the Press Association. He said that he had heard that Southern California was a land flowing with milk and honey, but better than all this truth, he and the visiting members of the press had found it a land flowing with hospitality. That the Press Association's visit to Southern California had been one ovation more cordial than which had never attended the journeys even of General Grant. On behalf of the ladies and gentlemen of the Press Association he rendered heart-felt thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Southern California for their hospitalities, which had far exceeded expectations and other experiences.

MR. SHINN'S ADDRESS.

Mr Shinn, of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, in response to calls, came forward and stated that the week's visit to Southern California was full of happiness pressed down and running over. Always in full sympathy with Southern California he never, before his visit, fully knew how to help Southern California. In time, this land of snow-clad peaks and happy vales, would become the home of art, song, music and sculpture. That the many plants flourishing here would learn to thrive without irrigation. That hospitalities had flowed to the Press Association not born in expectation of favor, not in thoughts of us as newspaper men, but in thoughts of us as fellow citizens.

In answer to calls Scipio Craig came upon the stage, whom President Shorb introduced, adding that "you all know Scipio Craig, or ought to." Among the numerous good points made by Mr. Craig none was more heartily received than his prediction that the Press Association had but commenced visiting Southern California; that their future visits would be with such augmented numbers that instead of being, as on the present visit, taken by storm by the hospitable people here, the multitude of the Press Association would take Southern California by storm.

The remarks of all the speakers were received with hearty applause, and the visitors, after an examination of the exhibits, left expressing themselves as highly pleased with the display.

In accompanying articles will be found as minute a description of the exhibits made as our columns will allow. We trust they will prove valuable to our readers who desire to preserve a record of the proceedings of this our first Citrus Fair.

It may be proper here to state that the receipts of the Fair were not as large as had been anticipated by the management. There was no desire or even expectation of making money out of the exhibition, but funds are nevertheless needed to carry on the work of the Society. If, however, the real purpose of building up the material interests of Southern California and assisting our horticulturists in their present era of experiment has in any way been carried out, then have weeks of unremitting toil not been spent in vain. We are glad to state, however, that enough money was taken in to pay all expenses and have a very small amount in the treasury.

The total value of England's imports for 1880 was £400,900,000, an increase of about £40,000,000 over 1879. Living animals were imported to the value of £10,242,000. The number of eggs imported was 747,412,440, worth £2,441,000.

RIVERSIDE CITRUS FAIR.

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION BY THE YOUNG COLONY.

The Citrus Fair held at Riverside the week preceding that held by the Southern California Horticultural Society, was a great success and gave general satisfaction to all visitors. The display was immense, and the hall in which the Fair was held, is by far too small for another such exhibition.

All varieties of the citrus family were well represented, as well as many fruits not of that family, but in season in our semi-tropical climate.

The literary exercises were very interesting, many papers being read on horticultural topics which we shall take pleasure in commenting upon hereafter.

The hospitable people of the settlement gave a hearty welcome to strangers, who, without exception, so far as we can learn, left with pleasant impressions of the thriving colony.

Some of the principal awards were as follows:

Best display of citrus fruits grown by one exhibitor in the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara, $25.

Premium awarded to S. Richardson, San Gabriel.

Best display of citrus fruits grown by one exhibitor in the counties north of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, $25.

Premium divided between C. Carrigar Sacramento Co., and John Wolfskill, Solano County.

Best display of citrus fruits grown by one exhibitor in the county of San Bernardino, $25.

Premium awarded to G. W. Garcelon.

Best display of one variety of budded fruit.

First premium ($5), awarded to Cover & McCoy, Riverside.

Second premium ($3), to Edwin Hart.

Best one variety of seedling orange.

First premium awarded to A. J. Twogood.

Second premium awarded to D. C. Twogood.

Best variety of budded orange.

First premium awarded to T. W. Cover on Washington Navel.

Second premium awarded to Messrs. Caldwell and P. D. Cover on St. Michael Paper Rind.

Best seedling orange.

First premium awarded to Mrs. A. L. Eastman.

Second premium to T. W. Cover.

Best display of limes.

First premium awarded to J. W. Wolfskill.

Second premium awarded to P. W. Cover.

Best box of raisins.

First premium awarded to H. L. R. Stiles.

Third premium awarded to E. Caldwell.

A premium of $15 was awarded to Alexander Craw for his exhibit of beneficial and injurious insects.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

GOOD PROSPECT FOR BARLEY.

We have now assurances that the Southern overland railroad will give us grain rates which will enable us to ship all our best barley to Eastern breweries. Some of our commission men have already made large shipments to St. Louis, and if the rates are brought down to $20 per ton to, to that point, as has been semi-officially promised, every pound of our best barley will be forwarded to the East for brewing purposes. Large orders are now here for Denver, St Louis and other Western cities. The effect of finding a profitable market for our best barley will be to materially enhance the value of that which is only good for feed, so that our farmers may confidently look forward to returns from their barley crops such as have not been heard since the days of teams and the Cerro Gordo trade.—*L. A. Express.*

A lace factory is to be erected at Colton, to accommodate the fruit growers of San Bernardino valley and Riverside.

There is a great demand for tenement houses at Riverside.

According to the Colton *Semi-Tropic* lumber cannot be furnished fast enough to satisfy persons about to build in San Bernardino Valley.

We understand that the wool clip this year is extraordinarily heavy, and the sheep men are correspondingly happy. Large quantities are coming into the depot for shipment to San Francisco, and it is said to be of extra quality. The first shipments were made this week—twenty bales having been received Wednesday, and sixty on Thursday. Messrs. Rawson, Lewis and Arrivaca are the shippers.—*Santa Ana Herald.*

PAVILION PARAGRAPHS.

Woodhead & Gay made an elaborate display of budded and seedling oranges from all portions of Southern California, Mexican and California limes, Sicily, Genoa, Lisbon and Eureka lemons, preserved citrons, preserved bitter orange and lemon peel. Riverside raisins, etc. The firm was awarded a diploma for the best display by dealers.

H. J. Crow, of the Verdugo ranch, was awarded first premium for the largest and best display made by an individual. His exhibit consisted of budded and seedling oranges, lemons, limes, apples and pears.

Thos. A. Garey had charge of a very attractive table of fruits from his place, called Sunnyside Plateau, near San Gabriel. No irrigation of the trees has been the rule for the past two years and the clean, bright fruit shown that it came from a place well adapted to its culture.

AGRICULTURE.

Pleuro-pneumonia is raging among the cattle in the Eastern States.

Nebraska suffered severely from protracted droughts last year.

Cows should have access to water at all times, especially cows that give milk. They want to drink often and return to their feed. The best stable, and use in short stock do the best, is one where water is always running in troughs before the cattle. Thus managed cows may be kept up to a full flow of milk either winter or summer.

Please tell your butter making readers that the best butter makers in our county claim that get the highest prices for their butter, think very highly of cotton-seed meal for feed, in connection with grass. We prefer to use it about as follows: One quart of cotton-seed meal, two of Indian meal, and four of wheat bran as a day's ration for an average cow.

Do not plant any tree deep—cut off tap roots and do all you can to encourage surface roots. Surface manuring is the best way of doing this after the trees are planted. Do not allow anything to grow vigorously around your trees the first year of planting, nor allow the soil to become hard or dry. Set trees branch low and prune a little at transplanting.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Home expects to make strawberry culture a success, and at the same time a paying business, seven conditions are essential and necessary.

1. Right kind of soil.
2. Proper preparation of the same
3. Strong and vigorous plants.
4. Clean and thorough cultivation.
5. Winter protection
6. Summer picking.
7. Careful picking and handling.

A good authority gives the following statement as the quantity of seed necessary to sow an acre of land

Wheat, broadcast from a bushel and three pecks to two bushels; a bushel and a half is enough sown in drills.

Barley, two bushels and a half, broadcast; two bushels in drill.

Buckwheat, one bushel.

Corn, in hill, a gallon and a half.

Sorghum, from one to three quarts.

Timothy grass, sown in fall, to be followed by clover in spring, from one and a half to two gallons.

Red clover, to be sown in spring on timothy, one and a half or two gallons. Sown by itself, double the above quantity.

German millet, from three pecks to a bushel.

Red top grass, one and a half to two bushels. A bushel is fourteen pounds by weight.

Kentucky blue grass, same as red top.

Irish potatoes, seven to ten bushels.

Turnips and rutabagas, one pound. (To guard against insects, two pounds would be better).

Biography.

L. J. ROSE,

THE FOUNDER AND OWNER OF SUNNY SLOPE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Bavaria, May, 1827. When he was twelve years old his father and family emigrated to New Orleans, where his father engaged in the mercantile business. After three years they removed to Monroe county, Illinois, where the young man having received a fair German education, clerked in his father's store, attended public school and finished his education at Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois.

At twenty-one he became a merchant on his own account, as a member of the firm of Rose & Dunlap, in Quincy, Illinois. At the end of another term of three years the firm removed to Keosauqua, Iowa, where they remained in business seven years. While here Mr. Rose secured what he says is "fully one-half the factor of his success," his faithful, sensible wife. He also bought a farm and indulged, so far as the vicissitudes of the climate would allow, his passionate fondness for cultivating flowers and fruits of all kinds, especially the rare and beautiful varieties.

But only the very hardiest varieties could withstand those fearful winter storms, the beautiful flowering plants and tender ornamental shrubs succumbed entirely to the cold or were dwarfed and ruined. Summer brought chills and fever (the "fever'n ager" of the South), winter gave lung and winter fevers, and life became a constant experience of "hope deferred."

Finally, in 1858, it was decided on account of failing health to remove to California, and from that time the present proprietor of the largest vineyard in the world has been making history at a rapid rate.

This being the year of the Mormon war, it was deemed impossible to proceed via Salt Lake, and after much deliberation and concession desire it was determined to try the 35th parallel route. So, accompanied by his family, and having nineteen men employed to bring through the finest lot of thoroughbred and graded horses and cattle that had ever started overland to California he set out on the long and tedious journey.

They were joined enroute by several families from Missouri and Iowa, so that when they reached Albuquerque their party numbered 70 persons, 30 of whom were men. At this place they secured a guide, and having received many expressions of good will and kindness from the citizens of the town, they resumed their journey over a new and untried road through the wilderness.

Passing through several Indian villages, whose inhabitants were always peaceful, friendly, and sometimes agreeably employed, their days were filled with the usual incidents of wagon travel, and their evenings were brightened by the ruddy glow of the camp fire, and lightened with song and story. Game was abundant, and the hunt afforded as much satisfaction as the stew.

This rather enthusiastic gentleman, even after the lapse of all these years, waxes eloquent when relating part of his journey, and betrays the honest appreciation and intense love of nature and nature's works, which influenced his choice of occupation for life, and does him infinite credit.

Nearer the Colorado, however, the country became more dry and bad, grass was more stunted, Indians began to prowl around and steal stock; some of the men straggling behind were fired at, and one dangerously wounded. Coming difficulties began to cast their shadows before, and when at last the banks of the Colorado were reached, it was with a feeling that it had been accomplished at great peril.

But just "beyond the Alps lieth Italy," and looking across the shining river they saw the Mecca of their pilgrimage, the Golden State, and thought their goal would soon be reached. They were almost worn out with heat and thirst, many of the cattle having died, and some of the men being crazy for the want of water. In this demoralized condition the Indians visiting them found the camp completely at their mercy, and the poor wayworn travelers were only too glad that their visitors contented themselves for that time with killing and roasting the fine cattle, and making a feast.

Rafts must now be constructed to convey the emigrants across the river, this being an entirely new route, and this would probably occupy several days' time.

Next day some measures for defense were taken by the somewhat refreshed party, and the visiting Indians, though treated well and presented by Mr. Rose with beads, clothing, blankets, etc., brought by him for that purpose, were held somewhat in check.

They then offered to assist the party in crossing the river, but next morning they did not make their appearance. About noon that day they appeared with a war whoop, and a fight began that lasted till night. One entire family was murdered, and Mr. Brown, Mr Rose's overseer, killed, besides several men wounded; and the loss of stock was almost total.

Disheartened, the party now took one wagon and ambulance, with two horses, and started at nightfall back over the desolate and perilous road they had hoped never to travel again, leaving their stores and supplies in seven wagons standing on the river bank at the disposal of the Indians. Without a hope of life, but determined to die game, they made their slow way through deep ravines and cañons, where every cactus or shrub was magnified into an Indian, and every noise into an ambush. The yells of the savages could be heard as they discovered the treasures of the abandoned wagons, or wailed over their dead. Late on the succeeding day they met a party who had been traveling in their rear. They all returned together to Albuquerque—ragged, barefoot, thoroughly discouraged, and only surprised that they were still alive.

They were received with open arms by the citizens and every assistance rendered to make them comfortable, and the leader of this disastrous expedition says he never spent so happy and restful three months' time as those following their arrival; though they lived in an adobe, with dirt floor, no chairs or beds, but with hearts full of thanks for life and health.

They were not idle months, however, for soon Mr Rose was enabled by his own exertions and the additional help of his friend, Judge O'McIvenny, to buy the Hotel in Santa Fe, known as the Fondé, being the principal hotel in the Territory. His success in this enterprise, which, when he took control was a losing one, was so gratifying that at the end of two years he felt justified in again turning his face toward California. This time the journey over a well worn road with strong teams and light loads, proved a pleasure trip, and on the 29th of November 1860 the party reached El Monte. Here again Mr Rose warms up with his subject in describing the beautiful hills and valleys clothed with early verdure as he rode among them for the first time in the warm

red light of the setting sun. He had intended to settle near the Bay; but after a thorough inspection of the country, and an extended visit north to Santa Clara and Sacramento he returned to San Gabriel and cast his lot here, and has never had cause to regret his choice. He has been one of the leading spirits in the development and advancement of his particular locality, and has been raised to a prominent place in the horticultural and viticultural interests of the State.

He is a member of the State Agricultural Society, being a director of that Board. He is also one of the Viticultural Commissioners of the State, and contributed largely to the amount of valuable information contained in the Annual Report of that Commission.

Through his instrumentality a bill has been prepared, endorsed by the legislature of the state, and petitions signed requestuending Congress to pass a law "To protect the manufacturers of pure grape brandies, by prohibiting its mixture or adulteration by the wholesale dealer; requiring the packages to be sold by the wholesale dealer as they are delivered from the distillery, except under certain specified conditions."

Mr. Rose has been favorably and prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress, and had he been nominated, it is generally believed, would have been elected by a large majority, irrespective of party.

We believe that the people of Southern California will, at the next election, lay aside politics for the time, and unite on a candidate who is thoroughly identified with the interests of the district, and is a practical, competent, honest man. Mr Rose is authority on all subjects upon which he expresses an opinion, for his judgments are formed only after thorough investigation and experiment.

No man in the State has given more valuable instruction to the vineyardist, and none has done more to stimulate improvement and growth in this profitable industry of our state than L. J. Rose.

SAN FERNANDO.

San Fernando is known as a wheat and honey country; but few people are aware that it is well adapted to fruits and early vegetables. The foothills bordering the valley for eight or ten miles, have a soft, rich, easily worked soil, on which fruits and vegetables mature very early, and thrive with but little water. A poor man can secure one hundred acres of the choicest land almost anywhere along these hills, for about one-twentieth the cost of lands in such settlements as Pasadena and Riverside. The land must be cleared and water developed, but skill and industry will provide a home far cheaper than in our valleys. Some of the earliest fruit and vegetables come to market from the foothills of the San Fernando Valley.

The bee men expect a full crop of honey, if there are no hot, blasting winds later in the season.

SANTA BARBARA.

Santa Barbara, one of the most attractive and delightful towns in the world to those who enjoy a balmy climate and the advantages of good society, is located on the east 300 miles south of San Francisco, and 110 miles northwest of Los Angeles. The scenery in the vicinity of the town is very picturesque. The city itself is shut off from cold and disagreeable winds by a high range of mountains, and invalids find the mild, even atmosphere very beneficial, especially in pulmonary diseases. The thermometer averages about 60 degrees Fahrenheit the year round; it seldom reaches 90 degrees even in the hottest weather of summer, and the nights are always cool and comfortable.

The town boasts of one of the best hotels in the State, outside of San Francisco. The Arlington has a large list of regular Eastern visitors who pass their winters at Santa Barbara, and find comfort in the well appointed management of this excellent hotel. There is a fine college building with a large corps of teachers, a fine library and reading room, several, there is invited to gentlemanly sports but excellent springs in the country of the town, excellent for invalids suffering from pulmonary diseases, good public schools and churches.

Carpinteria, a settlement bordering the ocean a few miles south of the town, is the real fruit belt of Santa Barbara county. Here all varieties of semi-tropical fruits are grown to perfection, as well as hardy fruits and vegetables.

Montecito is also a delightful settlement, with unrivaled climate and scenery.

Lompoc is a temperance colony in the northern portion of the county, having about one hundred and fifty families and are making comfortable homes for themselves in a fertile and easily cultivated valley.

The Santa Barbara exhibit at the Citrus Fair occupied very nearly the center of the Pavilion, and was in charge of Mr. Keis, Esq., Vice-President of the Santa Barbara Horticultural Society, and Mrs. N. W. Winton, Secretary, whose letters occasionally appear in the Semi-Tropic California. Both as a fruit and floral display it was a success, and deserves a more extended notice than our space will permit.

Col. Hoalster, the proprietor of the well known and beautiful ranch which he has named Ocean Annex, had a large display of fruits and nuts. Other exhibits were Messrs. Cooper, Heath, Sutton, Stowe, Sullivan, Sexton, Sinclair, Higby, Bond, Dinsmore and Harper. A. Packard had a curious fruit on exhibition, called the sausage apple, which is said to be very nice when cooked by those who have tasted it. The display of flowers by Mrs N. W. Winton was one of the main features of the exhibit.

The first westward bound train over the Southern Transcontinental Railroad arrived in Los Angeles March 21. Visitors from the East are now arriving daily in our city and our hotels, for the time being, are well patronized

POMONA

Pomona is distant about thirty miles east of Los Angeles, directly on the railroad. It has a pleasant climate and good water facilities.

Rev. C. F. Loop was the only exhibitor from this settlement, his display consisting of some fine large sealing oranges, grown on one and one year old trees. This exhibit attracted much attention, and it is conceded that Mr. Loop's seedlings were superior to any others exhibited at the Fair.

DUARTE.

A recent visit to this pleasant little settlement satisfied the writer that it is one of the most desirable points in the vicinity of Los Angeles county. Located right under the shadow of the majestic Sierra Madre Range no serious winds, frosts or other climatic evils annoy the inhabitants. The Duarte settlement is located about seventeen miles due east of Los Angeles, and is occupied by forty families. The water supply is good, but might be improved by the pipes and conveniences, and when the amount of land could be brought into cultivation. Messrs. Wilson & Hutchinson, Hills & Wallace, L. Barnes, A. Saunders, T. Lowe, N. Beardsley, W. Smith, O. Weyse, Chapman, N. W. Mathews and others have well cultivated and pleasant orchards bearing the choicest varieties of semi-tropical and deciduous fruits.

The Duarte exhibit at the Fair was small, but the fruit was fine looking, clean, fair and sound. The only exception to this was by W. S. Young, from the Duarte, and a San Francisco commission merchant present stated that they were the finest he has seen in the State at this season of the year.

GOOD WORDS FOR CALIFORNIA WINES.

The *Sun*, in an editorial on California wines, concludes that a good California wine is far better than a vast deal of the stuff sold for imported wine, and says: "We are therefore, glad to note the progress and prospects of the vineyards on the Pacific. If California wine-makers go on improving as rapidly in the quality of their product, the phylloxera, already become a pest in their vineyards, will be the only active and efficient enemy against which they will have to contend.

The proprietor of the *Sun* is a connoisseur and thoroughly well versed in the cultivated taste of his paper for information abroad. It contained a large amount of satisfactory replies on matters concerning the Annexation and society.

Cotton throughout is likely to prove an important industry in Southern California, and we believe it will be a paying crop in Los Angeles. A specimen will be offered for the best sample of cotton grown in Southern California exhibited at the Horticultural Fair next fall

Citrus Fair.

PASADENA.

The exhibit of citrus fruits made by the six-year old settlement of Pasadena, seven miles from Los Angeles, was declared by the committee appointed to examine the exhibits of localities, to be the finest and largest in the Pavilion and the first premium was awarded accordingly. It was a grand display and attracted the attention of every visitor on entering the hall. The fruit was mainly placed on a huge terrace, dubbed "The Wigwam," and was all as bright and clean as twenty-dollar Eagles fresh from Uncle Sam's mint. About 150 boxes of oranges were placed on the terrace and an occasional box of lemons only added greater brilliancy to the golden apples. Two tables were required in addition to properly display the various fruits and the whole formed an exhibit in every respect highly creditable to the flourishing colony.

The floral display was especially fine and delighted our eastern visitors. Mrs. F. Williams was awarded a premium for a very artistic piece of work consisting of a ship decorated with flowers and fitly representing in an allegorical sense the wonderful progress of Pasadena.

The floral exhibit of Mrs. Rosenbaum is deserving of especial mention, as it was undoubtedly the largest display in the hall. This lady ought certainly to have been awarded a premium, but through some misunderstanding of the committee she was overlooked. There were some eighty varieties of roses on her table besides other flowers, the whole arranged with much skill.

Mr. James Smith, the energetic owner of St. Kilda, exerted himself to make the exhibit a success and contributed a large number of boxes of fine looking oranges. The same may be said of Mr. Washburn, who, as one of the committee, devoted a large portion of his time to collecting and arranging the display. Messrs. W. T. Clapp, O. H. Conger, Col. Banbury, David Townsend, S. F. Jewett, Muller Bros., F. F. Crank, O. R. Dougherty, J. H. Baker, J. Wallace, R. Wilmans and many others whose names we have not space to publish deserve the thanks of the horticultural community for their painstaking efforts.

As a place for homes we could produce an unlimited amount of evidence that Pasadena possesses superior advantages, but this fact is due not so much to the fine climate and surroundings as that the people are progressive and enterprising. Pasadena is a successful because the Congregation take every opportunity to increase their knowledge of the business in which they are engaged and are determined that their success shall be known to the outside world.

A farmer in Hill county, Texas, has rented 600 acres of broom corn the past season, which netted $10,000.

SAN GABRIEL.

San Gabriel was awarded the third premium for the largest and best display made by any locality. No exhibit in the Pavilion was more artistically arranged or attracted more attention than that of the Old Mission, where the Fathers, more than one hundred years ago, selected a site for their temple of worship. San Gabriel is the most romantic and delightful settlement in our county, and its orange groves the pride of Los Angeles. The splendid estates of Messrs. Rose, Ellis, Shorb, Baldwin and others are the wonder and admiration of visitors, and the young settlement of Alhambra seems a very Paradise for fruit growers. Great resources, constructed at immense expense, water the country for many miles around, and the railroad almost at the very doors of the settlers renders communication easy with all portions of the Union.

The climate, free from heavy fogs and winds, is almost perfect, and invalids find there that soft and balmy atmosphere which gives them a new lease of life.

The San Gabriel exhibit was arranged in the shape of a Pagoda, or Chinese temple, covered with oranges, tapering gradually to the top, and wreathed with festoons of flowers. The credit for the work belongs respectively to Messrs. Sowall, Dobbins, Shorb and Carter, who collected and arranged the fruit. Some specimens of the celebrated Washington Navel Orange from San Gabriel grown on the place of Mr. J. R. Dobbins were placed on exhibition, and the committee, though obliged to give the first premium to Riverside, awarded to Mr. Dobbins a silver medal for the very fine quality of his fruit.

Messrs. E. Adams, E. Pollard, H. Hamilton, A. Phillips, S. Richardson, I. H. Tuttle and others contributed choice specimens of the citrus family.

San Gabriel Valley ranks at present as the semi-tropical fruit belt *par excellence* of Los Angeles County. Too, an attention to tree and land ploughing the mountains are rapidly being conquered and settled out, and by a class of people who have the means and ability to properly develop the county. The wonderful winter resort, Sierra Madre Villa, which, since last November, has been crowded with guests from all portions of the world, is but one of many, which in the future will attract wealthy seekers after pleasure. The area of land which will produce ready fruit class oranges, is, on the Pacific Coast, somewhat limited, for while any amount of thick-skinned, small, inferior fruit can be produced in almost every portion of California, so, other than Humboldt Bay, the oranges which commanded the highest prices in commerce in recent years come only from certain favored localities. The equable climate, protection from cold by mountain ranges, rich soil, and healthfulness of San Gabriel Valley, give it advantages which can only result in its becoming the favorite resort of those who by reason of health or business desire rural homes.

SEMI-TROPIC CAL., $1.50 per year.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

San Diego has been termed the City of Bay and Climate. These advantages would be sufficient after the advent of the transcontinental railroad to build up a large and thriving town, were there nothing more substantial, but the San Diego exhibit at the Citrus Fair convinced everyone that portions of the county are admirably adapted to the culture of semi-tropical fruits. The display on the National City table was superb and carefully arranged, thanks to the skill and untiring zeal of the Messrs. Kimball, proprietors of the National Ranch, and Mr. J. M. Asher.

San Diego has a great future before it as a commercial port, a fruit growing section and a resort for invalids. The harbor is perfectly safe in all weather and able to accommodate a large fleet. Great activity exists at present in the city, owing to the railroad building and the good agricultural prospects.

San Diego is settled by people from the Northern and Western States, and no town in California has better society. Good schools, churches and public buildings add much to the attractions of the city. The Bay of San Diego, with the single exception of the Bay of San Francisco, is the only safe port from Puget Sound on the north to the Mexican line on the south. The site of the city, located on a gradually sloping plain, could hardly be improved upon, from a sanitary point of view.

Several years ago Congress passed an act making San Diego the terminus of the 32d parallel railroad, to be constructed by the Texas Pacific Company. The scheme fell through, however, and with it the magnificent hopes of the people for a great commercial city which should rival San Francisco were temporarily crushed. The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad have revived the town by organizing a company to construct a road from the Bay to Colton, in San Bernardino county, which will be completed within a year. A large force of men are at present engaged in grading and material in considerable quantities has been shipped from New York to the port.

Among the principal exhibitors from San Diego were Messrs. Kimball, Asher, Higgins, Swan, Clark, Bushnbad, Chase and Harvey. The fruit at the close of the Fair was shipped to Boston, where it will be placed on exhibition.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Ventura is one of the youngest counties on the coast, but has resources which insure prosperity at no distant day. Its principal valleys are the Santa Clara, Ojai and Santa Paula, to these may be added the Conejo ranch, near the border of Los Angeles county. Wheat, corn and barley have been the principal products in the past, but fruit is the promises at no distant day to become a leading industry. The Ojai is one of the most romantic and beautiful valleys in the State, and is a great resort for tourists.

San Buenaventura is the county seat and is a quiet little town, located on the coast. When connected by rail with the outside world it may become of no little commercial importance. It has good churches and schools, many fine residences, a good climate and water facilities unexcelled in any other county in Southern California.

Land is at present offered for sale very cheap in Ventura county, varying in price from $2 to $30 per acre, of course, unimproved.

The exhibit at the Citrus Fair was not large, but made up in quality what quantity lacked. The Camulos ranch sent a very creditable exhibit of oranges, almonds and walnuts; N. W. Blanchard, oranges and guavas; Lyon and Easton, lemons and seedling oranges and F. S. Buckmaster, Ojai Valley hardied oranges.

The exhibit was in charge of Mr. N. W. Blanchard, who deserves the gratitude of Ventura people for his public spiritedness in advancing and working for their interest, and he has the thanks of the Horticultural Society for his efforts towards making our first Citrus Fair a success.

ORANGE.

While the exhibit from Orange was made by only a few persons it was deserving of great credit and delighted the observers. Messrs A. B. Clark and Fred'k Stevens (the former a Director of the Horticultural Society) sent a large quantity of fine oranges, which show the superior character of the settlement for the culture of citrus fruits.

Mr. Clark is the owner of the celebrated Yale Orchard, and adopted a plan, by which his fruit meets a ready sale at the highest prices. Every orange is wrapped in tissue paper with a printed guarantee of the good quality of the specimen, and by this simple device the value of the fruit is advanced fully twenty-five per cent.

Orange is looming up as a leading raisin producer, and promises at no distant day to put up many thousand boxes of the choicest raisins. Mr. Leslie, a prominent fruit dealer of Chicago, who handles many thousand boxes of raisins weekly, has recently been visiting Orange, and he inquired was he with the location of the settlement that he has purchased a small farm and intends to put it out in trees and vines. He stated to the writer that the raisins exhibited by M Pierson Bros., and P. Anderworth at the Fair, are fully equal to the best imported from Europe, and much superior to any shipped from Northern California. He believes that Southern California will, in a few years, supply with dried fruits, not only the United States, but Canada and Australia. Such testimony is very encouraging, coming as it does from the head of a firm which for the last ten years has dealt exclusively in dried fruits in one of the largest cities of the United States.

The Orange settlement is located about six miles from Anaheim, two miles from Santa Ana, and thirty-six miles from Los Angeles. The soil and water facilities are good, the climate especially is very desirable for an young settlement. There are two general merchandise stores, one hotel and a blacksmith shop. Orange is a station on the railroad and is the nearest from the center of the settlement, and has thus easy communication with the rest of the world.

The Los Angeles Exhibit at the Citrus Fair.

The leading fruit growers of Los Angeles City were not actively interested in the matter of the Citrus Fair, as was shown by a number of very creditable exhibits. We have many in the city who are interested, who are determined that Los Angeles shall not suffer a comparison with other counties in growing citrus fruits. Foremost among these is Mr. Alex. Craw, who for some years past has had charge of Orange Grove City Fruit Orchard, and is now fully equipped to do the work in a proper and most satisfactory manner. Mr. Craw has at great pains and expense made a collection of the most successful of the citrus family which he exhibited at the Riverside and Los Angeles Fairs. Our fruit producers will for all time hereafter have a severe and constant battle with these pests and the thanks of the community are due to Mr. Craw for his praiseworthy efforts.

Unfortunately we have not the Latin titles of the insects at hand and are obliged to give only the common names. The list is as follows:

Acacia scale, rose scale, red scale, apple aphis, white scale, currant scale, walnut scale, brown scale, red spider, leaf eaters, will-o' scale, [illegible] orange worm, [illegible] apple, [illegible] soft scale, [illegible] eggs, grape scale, [illegible] the codling moth.

The following [illegible] insects and [illegible] also exhibited by Mr. Craw:

Soldier bug, [illegible] bug, [illegible] bug, [illegible] bug, [illegible] devil's horse, spotted soldier bug, spotted lady bug.

Mr. Wolfskill, as might be expected, made the largest and finest exhibit from Los Angeles City. The oranges were of good marketable size, very sound and of good color. He was awarded the premium on limes and his lemon display was exceptionally good. A silver medal was also awarded Mr. Wolfskill for general variety of fruits.

O. S. BILLS.

Opposite the W[illegible] was placed a table arranged by Mr. O. S. Bills, who has ranch on Vineyard street, [illegible] the most attractive in town. This gentleman exhibited ten varieties of oranges and one of lemons. Over the display, with outstretched wings, was placed a large American eagle, bearing in its beak the [illegible] oranges, "Southern California." Mr. Bills exhibited some pampas plumes grown on his place which were [illegible] the [illegible] matters unanimously awarded him a [illegible] plume.

[illegible]

In A. F. [illegible] Los Angeles, [illegible] portant offer[illegible] seedlings [illegible] placed [illegible] seedlings [illegible] seedlings every year.

[illegible]

Mr. R. R. Bryant had [illegible] Mr. Bryant [illegible] G. Carter, McDonald, Higgins, [illegible] and [illegible] the remaining Los Angeles [illegible]

TUSTIN CITY

[illegible] beautiful and growing [illegible] as fine a display at the [illegible] had anticipated. We [illegible] fruit growers could [illegible] of the leading premium [illegible] to fruits [illegible] and if the [illegible] they have been [illegible] years. Tustin [illegible] ing the season [illegible] and Preble. [illegible] was of [illegible] large enough [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Mason, H. W. [illegible] H. W. [illegible] Mr. Mason [illegible] H. W. [illegible]

We [illegible] the [illegible] premium [illegible] good color. He was awarded the [illegible] premium on limes and his lemon display was exceptionally good. A silver medal was also awarded Mr. Wolfskill for general variety of fruits.

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Southern California.

HELLMAN & MASCAREL BLOCK.

THIS elegant business edifice, of which an illustration appears in this number, was constructed at a cost of [illegible] years and a half ago, by I. W. Hellman, President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Los Angeles, and José Mascarel, for many years past a resident of Los Angeles. The building fronts on Main street with a side exposure on Commercial street, and is one of the best business locations in the city.

POLASKI & SON.

L. Polaski & Son occupy the first store on Main street in the Hellman & Mascarel Block, commencing from the Commercial street side. The firm under the title of Polaski & Goodwin, commenced business in this city in 1866, sixteen years since. In 1880 Mr. Goodwin withdrew, his place being filled by Mr. I. Polaski, who has since, in connection with his father, carried on the extensive business of the firm.

The establishment ranks among the leading dry goods stores of Southern California, and carries one of the largest stocks in the city. It would be difficult to find anywhere on the coast a more complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and in other branches variety and quality of the stock cannot be excelled.

In all departments of the establishment there is nothing lacking to satisfy the most fastidious, and Messrs. Polaski & Son have the opportunity to advance the material interests of Los Angeles county.

S. NORDLINGER.

The California Jewelry House, S. Nordlinger, proprietor, occupies the store adjoining that of L. Polaski & Son, and carries the largest stock of jewelry of any establishment south of San Francisco. It is the "Diamond Palace" of Los Angeles, and a full stock of the sparkling gems for which Californians seem to have a pardonable weakness, grace the counters. Mr. Nordlinger has been in business twelve years in Los Angeles, and has built up a very satisfactory trade in jewelry. Among the articles in this line which are deserving of especial mention, are his elaborately worked gold rings, watch chains and charms, of which ladies and gentlemen have a most extensive variety to select from. Indeed, no article in the line of fine gold jewelry is missing at the California Jewelry House. Mr. Nordlinger keeps a full stock of sterling silver and plated ware, watches and clocks, spectacles, eyeglasses, etc. Repairing is neatly and promptly done, satisfaction being guaranteed. No other house in Southern California offers so many advantages to customers as the California Jewelry House, No. 60 Main street.

HELLMAN AND MASCAREL BLOCK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The first story is divided into two large store rooms, all finished in the most elegant manner, and giving the best possible display for display possible to the enterprising merchants of the block.

The second story is occupied by the Supreme Court of California during its annual sessions in this city. The spacious rooms assigned to the use of the Court are superbly finished and very conveniently located. The remainder of the upper story is divided into business offices. The whole building is very ornamental to Los Angeles, and so durably constructed that centuries may elapse before it will show signs of decay.

PONET & ORR.

Messrs. Ponet & Orr, undertakers and dealers in stationery and pictures, occupy the last store in the Hellman & Mascarel Block, adjoining the Commercial Bank. Mr. Ponet has been a resident of our city for the past eight years. Mr. Orr joined him in the business four years since. No undertaking establishment on the coast is better fitted to perform the last sad rites for the dead and the arrangements are as complete as can be found in many of the larger Eastern cities. In front there is a

large reception room where bodies are received and prepared for burial. In the rear is an embalming room, where, by a process speedy and perfect, bodies are embalmed and prepared for shipment to all portions of the world. Ponet & Orr are agents for Barston's Metallic Burial Caskets, admitted by scientific men to be the best in use. A large warehouse is connected with the establishment, and a stock of pictures and statuary very creditable for a young city like Los Angeles fills one department. The Coroner's office is located at the rooms of Ponet & Orr.

W. J. BRODRICK.

Mr. W. J. Brodrick, the agent for a large number of reliable fire and life insurance companies, occupies an office on the Commercial street side of the block. It is needless to say that in case of loss all policies issued by the companies Mr. Brodrick represents, are promptly settled.

R. LEON.

Mr. R. Leon, the popular dealer in cigars and tobacco, is located in the store near the center of the block. Mr. Leon has the most complete stock of the fragrant weed, and all utensils used in connection with it, of any establishment in the city.

UP STAIRS.

We have referred elsewhere to the apartments of the Supreme Court on Commercial street.

Mr. R. Garvey, prominently identified with many mineral and agricultural enterprises in California and Arizona, makes his headquarters at a suite of rooms in the block.

Mr. Hannon, the County Physician, to whom we are indebted for the careful, economical and satisfactory management of the County Hospital, has an office at room

R. M. Widney also occupies a fine suite of rooms in connection with his law office and library. Judge Widney is recognized as one of the ablest counsellors at the bar, and no enterprise is considered complete unless the Judge is among the number to make success assured.

Lime and lemon trees should have about the same care as orange trees. Limes seem to be a failure for a general hedge. Our seasons are a little cool for the best results in orchard form, and only near some other trees, where they receive some protection and are kept from that strong luxuriant growth which invites the attack of a little frost, will they give any satisfaction. Lemon trees seem to be hardier, and the Lisbon and sweet rind varieties, budded into the orange and lemon, give good satisfaction. Seedling lemons are so liable to disease, that seems to affect them through having an excess of water without cultivation, and are so apt to be bitter that I pass them over, only adding that with the exception of pruning according to the habits of growth, the lemon and lime require the same treatment as the orange.—*Hon. W. Garelon, at Riverside Fair.*

Poultry.

SELECTION OF EGGS.

A Proper selection of eggs [illegible] the first point to be attended to in raising poultry. To get good strong birds, eggs from a two year old hen, by a [illegible] male bird should be chosen, as these [illegible] far more larger chickens than eggs from a very young hen by an older male. The eggs should be regular in shape, and the largest should be chosen, except, of course, when a double yolk is suspected. In dwarf breeds, where the object is to get as small birds as possible, the smaller the eggs the better. The notion that pointed eggs always yield male birds [illegible] only the case when they are from a hen that [illegible] round ones, [illegible] pointed eggs from a hen that usually lays pointed ones generally yield female birds. Where, however, a hen always lays eggs of one shape, whether pointed or round, the young birds will be of both sexes.

FEEDING YOUNG FOWLS.

One point of great importance in feeding young fowls should never be lost sight of. They must be fed often, but never have more at a time than they can take with appetite [illegible] the fowl. Once give them too much food at a time, so that they leave some of it uneaten, and they will rarely partake of it again, unless actually driven by hunger, and then only just enough to prevent starvation. Dorkings, it is said, will [illegible] die rather than touch food to which they have taken a dislike. [illegible] the open air is a good thing for the young ones, yet even in a very [illegible] space poultry breeding [illegible] conducted with care, zeal and intelligence.

CARE OF HOUSES.

My hen house is [illegible] one, but has nests and roosts all in one apartment. I was always troubled in having the fowls [illegible] going on the poles, until I made the top of the front board semi-circular instead of straight. It is [illegible] to lay, but as they are not so apt to be standing long on the edge, they are less liable to learn to eat eggs. To keep poultry free from lice, and their legs clear of scaly, I think it a good plan to paint the roosts a few times [illegible] time for saving eggs [illegible] with a mixture of sulphur and grease. The sulphur may be [illegible] feathers with good effect. [illegible]

CHOOSING POULTRY FROM MARKET.

Turkey—The cock bird when young has a smooth black leg with a short spur. Eyes bright and full, and [illegible] when fresh; the absence of those signs denotes age and staleness; the hen must be judged by the same rules.

Fowls like a turkey, the young cock has a smooth leg and a short spur; when fresh the vent is close and dark.

Hens when young have smooth legs and combs, when old these will be rough.

Geese—In young geese the feet and bill will be yellow and free from hair. When fresh the feet are pliable, they are stiff when stale.

Ducks may be selected by the same rule.

Pigeons, when fresh, have [illegible] the vent will be firm; if it is [illegible] they are stale.

ITEMS.

Santa Barbara and Ventura [illegible] connection with the [illegible]

Los Angeles [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and will be devoted to the [illegible]

Woodhead & Gay are about [illegible] addition [illegible]

M. G. Davenport will [illegible] edifice on the [illegible]

[illegible] on Commercial street. [illegible]

[illegible] The breweries of St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, will take all the [illegible] Buyers will [illegible]

Stock of all kinds will [illegible] store of food, and [illegible]

Mr. D. Brush [illegible] awarded a diploma.

Mr. J. Beggs' [illegible] last Fall at the Pavilion.

Messrs. Widney Bro's had [illegible] at the Pavilion. [illegible] Eastern visitors.

The [illegible] that of any previous year. The [illegible] were wreathed [illegible] and oak with flowers [illegible] flowers were placed in every available spot.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RAISINS.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE "SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY," HOLDING ITS FAIR AT LOS ANGELES, MARCH 14 TO, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: Your committee in "Department 1, Class 1, Raisins, after the most minute and careful examination of all the samples presented, respectfully tender the following as their

REPORT:

The production of Raisins in California must, in the near future, become an important factor in the commerce of the Pacific Coast—Whereforc every step in the method of progress toward perfection in the industry is of value to the state.

That most of the valuable kinds of California raisins are well adapted to grape culture; and that many localities are especially adapted to the production of these peculiar varieties which, above, make up most of the best class, no one denies, nor is it questioned, that for half a score of years most commendable efforts have been made with success, to produce good raisins, if I yet we have not reached perfection. To do this is now engaging the best talent of the coast—that we have all the *natural* facilities for such attainments, every one and the great spot the subject is each admits experience with our peculiar soil and climate, frequent comparison of methods and results and free and exchange of ideas on the part of experienced will complete the future requirements for an interest of almost unlimited commercial importance.

That we have not, in half a score of years, attained a perfection in the manipulation of the Raisin Grape, that the experience of European raisin growers, through half a score of centuries, has enabled them to attain, is far less a marvel, than the high order of excellence to which we have attained.

Fruition of ideas elicits sparkles of intelligence, and comparison of tests tends to improve the most advanced thought; and analysis of labor, as well as of facts, elucidates principles and promotes progress. This is our only apology for what some might regard as unnecessary detail in this report.

To make a first class raisin, a grape adapted to that purpose is an absolute *sine qua non*. Not so it less important that the producer both knows and faithfully applies the best methods of treating the grape.

It is not the province of your committee to dwell upon, or even refer to the steps necessary to the production of the raisin; yet it is perhaps apropos for us to state the particular points of excellence, which are the basis of our judgment in making awards in the case before us.

Among the essentials, for the raisin of commerce will be found the following:

1. Size of berry, which should be large and uniform.

2. Bloom—Bright, rich, unbroken.

3. Color—Bluish and clear, *never red*, which indicates incipient decomposition.

4. Skin—Thin, delicate, but strong.

5. Pulp—Full, uniform, and clearing freely from the skin—not *pasty*.

6. Flavor—Rich, vinous, free, aromatic, delicate.

7. Seeds—Few, small, hard.

8. Stem or Berry—Firm, strong, adherent to main stalk.

9. Bunch—Large, full, compact, adherent.

10. Packing—Layers only one bunch deep—each bunch isolated as far as possible.

11. Boxes—Uniform in style and of utmost external neatness.

12. Completeness—Every box should be absolutely full, after proper pressure, and as few stalks as possible in sight.

In the present case our examinations have sought and our awards have been based upon the highest excellence in the greatest number of the above points.

And we beg to say, in advance, that the raisin growers of California are to day, in the excellence of their *boxes*, superior to those of any other country.

Under the head,

"BEST AND LARGEST DISPLAY"

There were three entries, numbered respectively—5, 9, 13. Having respect to all the above named qualities, we award the premium to No. 5, exhibited by Thos. F. Croft.

Under this head we beg to call your especial attention to the large and fine display of McPherson Bros. which, if it had equalled in bloom, in size, in uniformity and in solidity of pulp—wherein its inferiority was barely perceptible—it would have been the best piece of the former.

Under the head,

"BEST ONE BOX"

There were eight entries, numbered respectively—2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14.

We award the premium to No. 13, exhibited (as we afterward learned) by McPherson Bros.

Between this and No. 2, exhibited (as we have since been informed) by Mrs. Jennie C. Carr, the difference was so slight in the aggregate, that to decide with full satisfaction to ourselves, was no easy task.

Had No. 2 been a little less dried, thus avoiding a slight pasty character of pulp, and a little more thoroughly uniform in size, and a little more attentively packed, it would have been entitled to the premium.

We earnestly suggest such special award to No. 2 as you may consider due to very superior merit. For the

"BEST BUNCH OF ONE BOX"

There were three entries, numbered respectively—11, 15, 16.

We award the premium to No. 11, exhibited by Peter Ay. worth. Each of the other is worthy of special mention.

In conclusion we beg to call attention to a few defects, leaving any one who chooses to profit thereby.

1. Boxes not Full, which always detracts from commercial value.

2. Stems or Stalks—Too large, and allowed to be too prominent after packing.

3. Boxes too Full—so that the pressure of the cover had broken the skin of the berries.

4. Insufficient care in "clipping out" small and abraded berries previous to packing.

Begging pardon for claiming so long attention by this report, and assuring you that the several exhibits, as a whole, reflect great credit upon the producers, and give enlarged views of our future possibilities in this most important industry, we respectfully tender thanks for the honor you have conferred upon us in calling us to examine this most interesting department.

GEO. LISTER,
N. W. BLANCHARD,
O. C. WHEELER, } Com.

If everything is favorable citrus trees should be put out early, when the soil has some moisture. When you irrigate, do it thoroughly and well, not rushing the water past your trees, but in small streams running through ditches at least twelve hours better still, twenty four hours. Look often through the furrows when the water is flowing, and have the water entirely through. Some furrows will require, from the receptive quality of the soil, more water than others. After irrigation, when the soil is just right, comes cultivation, both to keep weeds down and prevent the soil from baking, as well as a guard against so much evaporation of moisture from the ground. Then comes the all-important question of high or low heading. Somehow, Mr. Chairman, I favor a medium stage, or rather I never like to see a tree out of proportion. One-third stock and two-thirds of foliage and branches is a good rule to follow. You can gradually raise the stock, if necessary. Cut off any straggling shoots, which may often mar the symmetry. Low budded trees especially are more difficult to manage. Generally they are inclined to branch low. I think the same rule of proportion would be safe. Perhaps one-fourth stock and three fourths foliage and branches would be the best for budded trees.—*G. W. Chrisler, at Riverside Fair.*

It is difficult to discover any person who has made a single dollar out of Angora goats except the breeders. There are now the breeders and their victims; the former make the money and the latter lose it. There are many persons to be found who have paid fifty dollars for a pair of goats, or even more, and who have been glad to bestow them upon a friend after a year or two experience with them, and the friend might well have said, "an enemy hath done this," as soon as he had discovered the hollowness of the great delusion. Still one may read now and then of a new victim paying his fifty dollars for experience in this line of business, in which the profits are all on one side.—*Rural New Yorker.*

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The firm name of Spear, Meade & Co., has become a household word in Southern California, and Mr. Geo. W. Meade & Co., as successors, is a strong firm, whose name is synonymous with honorable dealing to all. We call attention to the card of this firm in another part of this paper, and bespeak them a share of the business in southern California.

C. H. EDWARDS, the "artistic pressman" in the *Mirror* office, is entitled to great credit for the care and studied effects in printing the SEMI-TROPIC. The press work of this magazine is hardly excelled by that of any other periodical in the United States, and we are glad to note the fact that it is appreciated by the public.

Whenever an animal exhibits an unnatural appearance, seems stupid, or in any manner seems disinclined to eat or drink, it should be instantly removed to some shed, pen, or stable where it can be properly fed and nursed, for one sick animal will, if not isolated, very soon affect the others.

Miss Longfellow, daughter of the celebrated poet, and Misses Durant and Hosmer, of Boston, have been stopping in our city for the past few weeks. They express themselves as highly pleased with our climate and scenery.

The next number of the SEMI-TROPIC will contain several views of San Gabriel, including the Old Mission, we pride ourselves in issuing an elegantly illustrated magazine every month.

A grand ball took place in the galleries on Saturday evening, and many couples tripped the light, fantastic toes, and a pleasant evening was spent in unpretentious revels.

The Good Templars spread an ample collation three times a day, which was well patronized.

The City Band furnished excellent music afternoons and evenings.

The outlook has never been so encouraging and we trust that city and country may enjoy an equal prosperity.

WANTED.

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$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and was offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past, and an absolute and perfect title dealing to

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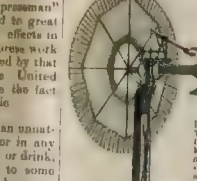

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[illegible]

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CHEESE	15	@	20
Eastern	20	@	25
LARD, California	12½	@	14
Eastern	15	@	20
FLOUR, extra family, bbl	....	@	$ 80
Capitol Mills, ℔ cwt.	2 25	@	2 50
Pioneer, ℔ cwt	....	@	2 00
Lockeroim, ℔ cwt.	....	@	3 25
Superfine, do	....	@	2 00
Graham, 50-lb sack	....	@	1 10
Buckwheat, 10-lb. sack	....	@	55
OATMEAL, Cal., 10-lb. sack	....	@	55
Eastern, do	....	@	60
CORN MEAL, ℔ 50 lb sack	....	@	85
SUGAR, w. refined	12	@	....
Light brown	09	@	10
COFFEE, green	17	@	35
TEA, fine black	50	@	1 00
Fancy Japan	30	@	80
CANDLES, Adamantine	15	@	25
SOAP, California	08	@	10
RICE	07	@	....
YEAST POWDER doz	1 50	@	2 00
CANNED OYSTERS, doz	1 75	@	3 50
SYRUP, S. F. Golden	80	@	1 00
DRIED APPLES, lb	10	@	12½
GERMAN PRUNES	12½	@	....
FIGS, California	....	@	10
PEACHES	10	@	20
CLEAR kerosene	30	@	40
HONEY, comb	12½	@	15
do., No. 2	10	@	12
Extracted	06	@	08
BACON, California	10	@	12½
HAMS, do	12½	@	14
Eastern	16	@	17
POTATOES, cil	90	@	1 15
ONIONS, cil.	....	@	3 50
BEANS	1 50	@	2 50
Butter	1 40	@	1 75
Lima	4 00	@	6 00
FRESH BEEF	05½	@	06½
Roast steak	....	@	08½
Sirloin	10	@	12
Porterhouse	12½	@	....
CHICKENS	00½	@	04½
CAL. RAISINS, boxes	2 25	@	2 50
Half boxes	1 25	@	1 35
Quarter boxes	75	@	85

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Aguardiente, per gallon	2 50
	2 00

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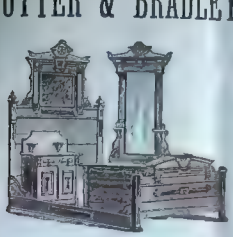

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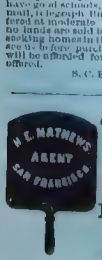

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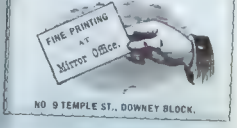

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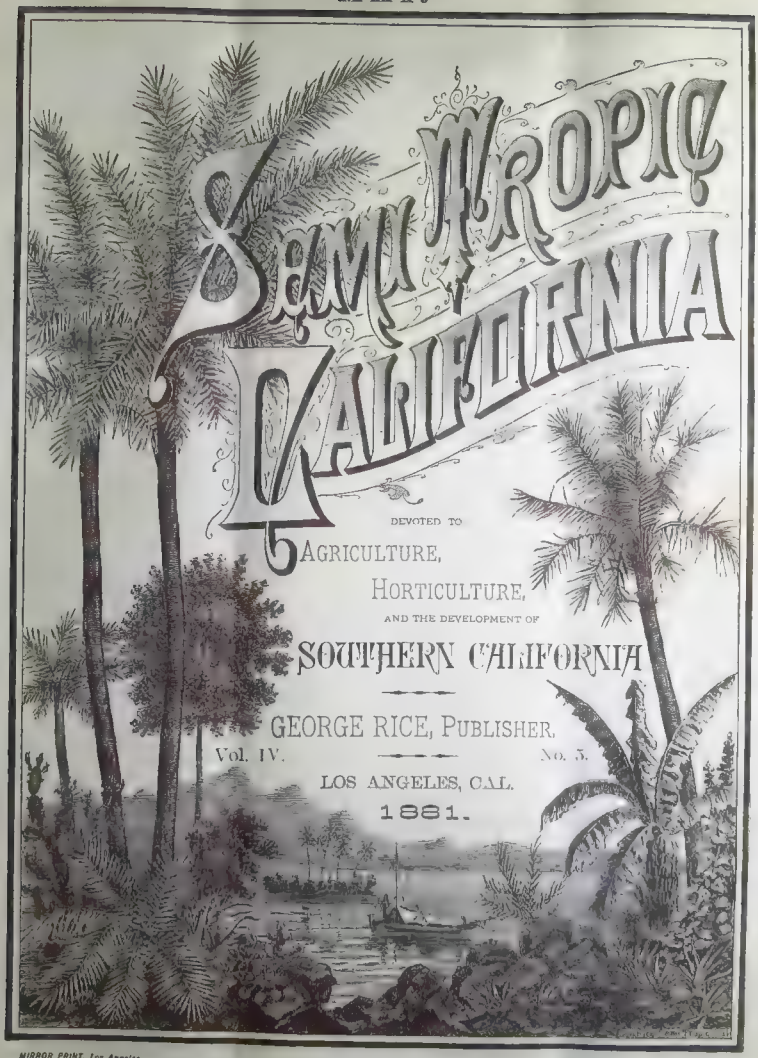

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SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

AND

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST

VOL. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., MAY, 1881 No. 5

CALIFORNIA ROSES.

Extract from essay read by W. A. Scott of Pasadena, before the State Horticultural Society, April 29, 1881.

MY theme is worthy of the inspiration of the gods, not illusory of fantastic splendor or of ethereal glory, but in grandeur of expression to do justice to the noblest emblem of Flora. This is a glorious land of world-wide fame, for the great beauty of our flowers, and pre-eminently ahead of all stands the queen beauty of our roses.

CULTIVATION AND SOILS.

Our roses thrive everywhere alike, on mountain, hill or dale; in adobe, loam or shifting sands. Give them moisture, and Nature smilingly rewards alike in beautous flowers. Thorough cultivation, however, must be given by those who would have perfection; hence a most liberal supply of food must be yearly given, deep and frequent spading of the ground, and a systematic care in trimming. Ashes and lime are most excellent fertilizers for roses, and soap-suds are invaluable for all light soils, while for adobe nothing excels in value well rotted stable manure. The preparation of green manure for roses should be very thorough. Manure as usually obtained is nearly worthless. After it has passed the first fermentation its most valued nutriment for plant life is lost. It should therefore be obtained absolutely fresh and carefully composted. The operation is simple. First spread the manure on the ground, say twelve inches deep, in any desired form, then cover with sandy loam, wet thoroughly, when another stall can be obtained spread it over the last, and cover again with soil, and repeat layer upon layer, soil and manure alternately, always making each layer a little smaller than the last, so that the sides of the pile will be a very little sloping. A regular moisture should be maintained, and in a few months the whole should be carefully worked over. This is plant food, rich in all the elements to grow in perfection, and when liberally applied and spaded thoroughly in, we have the most grand results the world over produced.

VARIETIES.

I would most gladly leave this interesting portion of my paper to more able and intelligent hands. They are all beautiful, to praise one more than the other is injustice. Each have their beauteous charms; each excel either in color, form or fragrance. To describe the different varieties is no difficult task, but to name them correctly is a serious one. Roses change with climates and soils; this together with the fact that Eastern florists send out many varieties little caring whether they are true to the label or not, has caused such a confusion of names, that I hope this society will recognize the importance of earnest conscientious work, and by the appointment of a special committee on roses, who may settle many of the vexed questions in nomenclature. The labor is an arduous one, yet for the sake of reputation we owe it, and the decision of this Society can alone command the confidence required. I will therefore venture the description of a few choice ones, concisely stating such special points of interest as my experience and observation may suggest.

La Marque—Well known as one of our most valued sorts, perfectly healthy, but enjoys best a warm position and on its own roots.

Gloire de Dijon—A type admired by many. Yet I me the clumsy drooping buds, extract from the grower in Dijon, we must admire, its deep apricot color, its early attraction, vigorous and healthy under all circumstances.

James Sprunt—A comparatively new rose, one destined to be retained as the best of its color, deep cherry red, and very fragrant, robust in habit, free from mildew, it is worthy of all the commendation it receives, does well either on its own roots of Manetti, but in Cape Jasmin a failure, its color bleaching badly.

Impetueux—A soft glowing pink, very vigorous habit, very free flowering in summer clusters, inviting, yet not best class of highest admiration, a shy bloomer on its own roots, but in Cape Jasmin perfection.

Jean Pierre—A lovely white, longpointed fragrant, vigorous in habit, very free flowering when planted in a warm dry soil, always commands exclamations of praise. I am aware this rose is improperly named, but as I can find no authority for any other I retain it. I have carefully consulted all Pompon and Vetch in this garden, with the exception of Cecile Brunner, and I am satisfied that some of these varieties have changed and some have changed beyond recognition.

Rosa Pop, or Cecile Brunner, completes the list of varieties for a mixing variegated roses of fine habits, each flower perfect, pointed buds, very fragrant. I enjoy rich deep culture and abundant moisture.

APRICOTS

IN many localities in California apricots are grown, but in few are they grown to perfection. One of those few is the Santa Clara Valley, especially the lower end of the valley. The apricot, unlike the semi-[illegible] fruits, [illegible] better near the sea. In the mountain and interior valleys, the heat causes the fruit to ripen before it attains a size sufficient to make it profitable to the fruit grower, but here near the coast, where the sea breeze is ever the climate is equable, the fruit matures slowly to maturity, is larger, and [illegible] fruits the most free from the ravages of insects. The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, and within four years commences to bear. We firmly believe those who plant apricot orchards in the coast valleys of Southern California, will reap a richer harvest, and at a much earlier date than those who go farther into the interior and raise oranges, walnuts or grapes. Over five hundred acres have been planted in apricots this year between this place and Santa Ana. Next year twice as many will be [illegible]

[illegible] California [illegible] raisins [illegible] The finest of Malaga fruit are or[illegible] imported to this country, and on the average they are about equal to plain [illegible] quality. Only a few [illegible] of Malaga fruit are [illegible] in our market, however, and, therefore, when we say that California raisins are nearly equal to London layers, we merely compare them with the lower grades Malaga raisins. About one fifth of [illegible] produced in California, whose fruit could [illegible] be ranked higher than a sixth [illegible] Malaga. [illegible] are steadily improving in their [illegible] of cultivation, and the objections to [illegible] can all be overcome with [illegible] care.

[illegible] as who [illegible] March [illegible] Vineyard has stood up for April [illegible] *Record.*

[illegible] Kind [illegible] Southern California.

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SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA FOR MAY.

Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Geo. Rice, the editor and publisher of this magazine, its management has this month been entrusted to another. Our readers on this ground will excuse any inaccuracies or failure to bring the reading matter up to its usual standpoint. We are glad to say that Mr. Rice's health is gradually improving, and before another month he will resume the editorial chair.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

It is generally admitted by all who have carefully examined the crops and prospective markets of Southern California, this season, that the prospect has seldom been more encouraging than at present. One of the pleasantest features of the present return of good times is, that there is no free out indication of a rash estate speculative excitement which might force prices above the means of those who may be inclined to buy. We trust that there will be no exaggerated statements circulated about our section, for we are convinced that such published falsehoods have done much harm in the past and our people are heartily disgusted with them. Plain facts and official statistics concerning our climate, crops and resources generally, are what is needed, and the healthy immigration which is pouring into our valley may, by such proper methods, be indefinitely increased.

From a recent tour through the country, by inquiries among the farmers, and through reports from our exchanges, we are able to present the following notes concerning the crops.

The fruit yield, unless some unforeseen accident occurs, will generally be good. The orange trees everywhere are loaded with young fruit, and the lemons and limes are fully as promising. The red scale and gum disease have done some damage in certain localities, but the crop will not be damaged to any material extent. Apple, peach, pear and apricot trees are not so overloaded as last year. The fruit promises to be of rather better quality.

In regard to the grape prospect we can do no better than quote the following from the Anaheim *Gazette* of April 28, which will apply to all portions of the county.

> There is rejoicing in the land. The season of frost has passed, the vines are growing vigorously, the prospect for grapes promises a large harvest, no disease is observable in any of the vineyards, the rot worm is and nearly as numerous as it was last year. Taken altogether, the season never began more propitiously in Anaheim, but we are too hoaxed to make a calculation as to the result of the grape harvest, their comes to our mind such wise sayings as "Be not many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched," etc.

We will therefore put away our data figures until later, the season merely remarking that none of the vineyardists with whom we have conversed anticipate any disaster to the crop.

The *Gazette* also gives a list of sixty fruit growers in the neighborhood of Anaheim, who have put out this season, in the aggregate, 461,000 new vines. This shows that the people in that conservative settlement have an abiding faith in the future of viticulture. Almond trees have surpassed their owners this season by bearing very freely. English walnuts promise well. The smaller fruits, as usual, will bear profusely and supply the market to the fullest extent. The farmers this year have found a good market for all the potatoes they can raise and have planted a large area in corn. The barley crop was late short in some localities, in others the outlook was never better. We have seen during the past month fields where the barley headed out three or four inches from the ground, and others right adjoining which were in prime condition. Such are the vagaries of California agriculture. There will probably be a fair crop and the best market for it we have had for many years. The wheat fields of San Fernando are in excellent condition. From other portions of the county we have conflicting statements. Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Luis Obispo report full crops. The hay yield will be large and of excellent quality.

This is a good "grass year," and stock men rejoice accordingly. There is no prevalent disease among stock, and the only trouble is that we have not enough to supply the market. No occupation in Southern California is more profitable, when undertaken under the right conditions, than stock raising.

The bee men have been disappointed several times during the past six years and look a little dubious this season, notwithstanding the present rather hopeful outlook. There has not as yet been much honey made in this county—for other counties we cannot speak. The white sage will bloom in June, and if there are no hot desiccating winds, may yield a full supply of the pure article.

The agricultural prospects for the season are therefore on the whole quite satisfactory. The mining interests in this county are being gradually developed, and the long neglected mines of San Bernardino and San Diego counties are about to experience a "boom" which will cause their early and, we trust, satisfactory development.

Before 1883 the track of a competing railroad will connect San Diego, San Francisco and possibly our own valley with the East.

Altogether, as our cotemporary, the *Herald* has remarked, the situation could hardly be improved upon, and all we need now is careful legislation and an increase of population to make Southern California one of the most productive countries in the world.

ADVICE TO NEW-COMERS.

Quite a large number of persons from the Eastern States are now in Los Angeles county seeking homes, and it is possible that a few hints, which we have garnered from several years observation in California, may be of some service to them.

During the years 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876 there was a very large immigration to this county. Many of the newcomers had considerable means, ranging, perhaps, from $5,000 to $50,000 each. Times were, at that time, very prosperous, land was high, and real estate agents, in a figurative sense, were as the stars of the sky in multitude and like the sand on the seashore, innumerable. Our Eastern friends were pleased with the country and concluded to remain and invest. By so doing they acted wisely, and all might have been well had their subsequent course been as judicious. After they had purchased their lands a few were content with modest cottages and plain living. They did not buy every "good thing" that came along, but obtained only those articles which were absolutely necessary, planted their orange trees, deciduous trees and vineyards and waited. The remainder bought about ten times as much land as they could cultivate properly, put up $5,000 or $10,000 houses, and by the time they were finished found their money exhausted. So they orna-

mented their magnificent residences with mortgages and paid for the luxury at the rate of from fifteen to twenty per cent per annum. While the money lasted they lived in the most expensive fashion. Their sons dressed in broadcloth and their daughters in silks. Parties and balls, high priced wines, a retinue of servants and occasional trips East made the time pass easily and pleasantly. But there came a change, a dry season, a bank failure, a visitation of the small pox, imported from China, and money became scarcer than the proverbial hen's teeth, the interest account began to swell, the servants were discharged, and a little later the columns of the *Herald*, *Express* and other papers began to fill with such notices as these:

MORTGAGE SALE.

EXECUTION NO 713.

In the District Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California
I. Squeezem, plaintiff,
vs
H. D. Blower, defendant

Then followed a description of the property and the order of sale. About that time we began to hear that Los Angeles county was of no account, that the country was going to the dogs and so on *ad infinitum.* But all the while the few that lived in the little humble cottages, and dressed plain and had been quite forgotten in the great boom, held their own, and their orange trees and vineyards began to bear a year or two ago; while, all of a sudden, the railroad opened up fifty new markets in Arizona and New Mexico. The miners wanted Los Angeles fruits, grains and vegetables, paid high prices and could not get enough. The phylloxera killed the French vineyards and the price of California grapes quadrupled. The turn in the tide came, and, although there were comparatively few that were saved, their course will serve as a bright example for those who are now coming. Money is again becoming plentiful, and some, perhaps a little too sanguine, mathematician has reckoned that twenty acres of grapes are worth as much as an investment as $100,000 in Government three per-cents. However this may be, it is certain that pluck, energy and economy will win every time in Southern California.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge a pleasant visit from Mr. C. V. Hall, formerly publisher of *Hall's Land Journal*, a magazine which widely advertised Los Angeles county. Mr. Hall occupies a responsible position in the Home Mutual Insurance Company of San Francisco, one of the most reliable fire insurance companies in the United States. Most of our old time citizens remember Mr. Hall and will be glad to hear of his success in business. We hope he will find it convenient to pay frequent visits to the City of the Angels.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Fort Street Methodist Episcopal Church, represented below, is the largest Protestant edifice in Southern California. It was erected in 187[illegible] at the cost of $18,000. It is of Gothic architecture, lighted with gas pendants and heated by a furnace. The church is centrally located. This Society has [illegible] growth. Organized [illegible] communicants, they worshipped for eight years in the small brick chapel near by, now used by the Presbyterian Society. It at present numbers 400 communicants, among whom are [illegible] and influential [illegible]. [illegible] Sabbath morning service finds the church filled to its capacity, having seating accommodation for four or five hundred people.

Fort Street M. E. Church.

The Society has recently been relieved of a debt of $5,500. Rev. E. S. Chase is the present Pastor.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOS ANGELES.

Business of all kinds continues fairly good in our city, and building and other improvements are progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The site selected for the Branch Normal School is universally admitted to be a judicious one, and great credit is due to the enterprising gentlemen who have presented the State with a clear title to the property. [illegible] the building will give employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers. The materials will of course be supplied here, and our mercantile firms ought to obtain many profitable contracts. The School will be an important addition to the [illegible] institutions of the city, and we are glad the State has at last seen fit to [illegible] a normal [illegible] of [illegible].

Few desirable [illegible] houses are for rent at present, and if the demand continues rents will materially advance. Hardly a day passes but several new families arrive from the East to make their home in this county. Several fine residences are about to be erected in various parts of the city, plans having already been drawn. Deacon Geo. Howe, [illegible] Temple street, costing several thousand dollars. Mrs. D. C. Scott has let the contract for the construction of two tenement houses on the same avenue. Quite a large [illegible]

[illegible]

PASADENA IMPROVEMENTS

[illegible] Grove Association's tract, are Messrs. Parkman, of Philadelphia, Mr. J. A. Chapman, Mr. Nelms and Mr. Ross, all of whom intend to make their home in Pasadena.

Messrs. Painter & Ball will soon have their Monk's tract on the market, and are [illegible] ... improved; if the [illegible]

[illegible]

Horticulture.

COMPETITION WITH MEXICO.

A gentleman who has traveled extensively through the Northern States of Mexico informs us that for the next decade, at least, our semi-tropical fruit-growers have but little to fear from the orchards of Northern Mexico. At present there are comparatively few trees, and these seedlings, never cultivated and the fruit very pulpy. The frequent droughts render irrigation essential. Until the scanty water supply is developed, no more trees can be planted. Of course when American capital and enterprise stir up the country, a better showing will be made, but he thinks Southern California oranges will hold their own for a long time yet to come. The orange growers of Europe have never yet failed to find their crops profitable, and it is absurd to suppose that choice Southern California fruit will ever lack a market. Small, sour, inferior oranges are never much in demand, no matter how poorly supplied the country may be with citrus fruits.

PECAN NUTS.

The pecan tree seems to be neglected by our horticulturists, and we know of no good reason why this should be the case. The tree thrives even better in our soil and climate than it does in Texas, from which State large shipments of nuts are annually made, and the growers there consider the crop one of the most profitable. At several points in our county we have seen the trees growing, and we are told that they come to maturity several years sooner than in the South. The pecan belongs to the same family as the hickory, the trees being tall and stately, frequently reaching the height of seventy or eighty feet. They are often used for shade or ornamental trees, and it is said that they usually begin to bear at the age of fifteen or twenty years. Pecans are becoming very popular in the Eastern States, and the trade which was formerly limited to a few thousand bushels has so largely increased that New York city alone takes annually 200,000 bushels. Pecans are now quoted at from eight to eleven cents per pound, with a fair demand.

SILK CULTURE.

An article in a Western magazine gives some interesting items in relation to silk culture at Silkville, Kansas. A wealthy gentleman there had been very successful in silk raising and manufacturing. His silk velvet ribbons took the first premium at the Centennial Exposition, and his cocoons were pronounced equal to the best Japanese product. Judging from his statements to employment would be likely to yield greater returns. He says: "If farmers would plant mulberry trees around their farms, that besides the beauty and fruit they would afford—the trees around 160 acres would at the age of eight years produce enough leaves to raise 1,500 lbs. of cocoons. These cocoons at the lowest price ever known—$1 per lb.—would yield a larger income than perhaps all the other products of the land. And this without costing a single kernel of wheat, or an ear of corn."

This gentleman recommends the simple raising of the cocoons as best, as there are many factories in the country, which wind the cocoons by machinery. Information regarding the care of silk worms and the production of silk may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for "Special Report No 11."

PASADENA ORANGES IN CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford *Courant* recently acknowledged the receipt of a box of Pasadena oranges, grown by J. B. Clapp, of that place, and, though speaking of them in complimentary terms, thought they were hardly equal to the best Florida oranges. (This item will probably journey through all the Florida journals, from Jacksonville to Lake Wier.) It is a pity that we are not informed as to the exact time that the oranges named were upon their way, and also told something about the packing used, and many other important items without which it were absolutely impossible for any one to decide which of the rival citrus regions produces the choicest fruit. Indeed, it can hardly be done by sending California fruit to the Atlantic States without some previous arrangement for a fair contest, and this would certainly prove interesting. The fruit from the competing sections should be picked on the same day, say on April 1st. Then the thicker skin and better carrying qualities of the California orange would be manifest.

It is also evident that the judgment of travelers who eat the fruit fresh from the trees in each of the many places, must have much to do with the final verdict. This spring, at the Riverside Citrus Fair, a Florida orange grower of repute was present, and made careful examination of the fruit on the trees and in the exhibit. His conclusion was that the California oranges could not be surpassed for size, health, color or flavor in any part of the world, and he added, smiling, "I would rather not put it any stronger, for the sake of the state in which my orange grove is situated, but California is a marvelous region." *—S. F. Bulletin.*

SOILS FOR CITRUS FRUITS.

It is a mistake to suppose that orange, lemon and lime trees will thrive in every kind of soil upon which a variety of other crops may be grown. Many cases have been recorded of persons who have tried unsuccessfully to put out orange orchards in Southern California where nature never intended they should be. Oranges *may* be produced on heavy clay or adobe lands; they will make a sickly growth on alkali lands, but the fruit is inferior and small, hardly with an exception. The best soils for citrus fruits, in the opinion of nearly all of our leading fruit-growers are light, deep, gravelly loams, sandy loams, and in some localities reddish clay, which can be easily worked. On soils of an argillaceous character, of moderate depth, to the hard pan or subsoil, the trees do not preserve as vigorous condition or produce as bright or sweet fruit as on the loamy soils.

THE JAPAN QUINCE.

Of the perfectly hardy shrub we have had six varieties in cultivation for many years. These varieties are very much alike in growth and form of bush, the only difference being in the size, coloration and abundance of their flowers. Their flowers range in color from a light reddish pink to a dark orange red. This fine shrub should be much more planted than it is. It is one of the things that can be readily pruned into any beautiful natural shape or any fanciful shape. It is one of the very best of our shrubby ornamental hedge plants. For this purpose it is permanent and very easily cared for. Six or eight of the best blooming and strong growing varieties planted alternately, or two to four of the most distinct planted a rod of one and then a rod of the other, would be very effective as an ornamental hedge. It is generally increased by a division of the stools, but can be readily grown from cuttings by the summer process. New varieties are obtained from seeds. We have never known it to be injured by insects.

ANAHEIM HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is the organization of the new Horticultural and Viticultural Society in Anaheim, as reported by the *Gazette*. It will be observed that all the officials are practical fruit growers:

President, Theo. Reiser, of Anaheim.
First Vice-President, D. M. Harwood, of Orange.
Second Vice-President, Robert Strong, of Westminster.
Third Vice President, F. A. Korn, of Anaheim.
Secretary, Richard Melrose, of Anaheim.
Finance Committee—E. J. J. Schmidt, John P. Zeyn, E. S. Saxton, all of Anaheim.

To destroy insects on roses, take 5 pounds lime, 4 pounds coarse tobacco, ½ pound sulphur. Slack the lime, and when it is hot and about the consistency of paste add the sulphur, which must be thoroughly mixed with it, then add 3 gallons of water; allow the whole to settle and pour off the liquid. Steep the tobacco in five pallaful of boiling water for twelve hours, and then add the lime and sulphur water. It is then ready for use and should be used with a syringe.

Too much irrigation and too little cultivation has caused the gum and root disease to make sad inroads on the orange orchards of Mr. Anson Van Leuvan in San Bernardino.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

THE Italian chestnut is a productive and profitable tree in Southern California and should receive more attention.

RESIDENTS of Florence, in this county, have put out in the neighborhood of [illegible] acres of grape vines the present season.

NOTHING is gained by buying short, stubby orange trees. Money spent in procuring healthy, vigorous stock, is money well spent.

A SEEDLING orange tree may best be transplanted at the age of four years, although three year old trees do very well. The older the tree the more mutilation to the roots and hence the greater injury.

TEN good roses recommended by a Santa Barbara rosarian: Maria Von Houtte, Madame Jean Pernet, Agripina, Madame Rachel, Emperor of Russia, Perle de Jardin, Homer Clare Carnot, Chestnut Hybrid and Archduke Charles.

THERE seems to be no doubt that high land is best adapted to the olive, and the better it is drained, as in the case of rolling and hilly land, especially if the subsoil be heavy, the more satisfactory is the result to be expected.

PROF. BEALS, of Michigan, thinks the reason why apple trees fail of good crops when they blossom fully is to be found in defective pollen or stigmas. If this is so it shows the necessity of planting different sorts near to each other.

THE floral department of the coming Oregon State Fair is 60 by 150 feet in size. It is inclosed by a solid fence ten feet high, and contains a shed 40 by [illegible] feet, under which house plants are to be set.

CAPT. STEWART, of Illinois, recommends a mulch of straw around quince trees, with salt scattered around them, as this evaporates dampness, which is what the quince requires. We might say the same of currants, and to those West who have plants of these, but do not get fruit, try it.—*Purdy's Record.*

MR KIMBALL, of San Diego, one of the most successful horticulturists in the state, remarked to a person who expressed a fear that too many orange trees may be planted in Southern California: "There are millions of people, who, if oranges cost $1 each, will never eat one, while each of the same million will eat $1 worth of oranges every year if they are sold at one cent each."

THE Grange Store people inform us that they have handled so far this month, chiefly for Arizona and New Mexico trade, about four thousand pounds of butter and over three thousand dozen eggs. As this is only one of the many establishments in our city doing business with the territories, we may infer that the trade of the interior is assuming quite considerable proportions, and that our city and county are reaping a goodly harvest from the mining fields of those parts. *L. A. Express.*

IT is an established fact that trees of the deciduous orders require at least from six to ten times more alkalies in the soils upon which they are grown, than the evergreen varieties, which do not shed their leaves. By analysis it was proved that 1,000 parts of the dry leaves of oaks yielded 55 parts of ashes, of which 24 parts consisted of alkalies, soluble in water; the same quantity of pine leaves gave only [illegible] parts of ashes, which contained 4[illegible] parts of soluble salts.

OLIVE trees usually require from seven to ten years to come into abundant bearing, but a correspondent of the New York *Times* mentions a way the Spaniards have of forcing a much quicker growth. They plant large limbs of trees, often ten feet in length and two or three inches in diameter, and these, when sunk four or five feet in the ground and surrounded with two or three feet of clay, take root and begin bearing in a couple of years.

GREEN says in *Rural New Yorker*: Visiting a large evaporating establishment recently, I inquired what method was found the best for keeping dried fruits from becoming "wormy." "We used to keep them in a dark room," was the reply, "but found that such a place was just the kind desired by the insects, and we lost some small fruits. We have since stored dried raspberries, etc., in very well ignited rooms, leaving as much space as possible between the sacks, and the result has been satisfactory."

A MARYLAND peach grower is said to have shipped twenty barrels of peach kernels to Dayton, Ohio, recently, to be used for "chemical purposes." Picture frame makers are said to use the stones in ornamenting the frames they make, and other workers in curiosities in wood find them useful. During the war ingenious soldier boys made various pretty ornaments from peach stones, and doubtless many of these relics are possessed by survivors and others now. Around canning factories, where no other use can be made of them, they have been found to make excellent fuel.

The *Congregationalist* is indebted to one of its subscribers, Wm. T. Clapp, of Pasadena, in Southern California, for a box of fine oranges which reached us by express April 4th, in the best order. There was no approach to decay in the entire lot, and we have never tasted fruit of a superior flavor, though it must have traveled more than 3,000 miles by cars, we suppose. If these are a specimen of Mr. Clapp's fruit, it ought to be enough to secure its quick sale anywhere that the packages bear the brand.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

THE *Constant* acknowledges the receipt of a box of oranges and lemons from J. B. Clapp, of Pasadena, Southern California. Mr. Clapp is a brother of C. W. Clapp of this city. In the accompanying letter Mr. Clapp writes that the fruits were grown in his farm, which but a few years ago was wild land, and that they were exhibited at the "Citrus Fair" in Pasadena. He writes [illegible]

[illegible]

THE *Press* publishes the following statistics of the fruit [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BEST ORANGE.

The great point for our horticulturists to keep in view is, to produce none but the *best* fruit. The market is at present glutted with small, sour, thick-skinned oranges, and the indications are that hereafter such fruit will not pay to raise. Now, during the past two years fairs have been held at Sacramento, Los Angeles and Riverside, and men long in the fruit business have carefully and critically examined every variety of budded orange produced in California. In every instance where the Washington navel has been entered it has won the laurels over all the competitors, and must be pronounced the best orange at present known. Its merits are that it is very sweet, thin skinned, of good size and shape, and full of juice.

We claim that it will pay every orange-grower in Southern California to procure buds of the Washington navel, even at an increased cost. Those who depend wholly upon the old varieties may have the mortification of finding their fruit less valuable than that of their more sagacious neighbors. We certainly would advocate planting several varieties of orange trees, but would decidedly recommend the Washington navel as a most desirable tree.

Mr. J. H. Dobbins, of San Gabriel, has a stock of 800 trees of the Washington navel variety, and any of our readers who may desire to secure buds, can obtain them by applying early to him. It is unnecessary for us to say that Mr. Dobbins' trees are all in prime condition.

THE MARKET FOR PEACHES.

Our Atlantic coast exchanges come to us daily full of dismal accounts of the almost total failure of the peach crop. The magnitude of the business in this delicious fruit in the States of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland may be estimated when it is stated that over a million people depend largely upon it for their support. So far as we can learn, the peach orchards of Southern California are looking well, and it is likely that our canning firms and drying establishments will be called upon to supply a portion of the deficiency caused by the great failure in the Eastern States. The price of peaches should rule high this season, and those who have planted large orchards will get returns this year that they had scarcely counted upon.

The Florida *Times and News* says: "Land not fit to live on, but suitable for a grove, sells for from $50 to $100 per acre." California orange land is all fit to live on, and is yet cheap at prices asked.

GIRDLING FOR BARREN TREES.

Not a single tree has ever been injured by girdling, so far as we can learn, even when rings of bark many inches wide, have been taken off, but usually they are about a quarter of an inch wide. The proper season for the operation is June. An Eastern horticulturist says he has induced bearing in trees of Lawrence Pear and Winter Nelis at a very early age, and has some now full of fruit which otherwise would not have shown their quality for many years. A Green Pippin tree, a foot through, which had not borne a peck of fruit in ten years, has been cured of its barren habit by the same simple means. Girdling seems especially applicable to such trees as a check to their tendency to continual growth of wood. To be harmless, the removed bark must be replaced by a new protective covering in the same season.

THE PROFITS OF GRAPE CULTURE.

A vineyard will commence bearing three years after setting out. The yield will be far above expenses of cultivation and harvesting. At five years old a vineyard will yield from four to six tons of fruit per acre. Grapes, last year, sold at the vineyard for from $20 to $30 per ton, according to quality. Old vineyards, say at ten years, will yield from seven to thirteen tons of fruit. There are in California five millions acres of lands which can be obtained at low figures and upon easy terms as to payments, say from $10 to $25 per acre. These lands are located in the foothills of California, both north and south, and are the best grape lands in the State. Many of these lands in the middle and northern portion of California are contiguous to water ditches, for mining purposes. This water could be purchased for irrigation purposes at reasonable rates in many localities, thus making grape culture a certainty. To go into the business requires but a small capital, say from $1,000 to $3,000. Other portions of the foothill regions will grow the vine without irrigation, and the grape of such sections is superior for wine making. A vineyard, after it commences to bear fruit, will continue for fifty years, if properly cultivated. There is no business that will pay as well for the money and labor invested as grape culture—no business equal to it for comfort and health. The vineyardist of the present time has before him the experiments of centuries for guidance of foreign countries, and therefore failure in this State is simply out of the question. The demand for California wines and raisins will steadily increase for many years to come, and the prices will prove remunerative for good articles. What a field is here open to young men of industry and energy, thousands of them. *Resources.*

Flower plants that succeed well in the shade—Begonias, camellias, ferns, also German and English ivies.

THE NEW FRUIT DRYING ASSOCIATION.

In another column appears the prospectus and announcement of the re-opening of the Alden Fruit Drying Works across the river. The enterprise is now in the hands of some of the leading business men of this city, and will, we believe, give satisfaction in every respect. In the June number we shall publish a full account of the institution and its workings.

Ignorant cultivators frequently weaken the energies of young trees, and cause them to grow up with lean and slender stems by injudiciously trimming off the young shoots. By taking off these shoots the tree is deprived of all the leaves which elaborate the sap for the growing stem which is soon exhibited by its slender increase. In planting the peach, however, of one year's growth these side shoots should be removed, leaving the naked stem, as they are a forced and adventitious growth from the vigor given to a single bud, and the buds formed on the stem are the ones to furnish the top for the current year. The top of the young peach tree should be lopped from three to three and-a-half feet from the ground on setting. The development of the buds on the stem will then give you a beautiful and healthy head.

A Hartford young man boarded a horse car the other day with a bunch of three roses. One was white, one green, and one of a delicate flesh colored tint. These flowers attracted the attention of the passengers, both ladies and gentlemen. One lady remarked that she had seen the buds of the green rose, and another said she had seen the rose itself, but she had never seen any so perfect and lovely as this one. The flesh-colored one was also commented on and praised. Finally the young man volunteered the information that all were white in the morning, and that the coloring was done by putting the stem of one into green ink, and the other into red ink. Although the leaves were beautifully colored, the coloring would not rub off, but it seemed as if nature had done the work. It only required ten minutes to change the color. *Eastern Exchange.*

The strawberry, among fruits, is more than the rose among flowers. I love it. I have a fondness for the broad leaves that defy the frosty breath of winter, for the pure white blossoms that cheer us first in spring, and for the fruit that breathes the perfume of Paradise. Man may construct steamships and railroads, disembowel the earth for ores, measure the mountains of the moon and make his voice heard across old ocean, but God alone can make a strawberry.—*Dunning.*

Whenever a tree is transplanted, many of the roots are injured—a part destroyed. Those that remain when set out in a new place are in no condition to feed the plant as it was fed previous to removal. Hence the top must be cut back to restore the equilibrium.

COMPLIMENTS FROM THE OLD BAY STATE.

To Geo. Rice Esq., Secretary Southern California Horticultural Society—DEAR SIR: I am desired by the Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to return thanks in behalf of the Society, for the large and interesting contribution of citrus fruits and grapes which were received here and exhibited on Saturday, the 9th instant. I do not think we have had such a display of this class of fruits since the 11th of April, 1878, when it is recorded that twelve varieties of orangs and Messrs. Silwanger, Barry, Downing and others, ten years ago last summer, but it was impossible

Wishing you all success with your journal, and your Society success in its efforts to extend the cultivation of fine fruits, I am

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT MANNING, Sec. M. H. S.

BOSTON, April 19, 1881.

LETTER FROM STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Geo. Rice, Editor Semi-Tropic California—DEAR SIR: Your poetic [illegible] received, also sample copy of your excellent journal, which [illegible] rank in papers devoted to the interests which it champions. The [illegible] and [illegible] of M.

LETTER FROM VITICULTURAL AGENCY

Geo. Rice, Esq.—[illegible]

[illegible] great value to [illegible]

Yours [illegible]

[illegible] A. [illegible]

[illegible] Francisco, [illegible]

FULTON WELLS

[illegible]

FULTON SULPHUR WELLS, Los Angeles County.

rons, lemons, oranges and limes were sent from the garden of Charles W. Dabney, at Fayal, when Mr. Dabney, who was an honorary member of the Society, was United States Consul.

First class Certificates of Merit were awarded by the Committee to Warren Kimball, of National City, for oranges, and B. G. Clark, of San Diego, for raisins. These certificates will be prepared and forwarded in due time.

I have been much interested in the reports of the Citrus Fairs in your magazine. They (the fairs) must have presented a beautiful sight, and I wish I could have seen them. I want very much to visit California, much more than I do to see Europe, but there is little prospect that I shall. I wanted very much to go with Col. Wilder L. J. Rose, is deserving of more than [illegible] cial notice.

Having had a taste of journalism [illegible] I [illegible] a good and well written article, and am not slow to acknowledge that there are not a few, but many good ones in your estimable paper. I [illegible] that our Fair commences Monday, [illegible] and [illegible] the dates of holding the District Fairs [illegible] sued during the present month, when I shall forward you some.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN F. SMITH, Sec'y.

SACRAMENTO, April 19, 1881.

Farmer's Department.

FEEDING HORSES.

The horse has the smallest stomach in proportion to his size of any animal. Fifteen or sixteen quarts is its utmost capacity. This space is completely filled by four quarts of oats and the saliva that goes into the stomach with it. Horses are generally over fed and not feed often enough. For a horse with moderate work, six or eight quarts of bruised oats and eight or ten pounds of fine hay a day is sufficient. This should be fed in at least three meals, and is better if fed in four.

A horse's digestion is very rapid, and therefore he gets hungry sooner than a man. When he is hungry he is ineffective, and wears out very rapidly. Water fills the stomach, lowers the temperature and dilutes the gastric juice, therefore a horse should not drink immediately before eating. Neither should he be watered immediately after eating, because he will drink too much and force some of the contents of the stomach into the large intestine, which will cause scouring.

Give only a moderate drink of water to a horse. A large drink of cold water before being driven will have a very quieting effect on a nervous horse. A race-horse always runs on an empty stomach. Digestion progresses moderately during exercise, if the exercise is not so violent as to exhaust the powers of the horse. I consider bruised oats or barley worth twenty per cent. more than whole. They are more completely digested. Prefer oats to any other grain for horses. Cracked corn is very good under some circumstances, but wouldn't use meal or shorts. The disease called big head is caused by feeding corn.

When a horse comes in hot, I would give a moderate feed immediately. If the horse is too tired to eat would take his feed away. A heated body is a reason against watering, and for feeding, for the system is then just in condition to begin digestion. A horse will not founder if fed moderately when hot. I prefer dry feed unless a horse has some disease of the throat or lungs. I always feed hay from the floor, then the horses do not get particles in their eyes.—*Address before Mass. Farm Club.*

A SANTA CLARA farmer says: A calf at three months of age is worth $6, at twelve months old, $12, at two years $30 to $24, at three years, a young cow, with a calf at her side, is worth from $45 to $60; then I sell them, as after this age they do not pay so well. Cows bring in $40 per annum in butter and cheese.

A SUMMER of universal drought, followed by a winter unprecedented for snow, have shown the present mode of raising stock in Colorado to be a failure. The losses of the past winter in sheep and cattle will foot up a startling total when the truth comes to be told.

BARLEY.

Singular as it may appear the United States import barley very largely from foreign countries. Figures compiled from official sources show that the total imports of this grain from Canada from July to January, 1880, were 7,440,000 bushels. The total imports from Canada during the last ten crop years aggregate 79,829,422 bushels. During the six months ended December 31, 1880, there were imported also from Canada, 245,774 bushels of barley malt, and the imports for nine fiscal years, last past, were 3,510,761 bushels from the same country. Malt is barley which has been made to germinate by moisture and warmth, and afterwards dried, by which the vitality of the seed is destroyed. By this process, a peculiar nitrogenous principle, called diastase, is produced. Although this does not constitute more than 1-500th part of the malt, it serves to affect the conversion of starch of the seed into dextrine and grape sugar. One hundred pounds of barley yield about eighty pounds of malt.

BUTTER MAKING.

A successful Kenosha, Wis., butter-maker gives his method as follows: Our milk, as soon as drawn from the cow, is placed in a double channel pan, will cold water running under the pan till the milk is reduced to 60° temperature; temperature of room 65°; held till it begins to thicken; cream taken off with one fourth as much milk as cream. Churn in barrel churns until the first appearance of butter milk; then add one pailful of weak brine, at a temperature of 60°; then churn till it comes to the size of wheat; then add more brine, till the buttermilk is thinned so that it separates easily from the butter. Place the butter upon the worker, work carefully, rinse with water till solid, then add salt—¾ ounce to one pound butter—let it stand till the next morning; work over and pack.

IT makes an observant resident of this city mad to stop at our green grocers and see their stands loaded with fresh grown California vegetables. In the midst of as fine an agricultural region as the sun shines on where the earth is loaded with a bur laughs a bountiful harvest of as fine vegetables as grow in the temperate zone; with all that is necessary for their planting, care and cultivation to be had for the labor of preparing them, we import cabbages, celery, lettuce, in fact, nearly every vegetable that will bear transportation from California. We hope that some practical market gardener will soon discover that there are in Walla Walla city over 4,000 people with tastes and appetites like those possessed by residents of other places of the same size, and that by catering to the palates of this people he can put money in his purse. *Walla Walla Union.*

MILLIONS of army worms have appeared in the Sacramento Valley.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The Hall brothers, of New Mexico, have sold a ranch and 25,000 head of cattle to a Scotch company for $100,000.

THERE is a very prolific cow at East Windsor Hill, Ct. April 16, 1877, she gave birth to twins, one male and one female; March 19, 1878, she gave birth to triplets, two males and one female, making five calves in eleven months and three days; July 9, 1879, she gave birth to twins, both males. October 7, 1880, she gave birth to triplets, two males and one female, making ten calves in three years, five months and twenty one days. The calves have all been of good size, healthy and handsome, and have been raised on the farm.

A New York dealer, in a circular to dairymen, says that the oleomargarine is plenty, good and cheap, and adds that in order to compete with imitation butter and low grade western natural butter, dairymen must—

"Make a full flavored butter, and sell it fresh enough to keep it out of the company of common stock. The milk must be set at a uniformly low temperature and kept there, so as to get all the flavor into the cream. The cream must then be soured enough to draw the flavor, but not stand long enough to get bitter or whey, and the butter after it is come must not have the flavor worked out of it, or washed out of it. To keep up the color in the spring butter, let the strong, easterly light fall on the butter worker while working it in the morning, and try to get a delicate, natural color. Then with the market supplied with a full flavored, brittle grained butter, fresh from the churn, he who runs—may read the difference between it and any imitation whatever."

If I remember right, Dr. Horn somewhere stated that there is no way of expelling bots from a horse. I have been in the habit of giving horses a strong decoction of sage, well sweetened, which had the effect of expelling the bots. It was supposed, when I was a boy, that sage tea acted as a cathartic, and that the bots were fond of sweet, and would let go to take a sip of tea, and while sipping tea would be carried along the intestinal canal and the horse would be relieved. A few ashes help them along. I write from experience; no guess work about it.—*Correspondence Indiana Farmer.*

Five years ago Germany produced but 250,000 tons of beet sugar. In 1880-81 she produced 550,000 tons.

FROSTS have destroyed the peach crop and seriously damaged the wheat fields of Kansas.

An Allegheny livery man has named his stable goat Oleomargerine, because he is a bad butter

Agriculture.

ALFALFA.

AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. SHEETS.

James L. Fleming Esq., 816 *Broad Street, Chicago, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: Your letter to one of our prominent citizens, Dr. H. S. Orme, containing inquiries about alfalfa, was handed to me with the request that I give information on the subject. You, I infer from your letter, make the inquiries not in contemplation of a migration to California, but of a trial of alfalfa in the region around Chicago. I will, however, state facts about alfalfa in California and opinions about it in Illinois.

In order that you may know the origin of what I know about alfalfa, it is mentioned that I at the time when from one to five acres to alfalfa for any one farmer measured the faith in and use for the plant in Los Angeles county, devoted to it fifty acres in a single field; that I followed up the fifty-acre sowing with other sowings; that I have grazed it, mowed it and fed it, green, wilted and dry; that I have fed with it in these various ways, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, Cashmere goats, hogs, dairy cows, chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. Sometimes a livelier appreciation of alfalfa is shown by wild ducks than comports with domestic economy. During the winter of an exceptionally dry year, myriads of wild ducks made nocturnal raids on the fifty acre field. Their nightly return was but partially checked by occasional shotgun interruptions.

CONCLUSIONS WARRANTED BY EXPERIENCE.

After years of experience with alfalfa and other fodder-plants in California and, extensive experience with fodder plants other than alfalfa in the East, it is my deliberate opinion that alfalfa is the best of all for fodder. It yields more than other plants, a greater number of crops each year, greater tonnage per mowing, is well adapted to a greater variety of domestic animals, and more readily and beneficially responds to the digestive and assimilative processes.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF CROPS.

In Los Angeles county six, seven and even eight mowings of from one to three tons per mowing of alfalfa are annually yielded. Those mowings are made from March to November inclusive. There is considerable growth of alfalfa here during December, January and February. The equivalent of one full crop I noted a growth of one foot in thirty days, on the January 31, 1881. Twenty two days in June would have brought out of the same ground from two and a half to three times the production. During our summer months alfalfa may be mown every month.

NUTRITIVE CHARACTER OF ALFALFA.

The chemist in his laboratory finds the percentage of nutriment in one hundred pounds of alfalfa hay, about equal to the nutriment he finds in one hundred pounds of the best English hay. The horse finds the alfalfa more strengthening and more conducive to the increase of flesh. Horses and mules will do two-thirds full work on alfalfa hay alone. The dairyman finds the flow of milk of his alfalfa fed cows about equal to that resulting from feeding red clover in June. The connoisseur of dairy products detects a betterment of quality by the addition of to the alfalfa ration, a small allowance of hay of some other kind. Sugar beets and root crops, though a little are added to the alfalfa with advantage to the quality of the butter. The same remarks apply to red clover as dairy feed. Sheep do well on alfalfa, though better on mixed wild grasses. Angora or Cashmere goats delight in and thrive on alfalfa, but if left to freely choose, will lavish attention between the sweetest alfalfa and the sourest, bitterest, thorniest and driest miscellany of the chaparral. What is, in this particular, the choice of the goat, is in a less degree the choice, but in a greater degree a part of nature's sanitary regime for the sheep. The hog is almost as well suited on alfalfa, green or dry, as on young and green barley or wheat or on red clover. The Essex and the Berkshire, the more obese of the breed, near after three months old, will thrive as store hogs, and get excellently ready for a sixty days' finishing on grain. However much grain you give a hog he will, if permitted, spend hours daily in the alfalfa field, or feeding on alfalfa hay—and contrary to the opinion of some, will eat more on the corn because of the alfalfa, and as all agree, thrives more on the alfalfa because of the corn. To test the comparative availability of the nutritive properties of alfalfa and any other hay, one has only to feed a pig on alfalfa hay and see him thrive, and on any hay except alfalfa or clover, and see him dwindle and perhaps perish.

Poultry, however much grain or dough they receive, will spend a portion of every day in the neighboring alfalfa field, cramming with alfalfa leaves.

COMPARISON OF ALFALFA WITH RED CLOVER.

Alfalfa is a species, or more strictly speaking, a variety within a species of the genus *trifolium*. So are the white and red clovers. Alfalfa is superior to white or to red clover in many respects, and inferior in none with the single exception that the northern limit of the clovers is at a higher latitude than that of alfalfa. The data as required to impart information on the subject of the degree of cold which alfalfa may survive. All I can say from personal observation is that I have seen alfalfa come out luxuriantly in May near Salt Lake City, where the roots had passed through a winter in which the mercury fell to ten degrees below zero. I also saw similar illustrations of the capacity of alfalfa to flourish after passing and enduring ten degrees below zero east of Salt Lake City, and on the line of the Union Pacific railroad. The second crop of red clover severely salivates. No crop of alfalfa ever salivates. The manger fills up with clover stalks, but there are no stalks sticks that a properly allowanced horse will reject. Both clover and alfalfa hay shed leaves and perhaps some equally, both are liable to mold in the stack or loft, but here alfalfa is less liable because its stems [illegible] Neither is it liable to be spoiled by rain here [illegible] fornia for half the year is rainless. But [illegible] so liable in the East, but of the two [illegible] drying sooner, may safely go into the [illegible] earlier to escape the shower; to escape in a given instance the same shower [illegible] clover hay goes into the barn premature [illegible] and mold. Alfalfa flourishes in [illegible] South where it [illegible] prosperity throughout a drought that [illegible] The longer tap root of the alfalfa makes it proof against [illegible] and the [illegible] sun. The tap root of the alfalfa varies in length according to circumstances, from [illegible] feet commonly, to twenty feet [illegible] There are well attested cases of the [illegible] alfalfa [illegible] red clover. I have [illegible] hundreds of cattle and [illegible] not more than [illegible]

ALFALFA VERSUS [illegible]

I fear that your [illegible] for alfalfa. My doubt [illegible] not deter you from making an [illegible] Your blanket of snow [illegible] protection to alfalfa [illegible] ter sheet. The [illegible] alfalfa diverges northwards as [illegible] proaches the A[illegible] ward there is [illegible] erly bending of the [illegible]

The land [illegible] along the lake shore where water never stands on the surface longer than ten days in winter, are more than three days in warm weather. Alfalfa, like other plants half dead with cold, will survive longer [illegible] than when fully alive with warmth. As soon as May has had the last [illegible] as low as 25° above zero, sow the alfalfa seed. Prepare the ground by frequent harrowings and [illegible] how shallow to get in the seed. [illegible] to trip by a [illegible] is the best; one eighth will [illegible] ought be sown on freshly [illegible] rain drops to do the [illegible] enough, and thirty pounds and [illegible]

The hay crop is said to be [illegible] than the cotton crop. A [illegible] that the National [illegible] would go [illegible] Colorado and [illegible] would be added to the [illegible] than the National [illegible] Agriculture. [illegible]

Los Angeles, Cal., May 2, [illegible]

Southern California.

BEAUTIFUL LOS ANGELES.

The best way to see Los Angeles is to begin in the middle and explore in vertically as you please. She is centrical fair within, or as we found when we first saw her. At the Citrus Fair were —— thousand oranges of —— thousand kinds. Our readers may fill up the blanks to suit themselves; we have tried in vain to remember them. Besides these, were figs, and raisins, and olives, and lemons, and almonds, and English walnuts, and other fruits too numerous to taste, and lilies, and verbenas, and roses, and other flowers too multitudinous to look at or smell. But we have no space to describe it. Exploring the suburbs, we roamed through orange, and lemon, and peach and plum orchards. We investigated their mode of culture, and found out their enemies, and we concluded that this business, as well as any other, actually requires mind, and perseverance and economy. But also, we were constrained to acknowledge that horticulture has nothing more beautiful than an orange orchard, with its trees laden at the same time with rich foliage, buds and blossoms, and the full, ripe fruit.—*Extract from letter of Bishop Haven in Cal. Christian Advocate.*

PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The *Press and Horticulturist* reports that on April 6th the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company sold to S. C. Evans, of Riverside, and Chas. N. Felton, of Oakland, 1200 acres of land in and around Arlington for the sum of $.00 per acre, or a total of $120,000. This sale included 1200 shares of water stock in the Riverside Canal Company. This land will be placed on the market for sale and scheduled in price from $100 to $200 per acre, according to location—one share of water stock going with each acre of land.

Let California be up and doing, for she should take a leading part in intercourse with Mexico. Our proximity to her borders, as well as the fact that socially we are in greater sympathy with that country than are our Eastern sisters, gives us advantages which we should not be slow to grasp.—*Anaheim Gazette.*

Mr. J. H. Petit, the fish culturist of San Bernardino, has sold already this season, 20,000 carp, and the season is not fairly opened yet. Three thousand of these were brought to this city, and included three hundred which will spawn this spring.—*Commercial.*

At Pinacarte, San Diego county, 136 claims have been recorded, six of these prospects are down 35 feet. The vein contains free milling ore, and runs north and south in decomposed granite.

San Diego is becoming quite a focus for seal hunting. It is estimated that this industry was worth $100,000 to the place during the past year.

Although a considerable quantity of rain has fallen this winter—enough ordinarily to produce good crops—something has hindered grain in the valley from filling out as it should. The best looking grain may be found north of town. The most accurate estimate that can be made at present, places the barley yield this year at about 1,000,000 sacks. This may be increased somewhat by favorable weather, or may be decreased by unkind north winds.—*San Bernardino Index.*

When the water resources of the Colton Land and Water Company shall be fully developed to a capacity of 500 inches as they will be in the near future, the Colton tract will simply bloom into a vast and beautiful garden, in the midst of which the picturesque and beautiful town of Colton will stand out in one of the most charming locations in beautiful California.—*Semi-Tropic.*

What would our readers think of us if we suggested to transient visitors to purchase all their fruit and agricultural produce from the northern portion of the State? Yet some fruit-growers of Los Angeles County serve us quite as badly. They patronise up country magazines and papers, published, principally, in the interest of the debris ridden farmers, and decline to do anything for a home paper which strives to be faithful.

"Ask and ye shall receive." Our section has at last received some rather reluctantly bestowed favors by persistently asking for them. Through the determined efforts of our local press and county representatives two years ago we secured sessions of the Supreme Court in Los Angeles. This year in the same manner a branch Normal School has been granted our city. Let us keep on asking.

The hills and valleys of Southern California have turned brown and will remain so until the middle of next October or first of November. Camping parties can go to the beach or mountains without the slightest fear of unpleasant weather, and we learn that several families have already organized for a mammoth excursion.

The demand for the Citrus Fair edition of the Semi Tropic has completely exhausted our supply. The good done by the display to our county, as we stated in our last issue, can never be adequately expressed in dollars and cents.

Those of our readers who are entitled to diplomas and medals can get them in a few weeks by calling at this office. The illness of the Secretary has delayed the work.

The *Daily Commercial* of this city has been enlarged and improved with a new dress. We are glad to note these evidences of its prosperity.

Mr. A. B. Moffit, of San Fernando, informs us that the wheat fields of that section never looked better, and a full crop may be expected.

CALIFORNIA ORANGES.

The *Times* acknowledges the receipt of a box of fine oranges from the managers of the Citrus Fair in Los Angeles, California. At a meeting of the Citrus Society it was decided to send one hundred boxes of oranges to editors in different parts of the country! W. P. Large, of this city, who is now in Los Angeles, having the disposition of one box, ordered it sent to the *Times*, and it was sent free of expense by Wells, Fargo & Co. The box arrived safely, and the oranges were greatly enjoyed by the *Times'* force and their families.

Any person, whether of a horticultural turn of mind or not, could not hesitate in recommending the soil and climate of California for orange culture, after eating some of the oranges grown in that State. The fruit is equal in flavor and size to that of Florida or any other orange growing country. If any better oranges can be raised, we want to see and taste them. California is rapidly making for itself a proud name as an agricultural and horticultural State, and now that it is fully proven that such tropical fruit as oranges can be successfully grown there, another feather will be added to her cap. It is useless to send outside of the United States for oranges when one of our own galaxy of States can produce such a delicious sample of this fruit as those sent to this office by the Citrus Society of California.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Times.*

It is not yet too late to do a good work in the way of tree-planting in towns and villages and along country roads. In theory, every real estate owner in the country is supposed to have interest enough in the enhancement of the value of his own property to make the improvements suggested. But these generally go by default for the lack of the stimulus of good examples. A few enterprising citizens, men and women, making a practical demonstration of the way the work can be done, will often stimulate hundreds of others by such an example.

During the last ten years the exports of wine from France have varied between 50,000,000 and 63,000,000 gallons; but it should be added that during the same period the imports have been steadily rising from 2,867,000 to 67,500,000 gallons.

The Los Angeles Woolen Mills are running on full time. Several large orders have lately been received. A Boston gentleman lately ordered 10,000 white blankets to be shipped East over the new line.

El Molino, Col. Keewen's beautiful place at San Gabriel, has recently been sold to Mr. E. L. Mayberry for $36,000.

The Compton cheese factories are making a large quantity of cheese daily, for which they find a ready market.

Work has been commenced on the railroad extension to deep water at Wilmington.

Poultry.

HARD TO BEAT.

Our friend Jillson informs us that he has Plymouth Rock chicks hatched the 20th of December, that weigh over five pounds each, and pullets that are already laying. This shows what may be accomplished with good stock, having good care and proper management. In shipping eggs or fowls Mr. Jillson has had remarkable success in pleasing his customers. When he says his eggs for hatching are fresh laid and from the best of stock, his customers may be sure they are just that kind. By his persistent efforts to improve his birds by purchasing stock and eggs from the most reliable Eastern breeders, is chiefly due the name he has already gained for reliability, and we heartily recommend him to any in need of the varieties he keeps.

HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE WORK

When a breeder cannot find anything that requires doing, except to regularly feed his birds night and morning, he had better kill and eat them, as they will prove far more profitable in that way, than to keep them, hoping for any satisfactory profit. Each month brings its regular work and duties, which must be attended to, and little things that require attention, all of which tend to insure success. The careful, thorough breeder will have an interest, a love for his work. Do not think that all you have to do is to get the fowls and your object is accomplished. If you do it will not be necessary to say that you will be disappointed. Unless you have an interest for your fowls you will be forgetful of their wants and neglect to give them the proper care. But have the proper interest and love for your fowls, and with the most limited facilities you will derive much pleasure and a *good, clear profit*.

CHAS. F. JILLSON.

USEFUL HINTS.

No woman knows until she has worn one, what a convenience a clothes pin apron is. To make it, cut a short apron out of a single width of calico, and line it up half the depth with a piece of the same calico, hemmed at the top. Put two perpendicular rows of stitching through the center of this pocket, round off the corners and finish the outside edge with a bias band. Make a stout belt of doubled calico, with a substantial button and buttonhole.

For cracked hands or hands inclined to feel hard and rough, use raw linseed oil, in which there may be one-sixth of alcohol, perfumed to suit. Or use cosmoline and cream well mixed and perfumed. Or use alcohol, 1 oz., glycerine, 1 oz., castor oil, 4 oz. Shake when about to use, and perfume as you please.

The use of benzine is recommended for the removal of moths and ants from furniture and woolen garments. A small watering-pot, with a fine nozzle sprinkler, is filled with the benzine, which can be bought for forty five cents a gallon, and the infested carpets or garments to be cleansed are thoroughly sprinkled with the liquid. Ours, flannels, etc., may be cleansed in the same process. In a few hours the benzine will dry out and in a day or two the other will have entirely disappeared, and much sooner if the articles are placed in the open air. Considerable caution is necessary in the use of benzine, as it is highly inflammable. Have no fire, burning light or matches in the room.

When you get a cold in your head, and away into your bones, and begin to sneeze and almost struggle for your breath, just begin in time and your tribulations need not last very long. Get some powdered borax, and snuff the dry powder up your nostrils. Get your camphor bottle, smell it frequently, pour some on your handkerchief, and wipe your nose with it whenever needed. Your nose will not get sore, and you will soon wonder what's become of your cold. Begin this treatment in the forenoon and keep up at intervals until you go to bed, and you will sleep as well as you ever did.

Here is a rule for making Boston brown bread, as it is called outside of New England; although like Boston baked beans, it is common throughout New England, and is known as brown bread. Take 1 cupful of Indian meal and 1 cupful of rye meal (not flour), sift through a coarse wire sieve, add 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, a little salt, 1 cupful of molasses, 1 cupful of sour milk, and water sufficient to make a soft dough. Bake four hours in a moderately heated oven, or what would be better, twenty hours in a brick oven.

It is safe to have a rule for making the simple things in cooking, and so be sure of satisfactory and uniform results. Here is an excellent rule for preparing mustard for the table. Take two tablespoonfuls of mustard, one tablespoonful of flour, mix them well while dry, then take half a cupful of strong vinegar, fill the cup with water, stir the mustard and flour with this, cook it as you would boiled mustard, when this thick enough take from the fire and add one teaspoonful of sugar.

A simple fly-trap can be made as follows: Place a quantity of water and sugar for use in a bottle to keep, put in at the cork it will dissolve, when boiling out, with a brush apply the solution to all cracks, closets, bedsteads and other places where insects are found. Ants, bed bugs, cock-roaches and creeping things are killed by it, while there is no danger of poisoning the family or injuring the property.

The terrible croup, so often fatal before the dawn, can often be relieved within an hour with a mixture of onions and flannels, wrung in boiling water, applied to the stomach.

To prevent lamp chimneys from cracking place one teaspoonfuls, chimneys or vessels, which you desire to use, from cracking, in a pot filled with cold water, add a teaspoonfuls salt, allow the chimneys to cool and stand a few, and then cool slowly. Glass treated in this way [illegible] of [illegible] and changes of temperature. [illegible] are not liable to be more fragile by this process, which may also be extended to crockery, stoneware, porcelain etc. The process is simply one of annealing, and the sooner the process, especially the cooling portion of it, the more effective will be the work.

A [illegible] simple remedy for [illegible] having tried many [illegible] I concluded to try a [illegible] flowers of sulphur and glycerine, which I mixed into a paste, using sufficient glycerine to give it a glossy appearance, and the results I obtained in a short time were truly wonderful. I apply this paste at night, and in the morning before going out I apply plain glycerine.

Lice are one of the greatest drawbacks [illegible] that so many allow their stock to [illegible] and remain lousy. Carbolic acid and soap, made in a strong suds, or [illegible] and lard are perhaps as good as [illegible] the remedy [illegible] applied [illegible] times [illegible] to [illegible] for [illegible] them.

Dr. Van Buskirk, on the [illegible] remarks that the best [illegible] in a case [illegible] and [illegible] after cold water [illegible] as to prevent the [illegible] deeper into the [illegible] pores by carbonic acid. [illegible] that the [illegible] remedy [illegible].

The black walnut was first [illegible] by some naval officers who had [illegible] for a few days, "trout fishing." [illegible] still growing in front of the residence of Judge Brown, near [illegible], and average forty five feet in height. [illegible] growing at the confluence of [illegible] slough with the Sacramento [illegible] planted by a man by the name of [illegible] but are not so thick in the [illegible] as those at Judge Brown's, though [illegible] and before twenty years more have passed away, [illegible] from a large part [illegible] shade.

The stems which [illegible] are being washed at [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] patterns [illegible] the [illegible] mixed with the [illegible] of [illegible] and greatly to the [illegible] the [illegible] the steam and increase the business.

Miscellaneous.

TWISTING A CALF'S TAIL.

There is nothing that demands statesmanship of a high order as much as the driving of a cow with a long calf to any particular place. Two contestants entered upon an effort of this character yesterday, and with nightfall gave the matter their careful attention, the result was very far from satisfactory, inasmuch as except the cow which seemed to enjoy it very much Sam and Bill were to get a dollar to take the cow and calf and put them in the yard of the owner. Mr. Hughes, a negro, who lives at the South end of Galveston Avenue. After trying in vain to get the cow to understand in what direction they preferred she should go, Sam and Bill called a halt, but meeting, at which time the following campaign plan was agreed upon: Sam was to take up the calf in his arms and go ahead, while Bill was to hold the cow back by the rope which was fastened to her horns.

"If she goes too fast," said Bill, "I'll just hold her back."

"And if she don't foller fast enough I'll just twist de calf's tail, and den she will come right along," said Sam.

Sam took up the calf and went ahead, while Bill, in order to get a real good hold, tied the rope around his wrist. The procession proceeded slowly in the desired direction and would have reached the destination in safety had not Satan tempted Bill to get off a joke on Sam, so he called out:

"Sam, jess twist de calf's tail."

Sam did so, and the calf bleated as if it was opposed to an encore to the performance.

The old cow began to trot. So did Sam, holding on to the calf as if he had stolen it. Then the fun began, for every once in a while the cow would polish her horns on the coat-tails of Sam's pants. Bill could not get his hands out of the rope and, as he had short legs, he had hard work keeping up with the procession, or rather on not getting up. He ran so fast that the tacks of his vest straightened out. Finally he gasped:

"Sam, ondwist dat calf's tail."

Sam's legs moved so rapidly that they looked like the spokes of a buggy, but he called back:

"Bill, don't let go dat rope, de cow's againin on me."

"Drap de cat," called poor Bill, whose arm was coming out of the socket. "Drap de cat, for I can't keep up wid de cow. Go slow, nuggah, or I'll turn de cow loose on you," which, however, was more than he was able to do.

Bill made the next fifty yards on his back he said most unceremoniously retaining the hold on the rope. Fortunately, the cow overtook Sam, and in return for his kind treatment of keeping up the calf, she poked him up on her horns and threw him over into Mr. Hughes's yard. Bill, who was rather interested in seeing the cow, thought he would climb over and see what Sam was doing. The cow appeared to understand his wishes in that direction, so she started on a run to help him out, or rather over. She was a little late, but he went about ten feet further outside the field than he would have done without her assistance. There was neither of them so badly hurt as they were when Old Carlyle came and told them that the contract was that they should put the cow in the yard. Instead of that the cow had put them in the yard, so the dollar belonged to himself as the owner of the cow.

It is thought a lawsuit will grow out of the matter. *Galveston News.*

MEXICO'S YANKEE POPULATION.

Mexico is filled with "Yankees," as all people from the United States are called. These "Yankees" embrace engineers, capitalists, tourists, speculators, "drummers" and adventurers. The last named, however, are a disgrace to our nation, as they comprise gamblers, tramps, and other high personages of both sexes who travel in groups. This country abounds in such natural resources, but is almost entirely undeveloped. The gold and silver mines are worked on the same plan as one hundred years ago. Sugar is ground, wheat gathered and threshed, cotton spun, paper manufactured, liquors distilled, and cloth and textures of all kinds woven in the most primitive style. In fact, all labor-saving machines and the latest inventions and improvements of manufacture and agriculture are just being introduced; hence the profuse abundance of the Yankees, who, with an usual foresight and enterprise, see an immense trade to be developed in this own country.

A GOOD DOG STORY.

While two dogs were playing on a bridge near one of the paper mills at West Fitchburg, Monday, one of them accidentally fell into the water and was unable to get out on account of the ice. John Hart's dog, remaining on the bridge, looked down at his unfortunate companion, and then ran toward the house of the latter's owner, but before reaching the house stopped and went back and again looked at the dog struggling in the water. This he repeated almost to the house where the other dog lived, but turned and again went back to the bridge. Then he ran down and out on the ice, grabbed the dog by the neck and pulled him out of the water. While engaged in this humane act the rescued dog was yelping to the best of his ability.

In the manufacture of attar of roses at Ghazipore, Hindostan, the petals of the flowers are put into clay stills, with twice their weight of water, and the product is passed to the fresh air for a night in open vessels. The attar is skimmed from the exposed pans, and sells at $10 the ounce weight, to make which 30,000 roses are required.

CALIFORNIA strawberries are plentiful in the Salt Lake markets.

BULLS.

Among famous bulls fathered upon Irishmen is that one that occurred when an Englishman was closing his letter (which an Irishman was overlooking) with these words: "I would write more, but a tall paddy is looking over my shoulder and reading all I write." "You lie, you scoundrel," was instantly thundered in the writer's ear. But this was matched in recent years when, in a certain church in Salem, a gentleman falling into a doze, another near him, gently sent into the sleeper's ear an imitative snore. "You lie," said the sleeper, "I didn't." Did an Irishman ever make a greater blunder than the English lawyer who drew up an indictment in which it was charged that the prisoner at the bar killed a man with a certain wooden instrument called an iron pestle? Or than Peter Harrison, a commentator on the Pentateuch, who in explaining about the tables of stone on which Moses wrote the commandments, said "they were probably made of Shittim wood? Or than a correspondent of the English Royal Society, who talked of an earthquake that had the honor of being noticed by said Society? Or among all the Irish bulls can anything be found to equal that of the Frenchman who complimented a celebrated French actress, somewhat on in years, on the manner in which she had acted Zara, and when the lady said, "To play that part well, one should be young and handsome," he replied, "Ah, madam, you are proof to the contrary?" Which certainly intimated that she was neither. Or was there ever a bull more exquisite than that of an Englishman, who speaking of his nurse, said "I hate her, for she changed me for another when I was a baby?"

Two darkies, in South Carolina, had brought a piece of pork, and Sam, having no place to put his share, intrusted the whole to Julius's keeping. Next morning they met, when Julius said, "A most strange thing happened at my house last night, Sam. All mystery to me." "Ah Julius, what was dat?" "Well, Sam, I a-mean' I went down in de cellar for to get a piece of hog for breakfast, and I put my hand down into de brine, an' felt round, but no pork there, all gone—couldn't feel what he went with, so I turned up the barl, an Sam, sure as preachin', de rats ha' eat a hole clean from de bottom ob de barl, and dragged de pork all out!" Sam was petrified with astonishment, but presently said, "Why didn't de brine run out ob de same?" "Ah," said Julius, "dat's de mystery!"

A San Francisco woman recently sent a letter to a friend in a farming town asking the number of eggs a hen would lay in a day. She knew, she said, that they would lay a dozen or more, but she wishes to learn the exact number, as eggs were very high, and she thought considerable money might be made by keeping a hen.

Drugs and Chemicals.

The Largest stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles in Southern California, at the very lowest possible prices

Agents for Humphrey's Homœpathic Specifics and King's New Discovery for Consumption.

SHOULDER BRACES CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Country Dealers will find our stock complete and orders promptly attended to.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Put up at all hours of the Day and Night

HEINZEMAN & ELLIS,

72 Main Street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO EARNED."

BUY YOUR

PICTURES & FRAMES

—OF—

J. A. VALDER,

33 Spring St., Stroltz Block

At wholesale prices, and save money. Picture Frames made to order. Box Frames made for Moss, Shell, Wax and Wax Work.

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Brunson & Wells,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.

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Will practice in the Supreme Court of this State, and of the United States, and attend to all business before the Departments at Washington, D. C.

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General Furnishing Undertakers.

No. 56 MAIN STREET.

Agents for Raymond's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets of New York. Undertakers goods a specialty and retail. Particular attention given to embalming bodies for shipping East.

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PERRY, WOODWORTH & CO.,

STEAM

Sawing, Planing & Molding Mills

AT THEIR LUMBER YARD

76 Commercial St., Los Angeles.

DEALERS IN

Lumber of all Kinds

PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDINGS,

And Cut and Turned Work of all Descriptions.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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Homes in Los Angeles equal the garden spot of the World.

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Real Estate, Collection, Commission

AND

INSURANCE AGENTS

State Investment and Ins. Co., of San Francisco, Cal.

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CHAS. P. JILLSON

Cor. Fourth and Mill Sts.,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BROWN LEGHORNS

For Sale after September 1st.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

Eggs for hatching in season. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address, CHAS. P. JILLSON,

Los Angeles, Cal.

GEO. W. MEADE & CO.,

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS, RAISINS,

Comb and Extracted Honey

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

WANTED.

A Small, Improved Fruit Farm,

In Southern California. State cash price, location, and particulars.

Look Box 1, Los Angeles, W. T.

MOCKING-birds are well worthy of special favors from our horticulturists, for, besides being essentially insectivorous, they have the additional merit of being able to render our homesteads cheerful by their unequaled powers of song. The word "unequaled" is here used with consideration, for the Hon. D. Barrington, the English naturalist, speaks of it thus: "This bird fully equals the nightingale in the compass of its song;" and Wilson says, "Its vocal powers are unquestionably superior to those of the nightingale." The nightingale sings only at night, when it has the advantage of stillness, and the cessation of all the noises of the day. Shakespeare says that "if this bird should sing by day when every goose is cackling, she would be thought no better a musician than a wren."

WHAT IS IT?

They were conversing at a private party the other evening, when one of our society belles proposed to solve conundrums. The proposal having been accepted, the young lady commenced as follows. "What can keep us in good health and spirits?" What is it? What is it? asked everybody present. "Well," answered the young lady, "it is the excellent meals served at the famous Mint Restaurant, 5 Spring street. That is what it is."

DR. HOLLINGSWORTH, whose card appeared last month in the SEMI-TROPIC, has established himself in the new City of Paris building, where he will practice dentistry. The Doctor has probably one of the finest and most complete offices on the Pacific Coast, and having had occasion this month to try his services, we cheerfully recommend him as a skillful and painstaking operator.

MR. FARRELL, a merchant tailor, who has lately established himself in the McDonald Block, on Main street, announces himself in this number of the SEMI-TROPIC. We learn that Mr. Farrell never fails to give satisfaction to his customers, and would recommend any of our readers in need of suits to his store.

AUSTRALIAN roses resemble those of this country in color only, and are among the few antipodal flowers having any odor. Their perfume is very pleasant, if not inhaled too closely or profusely; in the latter case they have a "foxy" smell.

THE man who plants shade trees can have nothing selfish in his nature. He may not live to repose in their cool and welcome shadows, and yet they are a legacy of real value to his children.

MESSRS. COMPTON, KERR & WEISS have opened a real estate office in the Postoffice building. These gentlemen are well known by our citizens, and offer some first-class bargains in real estate property. They will also rent houses and take charge of property during owners absence.

MESSRS. WIDNEY BROS. price themselves on having the best selected stock of stationery and fancy goods in Los Angeles. We take pleasure in calling attention to their advertisement elsewhere.

A PRACTICAL education can be obtained at La Petra's College.

AMERICAN COLONY.

Mr Willmore has just received a letter from R W Wright, Excursion Agent at Chicago stating that the first colony excursion for Los Angeles will leave there on the 25th of this month. Fare for the round trip will be $115.30, ticket good for sixty days. Arrangements have been made for 100 passengers. Parties desiring to come on the excursion can address Mr. Wright, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

A special from Jacksonville, Florida, under date of March 21st, says that "Jay Gould has just concluded a contract by which he is to control every orange grove in Florida for thirty years. He drew his check for an enormous sum, and will leave the state as soon as he has staked his alligator farm—another new scheme, which has startled every aquarium in the United States, as it is apprehended that alligators will come high next year. Some of Mr. Gould's traps occupy an acre of ground."—*New York World.*

W. W. & S. A. WIDNEY

132 Main Street, Los Angeles.

The only complete

VARIETY STORE

In Southern California.

Constantly Keeping Hand

California Wood Canes, Wood Sleeve Buttons, Pampas Plumes, Sea Mosses, Ferns, Abalone and other Shells, Japanese Novelties, Birds and Cages, Gold Fish, and Globes, and

Everything Pertaining to a First Class Fancy Goods Store

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

We have property of every description for sale in the city and in the country. Tracts of land from 10 to 10,000 acres, several large tracts suitable for Colonies. Special bargains in land for Dairy purposes. Improved Farms for sale or rent. Houses to Rent in city or country.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Call and see our list of property for sale, or address,

Post Office Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Or, J. KERR, at Compton.

THE "HOUSEKEEPER"

IS THE

HOME

THE HOUSEKEEPER, Los Angeles.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Packing Company,

OF LOS ANGELES.

Incorporated April 4. '81

Capital Stock, $50,000!

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Macy and Aliso Sts., East side of River

This Company is now fully organized and ready for business. Its object is to preserve all kinds of fruits and vegetables by canning and evaporation and to manufacture jams, jellies, marmalades, pickles and sauces.

A perfect title to the factory and grounds of the old Alden works has been secured, the factory has been enlarged to double its former capacity, first class facilities for canning have been added and the Company is now prepared to contract with farmers and fruit growers for a supply of fruit and vegetables for the present season.

The Company regard its interests and those of the agriculturists and horticulturists of this county as identical, and desire to deal with them on this basis.

The Canning Department

Will be under the Superintendence of J. J. Groom, formerly connected with and Superintendent of the Golden Gate and San José Packing Companies, and more recently Superintendent of the Santa Barbara Cannery.

The Alden Process will be started under the supervision of Mr Gonoschin, one of the proprietors of the oldest Alden factory in this State.

The Company wish it distinctly understood that George B. Davis has no connection with this enterprise.

Education

For Real Life and Business Pursuits, at the LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE, over Pico's.

INSTRUCTORS: C. W. LAFETRA, Principal, Teacher of Penmanship, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, etc.

T. W. LAFETRA, Teacher of English Language and special Branches.

J. M. VINCENT, Teacher of Ornamental Penmanship.

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Rees & Wirsching,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Buggies, Farm and Spring Wagons

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

As also for the Newton Wagon and D. M. Osborne & Co's Mowers and Reapers.

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LANDS and CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Choice Fruit and Farming Property,

Located in City and County,

For Sale on Reasonable Terms.

ALL IRRIGABLE,

And will be sold with water right and water stock. A fine chance for immigrants desiring to secure pleasant homes, and in a few years a comfortable income.

Call on, or address,

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No. 38 Sainsevain Street,

H. W. STOLL. · PROP'R.

MANUFACTURER OF

Soda, Sarsaparilla and Mineral Waters,

Belfast Ginger Ale,

AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

Try Stoll's Soda Fountain at the Citrus Fair.

CITY FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

BOWER & VAKER - - - Proprietors.

179 and 181 Main St., cor. 2d.

Manufacture all kinds of

Iron and Brass Castings, Plows, Cultivators, and do general Repairing.

Wind Mill Irons, Oil Boring Rigs, Irrigating and Artesian Valves, Mill Irons, Cane Mills, Land Rollers, Hotel Ranges, Water Heaters, Plow Points and Cultivator Teeth of all kinds, either steel or cast iron. Cash for old Cast Iron.

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Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

Wool, Grain and Live Stock,

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MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums of $500 and $1,000, on city or county real estate security. Enquire at this office.

Farm for Sale.

[illegible] and pear trees. [illegible]

[illegible] owner, who valued [illegible] der foreclosure of [illegible] absolute and perfectly [illegible] will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH
Pasadena, Cal.

J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH,

DENTIST,

Rooms 3 and 4, over City of Paris Store.

D. W. HUDSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

OFFICE, Temple Block, Rooms [illegible] P. O. [illegible]

Real Estate Bought and Sold

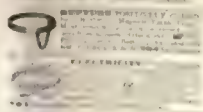
Farms, Stock Ranches, Dairies, Poultry [illegible]

City of Paris Dental Rooms,

[illegible] Angeles

Full upper or lower set of teeth - - $10.

[illegible]



Mexican Lime Trees!

Mexican Lime Trees!

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR [illegible]

[illegible] WHITE, Attorney-at-law, [illegible]

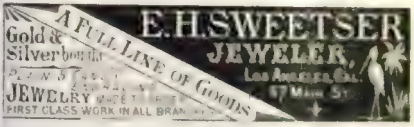
THE

Poultry World

[illegible]

The American Poultry Yard.

[illegible]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Gold & Silver bought
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FIRST CLASS WORK IN ALL BRAN[illegible]
E. H. SWEETSER
JEWELER,
Los Angeles, Cal.
67 Main St.

Removed to Corner of Court and Spring

THE ARLINGTON,

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

The best appointed Hotel [illegible] invalids. Sea bathing at all seasons of the year. [illegible]

Markets.

[Corrected by Lee. J. Thompson, Grocer, Spring Street.]

RETAIL GROCERIES, ETC.

BUTTER Cas choice, ⅌ lb	$0 35	@	$0 40
CHEESE	18	@	20
Eastern	20	@	25
LARD California	12½	@	14
Eastern	13	@	20
FLOUR, extra family, bbl		@	5 80
Capitol Mills [illegible]	2 25	@	3 20
Pioneer [illegible]		@	2 90
Lexington [illegible]		@	3 25
Superfine [illegible]		@	2 00
Graham, 50 lb. sack		@	1 10
Buckwheat, 50 lb sack		@	55
OATMEAL, Cal., 10 lb. sack		@	55
Eastern, do		@	60
CORN MEAL, ⅌ 50 lb sack		@	85
SUGAR, granulated	12	@	
Light brown	09	@	10
COFFEE, roast	17	@	20
TEA, fine black	50	@	1 00
Fine oolong	60	@	80
CANDLES, Adamantine	15	@	25
SOAP California	05	@	10
RICE	07	@	
YEAST POWDER doz	1 50	@	2 00
CANNED OYSTERS, doz	1 75	@	3 50
CANNED FRUIT, Gordon	80	@	1 00
DRIED APPLES, lb	10	@	12½
GERMAN PRUNES	12½	@	10
FIGS California		@	20
PEACHES	10	@	20
OILS, Cosmo	30	@	40
HONEY, comb	12½	@	15
do., No. 2	10	@	12
Extracted	06	@	08
BACON, California	10	@	12½
HAMS, do	12½	@	14
Eastern	16	@	17
POTATOES, cal	90	@	1 15
ONIONS, cal		@	3 50
BEANS	1 50	@	2 50
Butter	1 40	@	1 50
Lima	4 00	@	5 00
FRESH BEEF	06½	@	08½
Round steak		@	08½
Sirloin	10	@	12
Pork chops	12½	@	
CHICKENS	03½	@	04½
CAL RAISINS, boxes	2 25	@	2 50
Half boxes	1 25	@	1 35
Quarter boxes	75	@	80

EGGS—Have ruled high for several months and are now [illegible] lb. The market is better supplied and prices are now quoted at 16 & 18

BUTTER—Is also higher than ruled, but choice only, at 22½c.

ORANGES—The market has ruled dull for good and ordinary, but choice No. 1 fruit has commanded good prices lately, from $2.50 to $3 per box. All the choice oranges exhibited at the Citrus Fair sold readily at fancy prices. Oranges should not be shipped until ripe, and then put up in first class shape for market.

WINES AND LIQUORS—The boom in the wine business has a tendency to make prices stronger, and prices may be said to have advanced two or three cents on a gallon of all wines.

LOS ANGELES WINES AND LIQUORS.

Red wine, No. 1, per gallon	$0 50
Red wine, No. 2, per gallon	40
White wine, new, per gallon	50
White wine, old, per gallon	75
Port wine, old, per gallon	1 00
Angelica wine, old, per gallon	1 00
Sherry wine, old, per gallon	1 75
Cocomonga, old, per gallon	1 00
Brandy, per gallon	2 50
Aguardiente, per gallon	2 00

EVERYBODY

Knows or should know that

The Grange Store

IS

Noted for its Low Prices

AND

CHOICE GROCERIES

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Country Produce. Gilt Edged Butter a Specialty

SEYMOUR & CO.

California Roses!

VIGOROUS, HEALTHY PLANTS.

10 CENTS EACH.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Flower Seed, Flowering Plants, and Ornamental Shubbery.

In the Finest Varieties Only. Sent by mail to any address. Send for Catalogue. Every lover of flowers should have it.

Address

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Wagons, Carriages, Etc.,

STUDEBAKER'S

Farm and Freight Wagons,

WITH IRON TRUSS AXELS

And Slope Shouldered Spokes, Boxes set by hydraulic pressure—has heaviest axle, and is the only complete wagon in use. I also have the

Cortland Platform Spring Wagon.

Of different sizes, carrying from 900 to 4000 pounds. They are the best

FAMILY WAGON!

And the only Wagon that will carry FRUIT and give satisfaction.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

104 Main Street,

Has the LARGEST and most SELECT Stock at the Lowest Prices.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

Board and Room, $1.25 to $1.75 per Day.

Passengers and Baggage Conveyed to Hotel Free.

Polite Attention Guaranteed.

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Send for our LOW-PRICED list mailed free. [illegible]

ROSES

And other RARE PLANTS [illegible] $1.

Our greenhouses covering 6 acres in glass are the largest in America.

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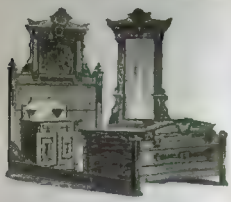

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Largest Stock & Lowest Prices.

RIVERSIDE LANDS!

The Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, of San Bernardino county, offer

15,000 ACRES

Of the most desirable land in Southern California for Semi-Tropical

FRUIT GROWING

AND

BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL HOMES.

These lands are located in the Santa Ana Valley, San Bernardino county, 50 miles southeast of Los Angeles and [illegible] miles of Colton, a station of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Twenty-eight miles of irrigating canals are now completed, and there is abundant water in the driest seasons to irrigate all the lands offered by the company. About 2,500 inhabitants are now in the Colony—enterprising and intelligent people. We have good schools, four church organizations, daily mail, telegraph line, newspaper, etc. Lands are offered at [illegible] prices and on liberal terms, and no [illegible] will [illegible] seeking homes in this portion of the state, and [illegible] to [illegible] purchasing elsewhere. Every [illegible] will be afforded for the examination of the lands offered.

R. C. HAYNES, President R. I. & I. Co.

Audiphones

AND

Earphones

FOR

DEAF PEOPLE

On trial before purchase. Don't waste your money elsewhere. Send for Free Circulars '90

CAPITAL, - - - - - $500,000.

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LEGAL TENDERS, GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY AND [illegible] BONDS.

Will also pay the highest price for gold and silver bullion.

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Los Angeles County Bank,

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Capital Stock paid up, $300,000

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DIRECTORS

[illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF [illegible]

Authorized Capital, - - - $300,000.

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WALTER S. MOORE,

FIRE INSURANCE

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Buildings of all Kinds, Grain and Hay

Special Rates on Growing Crops.

13 Court Street, Corner of Spring.

EXOTIC GARDENS AND NURSERIES.

New Los Angeles St. bet. 1st and 3d,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Everything in the line of

Ornamental Trees,

[illegible]

Prices Lower than Since Acts.

[illegible]

ABEL STEARNS

RANCHOS!

THE

Center of Los Angeles Valley,

Los Angeles County, Cal.,

Embracing Anaheim, Westminster, Artesia, Garden Grove, Etc.

WILL BE

SOLD IN TRACTS TO SUIT,

AT

Very Low Prices, and on easy terms and Low Rate of Interest.

Hundreds [illegible]g Pipe Wells. Water near the [illegible]ace. Rivers on two sides; ever-flowing creek through the tract. Front on the ocean.

Transportation and passage by Steamship or Railroad.

S. P. Railroad through the tract

23 [illegible]ours From San Francisco.

[illegible]nvenient to markets and competing li[illegible] of shipments for produce, etc.

The unsold land for sale or lease in sections or fractions, by

Edward F. Northam,
120 Sutter Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Or apply to

R. J. Northam,
Anaheim, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Or concerning Westminster Colony, to Rev. ROBERT STRONG, Westminster, Cal.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance on interest at 10 per cent. Send for Circulars and Maps.

Largest Assortment

—OF—

BUDDED ORANGE TREES

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Also, a fine stock of

Apple, Peach, Pear and Other Trees.

Fisher, Richardson & Co.,

NURSERY.

San Pedro St., near Corner of Washington.

HONEY — BEES!

Buy Quinby's New Bee-Keeping!
For $1 50 and learn how we were enabled to obtain over 15,000 lbs of honey from 176 colonies, last season. Send for our illustrated circular describing best Hives, Extractors, Comb Foundation, Smokers, Feeders, Veils, Gloves, etc. Alsike Clover seed a specialty.
L. C. Root & Bro., Mohawk, N. Y.

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MORFORD & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Houses, Orange Groves, Vineyards, Farms and Ranches for sale. Also

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SEMI-TROPIC

CALIFORNIA,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and the Development of Southern Cal.

Has a larger circulation than any other paper in Southern California, and, consequently, a good advertising medium

Advertising Rates, $2 00 per Inch, Each Insertion.

Should be in the hands of every farmer who cultivates an acre or more of ground

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ALPHEUS BULL, Vice-President. ***W. J. DUTTON, Asst. Secretary.***

Agencies in all Principal Localities.

VOL. IV. JUNE. NO. 6.

Read and send to some friend East; and when read, lend to your neighbors.

SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURAL

[illegible]

FOR THE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

GEORGE [illegible]

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

1881.

Horticultural Fair and Centennial Exposition Sept 5 to 10, Inclusive.

MIRROR PRINT, Los Angeles

COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG.

"A New Treatment" [illegible] Author of the Dyspeptic, Asthmatic and Nervous [illegible]

Re-Invigoration. [illegible] medical news of re-invigoration [illegible]

Sent Free. A [illegible] giving the history of this new discovery, and a large record of its remarkable cures. Write for it.

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We have established a Depository for our

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Pure and Unadulterated

HEALTH
AND
REAL PLEASURE

is derived from what we eat. In the [illegible] ers. I claim to have

Choice Pure Groceries & Provisions

[illegible] with care, bought for cash and sold at a uniform low price. A child's order will [illegible]

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LEN J. THOMPSON,
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LANDS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.—Lands in different parts of the county [illegible] tenable for share of crops, or other rent, as preferred by the renter.

FOR WHARF, OR FUTURE ON SHARES. Several [illegible] plan of giving one portion in consideration of [illegible] situated on the Tahuna Ranch, about 2 miles westerly from Los Angeles city, and 5 miles from sea, been supplied with abundance of water for [illegible] during winter, and until the middle of [illegible]

[illegible]

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WHOLESALE dealers in green, dried, and canned fruits and general home produce. [illegible] experience in the business will enable [illegible] the patronage of a liberal [illegible]

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☞ FULL STOCK of goods always on hand, both for jobbing and retail trade.

☞ WE BUY direct from factory in large quantities, for CASH, and will sell on a close margin. Come and learn our prices before buying.

☞ Particular attention given to

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK.

Will introduce at once the latest improved labor saving machinery for manufacturing

Cans, Can Tops and Bottoms of all kinds,

So can give inside prices.

☞ Pumps, Well and Water Pipe always on hand.

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LEADING HOUSE

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The "COULTER" Dress Shirt excels in fit [illegible]

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☞ We [illegible] of GOODS [illegible]

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[illegible] dress

Post Office Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

AND

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.

VOL. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., JUNE, 1881. No. 6

PROFITS IN RAISIN CULTURE.

A. H. Westbrook, Riverside, who has 600 vines, not quite one acre (676 vines eight feet apart each way cover an acre) one-half the vines five years old, the balance six years, makes the following report:

97 boxes, 1st class, at $2 per box	$194 00
66 ½ " " at $2.15 "	142 90
100 ½ " " at $2.25 "	225 75
50 boxes, 2d class, at $1.50 "	75 00
	$638 70

EXPENSES

Pruning and cultivating vineyard	$10 00
Water for irrigation	5 00
Picking grapes and curing	25 00
Boxes and packing paper	34 80
Packing 205 boxes at 6⅝c per box	13 66
	$88 46

Deducting the expenses from the cash receipts leaves a net balance of $310.25 for the 600 vines, or 51¾c per vine.

R. H. Henderson, of the same place, has 1,200 vines (nearly two acres) four years old from cuttings, which is one of the finest vineyards in the settlement. He made 450 boxes of raisins:

300 boxes 1st class, sold at $2	$600 00
150 boxes 2d class, sold at $1.50	225 00
	$820 00

EXPENSES.

Cost of boxes, at 11½c each	$57 75
Packing paper, etc	15 00
Water for irrigating	10 00
	$82 75

Leaving a profit of $742.25, or 61¾c per vine.

The next statement is that of a small vineyard of 1½ acres, containing 890 vines, six years old, owned by Shugart & Wait, Riverside. The yield was twelve tons of grapes, or about 27 pounds to the vine. The grapes were sold to A. P. Combs for $20 per ton on the vines, which is $240 for the crop. The expense of taking care of the vineyard and water was $15, which deducted leaves a net profit of $225 to the owners of this little vineyard. Mr. Combs converted the grapes into raisins, with the following very satisfactory result as his share of the profits:

282 boxes, 1st class, sold at $2	$564 00
100 ½ " " " at $2.15	107 50
200 ½ " " " at $2.25	117 50
	$789 00

EXPENSES

Cost of grapes	$240 00
Picking	28 00
Boxes	52 00
Packing paper	32 00
Inspector's fees and teaming	65 75
	$417 75

Expenses deducted leaves Mr. Combs a profit of $441.25, he performing all the labor of curing and packing. Adding to his profit that of Shugart & Wait's, we obtain the handsome result of $666.25 from 890 six-year old vines, or nearly 75c per vine, and $500 per acre.

We have printed these statements before, but reprint them for the benefit of our Eastern readers, as we circulate several thousand copies of this edition East.

WHERE SHALL I GO?

I am going to California, but what part of the State must I go to?

The combined judgment of those who have gone before and looked the field over should be evidence enough to convince you, if you have never been in the State. The *Resources of California*, a paper published in San Francisco, says in an extract copied in this number, that Southern California—Los Angeles county—is surpassing any other part of the State, etc. See what ex-Gov. Downey and others say of this county.

We believe every immigrant to this coast will find it to their advantage to come here. Once here they can visit the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego. Visit Riverside, Orange, Pasadena, Anaheim, San Gabriel Valley, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Santa Ana, Duarte, Downey, Westminster and other places and decide for themselves as to the locality they will make their home.

CHANGE OF COVER. We are compelled to change the color of our cover this month, because the colored paper we had been using could not be had in San Francisco. The large editions of the SEMI-TROPIC exhausted their supply before a new stock could be received from the manufacturers.

EVERY kind of business is well represented in this city. We have 11 shoe dealers, 17 clothing dealers, 24 dressmakers, 8 drug stores, 18 dry goods, 45 groceries, 8 hardware, 9 harness and saddle, 53 lawyers, 18 meat markets, 31 physicians, 55 saloons, 17 tailors and 13 jewelers.

THE true vineyard belt of this continent is only ten degrees wide. Fertilizers for grape-vines should be ashes, calcined bones and nitrate of potash, which is best of all. The refuse trimmings should be burnt on the ground and the ashes returned to the vines.

WORTH KNOWING.

Ice is manufactured in this city by two companies, and sold at one and two cents per pound.

Gas is sold by the present company at $4.50 per 1,000 feet, but a new company is making contracts at $3 per 1,000.

Water of a good quality is supplied at $2 per month for family use, extra for yard and bath.

Taxes in the city, all told, amount to $2.70 on the hundred; outside of the corporation, $1.50. Taxes are paid on a valuation of from one-half to two-thirds; the former valuation is general in the country.

HOMESTEAD.—California is very liberal and allows the head of a family property to the value of $5,000, which consists of a dwelling-house in which the claimant lives, and the land on which it is situated. A declaration of homestead must be made and filed for record with the County Recorder. In addition to the homestead the following property is exempt from execution: Chairs, tables, desks, books, and to the value of $200, necessary household goods, sewing machine, pictures, drawings, three months' provisions, three cows and calves, four hogs and their pigs, and food for them one month. The farming utensils, two oxen, two horses, two mules and their harness, one cart or wagon, food for stock one month, seed, grain, or vegetables. The tools or implements of a mechanic or artisan, professional libraries, etc., etc. Poultry not exceeding $50 in value. Earnings for thirty days. Every trade or business is amply protected. A homestead really amounts to a cash valuation of $10,000. No State, unless it is Texas, offers such ample provisions for a security against any of the ill winds that frequently leave a family homeless, as does California.

MR. CHAS. R. JOHNSON is the authorized agent for two of the best and most reliable fire insurance companies in the world. The Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford and Home of New York issue joint policies, offering thus a safe and satisfactory plan of insurance. See advertisement elsewhere.

SCHOOL PRIZES.—For particulars about the *Mitten Offer*, Vineyard, Cayuga & Mathes, Proprietors, school prizes, to be competed for at the Horticultural Fair, Sept. 5-10, address the Secretary, or see the July SEMI-TROPIC.

SEMI-TROPIC

CALIFORNIA,

— AN —

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Development of Southern California.

Terms: $1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

OFFICE, ROOMS 9 & 10, BAKER BLOCK.

Address, - - GEO. RICE, Los Angeles, Cal.

GEORGE RICE, - EDITOR AND PROP'R.

OFFICIAL PAPER

OF THE

Southern California Horticultural Soc'y.

OFFICE, ROOM No. 9, BAKER BLOCK.

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H. K. W. BENT.... ....Vice President
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T. C. SEVERANCE

Extra copies of this number can had at any of the news stands in this city, or at this office. Every reader of this notice should send copies of this number to their friends in the East.

For the first time in our life we have been confined to our bed with illness. We had a very close call, but having a strong constitution, and receiving the watchful, tender nursing of a good wife, assisted by the "doses" prescribed by a skillful physician, we are able to be out after a four weeks' siege. The only consolation we had in being sick, was from the visits of kind friends, and their messages of sympathy. We take this time and opportunity to thank the friends, one and all, for their many kindnesses

To MR. J. C. PEABODY is due the credit of editing the May issue of this paper. Mr. Peabody is a young man of acknowledged ability, and the numerous compliments paid to the May SEMI TROPIC, prove it a popular issue.

WANTED.—At this office, a good, gentle, family horse, one that can make good time, not over eight years old; fifteen hands high, or over. No fancy price.

MONEY TO LOAN.—At this office, in sums of $500 and $1,000, on real estate security, at 10 per cent. interest.

OVER 2,000 letters of inquiry about Southern California, have been received at this office. We have sent nearly 100,000 copies of the SEMI-TROPIC East, and their influence has done this section of the State, and especially Los Angeles county, an incalculable amount of good.

The greater part of our space has been devoted to agricultural and horticultural matters; and as an agricultural paper, has received the indorsements of the best agriculturists and horticulturists, not only of this coast, but of the United States.

As an emigration paper, the SEMI-TROPIC, has always been honest in truly representing Southern California as she is. We would be doing our country an injury by inducing people to come here through misrepresentation, and we shall always tell only what can be substantiated by good evidence.

This number is almost entirely devoted to answering the many questions asked about Southern California, and we hope it will result in great good, as a large edition will be issued for circulation in the East, and will be placed in the principal news stands, public libraries and hotels in that section, and on the overland trains leaving Omaha and Kansas City for California. Our citizens who would write a long letter to friends East, can do so by mailing this issue to them. Extra copies can be had at any of the news-stands in this city, or at this office.

THE Horticultural Fair and Centennial Exposition will be held in the Horticultural Pavilion, this city, September 5th to 10th.

The premium list will be larger than for any previous year.

Preparations are being made on a most liberal scale, for a grand celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Los Angeles city, by an exhibit showing the agricultural and horticultural progress. The programme, while not yet complete, indicates a grand celebration, procession of the trades, mercantile, business societies (civil and military,) citizens, music by several bands, firing salutes, fire works; etc., etc.

The opening addresses by Gov. Perkins and Hon. W. G. Le Due, Commissioner of Agriculture, U. S.

The decorations will excel anything of the kind ever before attempted in the State.

The exhibits will be larger and more extensive than ever before, occupying nearly the entire lower floor and part of the upper.

A large addition is to be built to the Pavilion, for dining and refreshment rooms. The former dining rooms to be used as an art and curiosity department

Those intending to make exhibits, or interested, should send their address to the Secretary and receive a catalogue and programme free, which will soon be ready to deliver

A FEW QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Clergyman. A lady whose father is a clergyman down East asks if the people would appreciate him, as he is of the "liberal" school? We would say, stay where he is, unless he can draw a large audience and hold them by his eloquence. We have enough preachers, and no demand for poor ones.

Lawyer.—The population of this county is 25,000, and we have fifty-three lawyers and more coming on to attend to the business. No room for invalid lawyers nor any others, unless they are "away up" in their profession.

Teacher.—What is true of the two professions above is equally true of yours. We have enough poor teachers, and only Normal graduates need apply. Wages for teaching are good, ranging from $60 to $100 per month. Examinations very rigid and a high standard of qualifications is required to get a certificate.

Business Man.—A number of letters asking about "good openings" for dry goods, groceries and other lines of business. While we would like to see many new business enterprises started, and we have room for many that would pay from the start, we must admit that we don't think it would be advisable to start another dry goods, grocery, furniture, hardware, shoe, clothing or similar business house in this or any other town in Southern California until the county is more fully settled, and wherever there is a demand for such a business enterprise there is always some one on the spot to meet it.

Clerk.—"Soft jobs" are as scarce here as in any eastern town. We say to all who expect to come to California and find an "easy place," don't come.

Consumptive.—If one foot is not already in the grave, if you have not *almost* despaired of living, if you have money to live on, we say come at once, any time of the year is as good as another. There is no one that can say this is not the weak-lung's sanitarium. From actual statistics, and from actual observation and experience of hundreds, no place on the world can compare with Southern California as a home for consumptives. See in another part of this paper "Our Climate."

What shall we take with us.—All your wearing apparel, bedding, provisions (packed carefully in barrels) and such goods as you can pack in boxes that will be worth more to you here than what you can sell them for with the freight added.

Don't bring any furniture or heavy articles, but sell them. You can buy all kinds of furniture and household furniture, agricultural implements, groceries, etc., nearly as cheap here as you can in the East.

Climate.

[Reported since our complete report.]

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY at Los Angeles, Cal., for the year ending October [illegible], 1880, and six months last, as indicated at the top of the several columns, obtained from the records of the Signal Service, United States Army.

DATE.		Monthly mean Barometer inches Reduced to sea level	Monthly mean Thermometer	Mean relative humidity per cent	Maximum thermometer	Minimum thermometer	Range thermometer	Prevailing direction of wind	Amount of rain, inches and hundredths
November	1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]
December		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]
January	1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	[illegible]
February		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]
March		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]
April		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	[illegible]
May		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	[illegible]
June		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	[illegible]
July		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	[illegible]
August		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	[illegible]
September		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	[illegible]
October		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	[illegible]
Annual means		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
November		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]
December		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]
January	1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]
February		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]
March		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	1.69
April		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	[illegible]
Means		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

IN response to frequent inquiries asking an explanation of the various scientific terms made use of by meteorologists, we state briefly the salient features, for the convenience of our non-scientific readers.

The expression "mean," as may be observed in the above table, means an average reading of an instrument for a definite period. Say three observations are taken daily. The sum of the three readings of the instrument divided by three, will give as its result, the *mean* of that instrument for the day; the sum of the daily means for a week, divided by seven, gives the weekly mean. The sum of the daily means for a month, divided by the number of days in the month, gives the monthly mean and the sum of the twelve monthly means, constituting a year when divided by twelve yields as a result the *annual* mean.

The expression "barometer" is made use of as a convenient term to express the barometric, because indicated by the barometer, or, more strictly, atmospheric pressure. The principle of this instrument is simple. The denser the fluid in a state of equilibrium, the less the height of the vertical column; the less the specific gravity, the higher the column. So then, as mercury is 10,784 times heavier than air, in order to counterpoise, that is, be of equal weight with a column of mercury thirty inches in height, we must have a column of air of the same diameter 10,784 times thirty inches, which would be nearly five miles, if it were composed of layers of the same density throughout. But as we ascend the air becomes constantly lighter, because of its becoming more elastic and the pressure above it decreasing, so that the limit of the atmosphere becomes much greater, and the real height of the air may exceed 200 miles. A barometer consists of a glass tube about three feet long, either curved at the lower end in the shape of a siphon, or a straight tube resting in a cistern, and filled with mercury. A scale is affixed to a casing enclosing the glass, by which the height of the mercury in the tube can be read. The top of the glass tube is closed, the lower end open. To fill it the tube is upside down. When filled, on being inverted—placed in its proper position—the mercury in the tube sinks, leaving an open space at the top nearly free from air, constituting what is known as the torricellian vacuum. The open end with the mercury exposed is the place where the atmospheric pressure is exerted. The barometer can be likened to an ordinary balance. When, from any cause, a change occurs in the atmosphere, a corresponding change takes place in the height of the column of mercury in the tube. If the pressure of air on the exposed surface of mercury increases, the mercury in the tube rises; if the weight of the air becomes less, the top of the mercury falls. The vacuum at the top of the column of mercury in the glass tube, acts as a sort of regulator, exerting a constant check on the surface of the mercury in the tube. Should air enter the tube, the vacuum is thereby destroyed, the check lessened, and the usefulness of the instrument impaired. The normal height of the column of mercury at the sea level, is about thirty inches. The term barometric or atmospheric pressure, refers to the state of the column of mercury in the tube.

The thermometer is the instrument constructed on the principle of the variation of the volume of a fluid by any change of temperature. Mercury is generally used, alcohol, from its low freezing point, being used for exceedingly low temperatures. The maximum temperature for a day means the highest temperature recorded during a period of a day, week or any definite period. Minimum temperature refers to the lowest thermometric reading observed also for a certain time.

The term relative humidity, or amount of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, as distinct from actual humidity, is used to express the proportion that the amount of watery vapor in the air bears to a perfectly saturated atmosphere. During dense fogs or drizzling rain the air frequently becomes fully saturated with moisture. This then would represent 100 per cent.; an air only half saturated would be 50 per cent. The readings as reported by the Signal Service observers, therefore, do not give the actual amount of moisture in the air, but only the amount present as proportionate to the amount that the air is capable of detaining without deposition, or a *relative percentage* of moisture.

To such an extent are these various observations considered by agriculturists and such an important factor in the intelligent conduct of an agricultural enterprise have they become, that it would be well for every farmer to acquaint himself more intimately with the uses of the various instruments employed, as in addition to being an instructive diversion, it will prove of great pecuniary benefit. A few simple instruments, the study of a good meteorological work and a close attention to the many local signs generally preceding or accompanying any change in the weather, may be the means of saving many a hard day's work and harvest, even in our specially favored semi-tropic California.

[The above is furnished us by the U. S. Signal officer, Mr. E. F. Kubel at this point.]

THE population of California in 1870 was in round numbers 560,000; in 1880 the census showed 860,000, an increase of about 54 per cent. Upon the same ratio, the population in 1890 will be 1,200,000.

DR. J. P. WIDNEY, in an article in *Californian*, on "Climatic Studies in Southern California," says: Ours is a climate which can hardly be described. The peculiar charm of it must be felt to be understood. * * * I do not say there is no more perfect climate than this belt affords, but I have never seen one.

NOW is the time to come to this State. Lands are cheap, times are good, and there is a disposition to treat the new comer with the greatest kindness and consideration. Inside of two years (and some claim within one year) low rates will be secured from Europe and the East to California. As soon as the great tide of emigration commences to roll in the State, lands will be increased in value, and all the choice locations will be taken up. Already there is a tendency to advance the prices of lands. In the settlements lands have advanced during the last year at least 25 per cent. We advise those who are intending to make Southern California their homes, to do so as soon as possible.

Prof. R. Von Schlagentweit says: "The climate of California resembles in general character that of Italy, but has not its objectionable effect of depriving the people of the disposition and power of energetic mental and physical labor. The *dolce far niente*, of the Southern Italy is unknown in California." Samuel Bowles wrote, "there is a steady tone in the atmosphere like draughts of Champagne, or the subtle presence of iron. It invites to labor and makes it possible. Horses can travel more miles here in a day than at the East, and men and women feel impelled to an unusual activity."

C. L. Brace says: "It is the most exhilarating atmosphere in the world."

The London *Spectator* said, editorially, that the climate of California is like that of Greece cooled, and the climate of Tasmania is that of England etherealized, and the two are the nearest perfection in the world.

Every subscription from east of the Rocky Mountains, until October 1st for $1

Manufactories.

SOME INDUSTRIES OF LOS ANGELES CITY.

LOS ANGELES, from an industrial point of view is not far behind other Pacific Coast cities. Our manufacturing institutions at present seem to be well established, in good hands, and all running on full time with plenty of orders ahead. We paid the subject of manufacturing considerable attention last month, both because we believed a short account of what has been done might be interesting to our readers, and also because we believe that many new enterprises in this line may be profitably started.

LOS ANGELES PACKING CO., EAST LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CITY FOUNDRY.

This most important industry is located at the corner of Main and Second streets, in this city, and is the only foundry which Los Angeles at the present time boasts of. It is in the hands of two practical machinists, Messrs. J. C. Bower and M. C. Baker, who employ a large force of men and are prepared to do iron work of every kind promptly and in a satisfactory manner. We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the fact that there is no excuse for anyone residing in this county to send for iron work or agricultural implements to San Francisco, for it has been frequently demonstrated that our local foundry furnishes better and cheaper work in every respect. The illustration on this page will give a very good idea of the capacity and situation of the establishment, which deserves a more extended notice, which we reserve for a future time.

LOS ANGELES PORK PACKING COMPANY.

In the March number of the SEMI-TROPIC we gave an extensive account of the important pork-packing enterprise carried on in East Los Angeles by Messrs. Speedy, Dodsworth & Co. In this number we present an illustration which will give some idea of the magnitude of their establishment. It will be sufficient for us to say here, as our space is somewhat limited, that the company has achieved a most decided success and created a market which is beyond their power to supply. The quality of the hams, bacon, lard, etc., furnished by our packing company is far superior to that manufactured in the East, and is free from all that suspicion of disease which has caused American pork products to be excluded from Europe. How many more important industries might be successfully carried on in our city if there were more men with the ability and enterprise of Messrs. Speedy & Co.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PACKING COMPANY.

Probably the manufacturing industry which most generally interests our readers is that which will be inaugurated early next month. Southern California will shortly rank as the leading fruit producing section of our State, but until recently has been content to import almost all the canned goods used, while tons of fruit raised in this vicinity lacked a profitable market. Several of our leading citizens, Messrs. Judson, Kittridge and Elliott, seeing the opportunity offered for capital and skilled labor in preserving the immense crops of fruit and vegetables, organized, last April, a corporation which they style the Southern California Packing Company.

The firm purchased, as a nucleus for their factory, the Alden Drying Works, across the river, and have built an addition nearly doubling their capacity. They have placed the management of the canning department in the hands of Mr. J. J. Groom, a gentleman who has had long experience as manager of the San Jose Fruit Packing companies, and more recently with the Santa Barbara cannery. The selection of Mr. Groom as Superintendent is most fortunate for the company, as he thoroughly understands the business, and will put up the fruit in a manner which cannot be excelled by any other cannery in the United States.

At present, as the fruit season will not open until the first of July, the company have a force of men and boys at work making cans, the number turned out daily being between three and four thousand.

The company proposes to preserve all kinds of fruits and vegetables by canning and evaporation, and to manufacture jams, jellies, marmalades, sauces, pickles, etc. The capacity of the canning department will be about 15,000 cans of fruit daily, and there is no doubt that they will be able to purchase every pound of fruit that our farmers can produce. The apparatus of the establishment is all new and of the most approved pattern. Messrs. Hinckly, Spiers and Hayes, of San Francisco, furnish the boilers and engine.

In the hands the cannery and drier is at present it is an assured success. The capital of the corporation is large, and the incorporators propose to carry out their project on as large a scale as the fruit-growing interests of the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Valleys will warrant.

BOWER & BAKER, PROPRIETORS, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE SOAP WORKS.

The Soap Works are located at Nos. [illegible] and 27 Banning street, and are operated by

Messrs. Forthman and Bergin. The firm manufactures all grades of toilet and washing soaps, and supplies the trade, generally, of Southern California and Arizona.

LOS ANGELES WOOLEN MILLS.

The owners of the Woolen Mills on Pearl street, in the western portion of the city, have built up a demand for their goods which is highly satisfactory. The establishment is in the hands of Messrs. C. L. Torr and B. F. Coulter, of the well-known dry goods store in the Baker Block. The Mills are run to their utmost capacity and are furnishing a very fine grade of woolen goods, which are shipped to all portions of Southern California, Oregon and the East. In a wool-growing country like Southern California the importance of mills to work up the raw product can hardly be over-estimated. Instead of one mill we ought to have half a dozen and we have no doubt that with proper management they would all pay well.

FLOUR MILLS.

Messrs. Lankershim and Van Nuys are the proprietors of the Los Angeles Flour Mills, located at the corner of Commercial and Alameda streets. Both gentlemen are the owners of large wheat farms in the San Fernando valley, which produce many thousands of centals of grain annually. The XXX brand of flour furnished by Lankershim & Co. is very popular and as fine bread can be made with it as by any imported flour.

Messrs. Deming & Palmer, the former gentleman of Los Angeles, the latter of San Francisco, are the proprietors of the Capitol Mills, corner of Alameda and San Fernando streets. The mill building was erected last year, the business having previously been conducted in the Aliso Mills, on Aliso avenue.

OTHER MANUFACTORIES.

Beside the above-mentioned manufactories, Los Angeles has a broom factory, a glove factory, several planing mills, several carriage and wagon manufacturing shops, gas works, two ice factories, a first class soda factory on Sainsevain street, artificial stone works in East Los Angeles, car shops at the Union Depot, three or four cigar factories, a fine distillery and a brick yard. Many of our hardware, furniture and plumbing establishments also manufacture on a small scale.

AN INDORSEMENT.

EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC—Sir: I said to my friends in Nebraska that the SEMI-TROPIC was the most reliable immigration paper that I ever read. After having looked over Southern California I see no reason to change my mind. Truly yours,

G. W. ELWOOD.

IT is estimated that California, with her viticulture, presents an opportunity for the support of 2,000,000 persons to be connected with that industry alone.

WHAT IT COSTS

TO START AN ORANGE ORCHARD OR VINE YARD.

The following figures are from the very best authorities on the subject. The orange orchard figures are by L. M. Holt, with slight changes. Following are the figures for a ten-acre tract.

COST

10 acres of land	$1,000
1,000 trees, budded or seedling	750
Planting and caring for same first season at $25 per acre	250
Caring for orchard second year at $15 per acre	150
Third year $15 per acre	150
Fourth year 20 per acre	200
Fifth year 25 per acre	250
Other expenses incidental to work	500
Total for 5 years	$3,200
Interest on investment	1,000
Total	$4,500

This is the expense account. There will be some receipts. If good budded trees are planted, the third year will give a little fruit; the fourth year still more, and at the end of the fifth year there will be quite a fine crop. In order to be safe in these calculations, we will place the yield and prices at the lowest possible estimate:

Third year crop scattering oranges, a few hundred or thousand—not counted	
Fourth year an average of 50 oranges to the tree—50,000 oranges at $20 per thousand	$1,000
Fifth year 200 to the tree—200,000 oranges at $20 per thousand	

If these prices are maintained the owner has his investment all back again at the end of five years and is ready to ship oranges in large quantities every year thereafter.

All persons planting orange orchards do not do as well as this and some do better. Those figures represent what can be done with good judgment and thorough work. If a man thinks to save by getting cheap and incompetent work, he may succeed in reducing the cost to a few dollars, and the receipts a few hundred dollars or even a few thousand dollars. If he buys a poor tree because he can get it for 20 cents instead of paying the regular market price for a good thrifty tree, he will make another saving in cost of orchard, and in cost of boxes in which to ship the fruit.

COST OF A VINEYARD.

The following figures are by J. de Barth Shorb, President of the California Horticultural Society:

FOR ONE ACRE

Plowing twice before planting, at $2	$4 00
Harrowing and pulverizing, same	50
Cuttings (1,000 vines, six feet apart)	7 00
Planting, per acre	2 00
Two plowings after planting	3 00
Cultivation and final pulverization	50
Total cost, end of first year	$15 00

SECOND YEAR

Pruning, per acre	$1 00
Plowing, twice at $1.50	3 00
Cultivation, twice at 50	1 00
Hoeing near the vine	1 00
Total cost, second year	$6 00

THIRD YEAR

Pruning the vine and burning wood	$2 50
Plowing twice	3 00
Cultivating twice	1 00
Hoeing near vine	1 50
Total cost, third year	$8 00

In the fourth year the expenses of pruning and removing the wood from the vineyard will be increased one dollar more, or to $3.50 per acre; all the other expenses remain the same as during the third year.

Twenty dollars per acre is the estimate covering the entire cost of pruning, cultivating, picking and delivering the grapes at convenient distances from vineyard after the fourth year.

For twenty acres the cost would be:

Land, 20 acres at $50	$1,000 00
Planting and cultivating, 3 years at $30	600 00
Interest on investment	400 00
Total cost	$2,000 00

For profits we refer to other articles in this paper.—[ED.]

CALIFORNIA RAISINS IN NEW YORK.

Geo. W. Meade & Co., commission merchants, San Francisco, shipped sample boxes of our best raisins to their New York agents, with instructions to exhibit them to the leading dealers in the Malaga trade, and get their opinion as to quality, packing, etc. The following is an extract from the letter received in answer to their inquiries:

"The box of California raisins came duly to hand and has excited a great deal of interest and comment among the trade here, to whom we have shown the fruit. It goes without saying that, judging by this sample, California can produce as fine raisins as any in the world, and if our eyes were shut, it would be extremely difficult for one to distinguish this sample from the finest Spanish Malaga, though some of our importers claim that the skin is tougher than the imported. The bunches or clusters are even larger than the Malaga, though the fruit is not so blue, and is, of course, not so showily packed. With such fruit as this the question of competition with the Malaga in this market is simply one of price alone."

The *S. F. Bulletin* says: "This is an interesting, encouraging, and in some respects, an unexpected report. It is better than was hoped for. It has a commercial value and might with profit be used to advertise California raisins. It shows clearly that the market is open. The question is merely one of price. Here we have the advantage over all competitors. Our young, healthy vines on new lands can turn out tons of raisins to Europe's centals, and pound for pound at much lower cost. The 'comparatively tougher skin,' will be overcome by some minor change in the sweating system in use here. The color of the fruit will be darkened by using a little more care in gathering them at the proper moment. The brands will be more exact; the labels, if that be needed, made more showy, and in these and similar ways the California raisins kept at the front."

Viticulture.

A VINEYARD can be safely estimated as paying 10 per cent. on a valuation of $500 per acre. We know of several vineyards that last year paid 10 per cent. on a valuation of about $1,000 per acre.

We have no hesitation in advising the planting of a vineyard for profit.

Twenty acres properly planted, with the right quality of cuttings, with careful cultivation, will yield a revenue to the owner of $1,000 per year, every year, one with another, as sure as a note with real estate security will bring 10 per cent. per annum.

FORTY acres of land is enough for any man to handle as a vineyard—twenty acres might be better in fact, and the young man, the middle-aged man, or the old man, with or without a family who can procure twenty acres of this land, and can for two years live upon and cultivate a portion of it as a vineyard, will be better off in a little while, healthier and happier than if he were a clerk, mechanic, laborer or small merchant in this city—and his children will be stronger in every way, and better able to fight the battle of life than they would if raised in this or any other city.

PROFITS IN RAISIN CULTURE.

Dr. O. H. Conger, in an article to the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA sometime since, said: My vines are of the Muscat variety, and three years from cuttings, and also without irrigation from the setting. Former care of the same has not been with the view of raisin-making; hence it is safe to assert that they have lacked the proper attention in some respects that would have been to their advantage. But such as it has been, I am now enabled to present the following as the returns for the crop just marketed: Gross receipts from raisins per acre, $61.76; from grapes per acre, $13; from cuttings, $13.98; total, $88.74. Deducting the sum of $25 per acre for the entire expense of care of vineyard and marketing crop, which includes everything connected with the work, and we have a profit of $63.74.

FACTS ABOUT VINEYARDS.

The editor of the Anaheim *Gazette*, who has had considerable experience in vine growing, has the following in a late issue of his valuable paper: There are few more profitable pursuits than vine-growing, and there is certainly no occupation as pleasant to those who favor an an out-door life. One able-bodied, industrious man can, single handed, cultivate and manage a twenty, or even thirty, acre vineyard up to the time when the vines begin to bear a paying crop. If an immigrant can come here with enough money to purchase thirty or forty acres of land, build a house for himself and family, and a house in this climate need only be a very cheap affair, and have enough money left on hand to purchase the necessaries of life for three, or at most four years he can at the end of that time have a beautiful and valuable home in one of the best countries in the world, a large income, a propitious future, and be able to enjoy the fruits of his labors—rendered doubly enjoyable by the exertions which their fruition called forth. These are hard facts, not fanciful representations. Go and ask any of the owners of the well-kept twenty-acre vineyards in Anaheim what they will take for their home, and, providing they are willing to sell, the price asked would astonish the novice who has given little thought to the income which twenty acres of vigorous bearing vines will annually bring their owner.

THE PROFITS OF GRAPE CULTURE.

A vineyard will commence bearing three years after setting out. The yield will be far above expenses of cultivation and harvesting. At five years old, a vineyard will yield from four to six tons of fruit per acre. Grapes, this year, will sell at the vineyard for from $20 to $30 per ton, according to quality. Old vineyards, say at ten years, will yield from seven to thirteen tons of fruit. There are in California five millions acres of lands which can be obtained at low figures and upon easy terms, as to payments, say from $10 to $25 per acre. These lands are located in the foothills of California, both north and south, and are the best grape lands in the State. Many of these lands, in the middle and northern portion of California, are contiguous to water ditches, for mining purposes. This water could be purchased for irrigation purposes at reasonable rates in many localities, thus making grape culture a certainty. To go into the business requires but a small capital, say from $1,000 to $3,000. Other portions of the foot-hill regions will grow the vine without irrigation, and the grape of such sections is superior for wine-making. A vineyard, after it commences to bear fruit, will continue for fifty years, if properly cultivated. There is no business that will pay as well for the money and labor invested, as grape culture—no business equal to it for comfort and health. The vineyardist of the present time has before him the experiments of centuries, for guidance, of foreign countries, and, therefore, failure in this State, is simply out of the question. The demand for California wines and raisins will steadily increase for many years to come, and the prices will prove remunerative for good articles. What a field is here open to young men of industry and energy, thousands of them.

GRAPES.

There were 44,365 barrels, and 36,721 half barrels of imported grapes received at the port of New York during 1879. This does not look like overstocking the market for fresh grapes in this country very soon. Most of these were shipped from Spain.

Emigration.

WE say to all, we have often said, in these columns, that there is work for men who are full of self-reliance, perseverance and energy. California is not a haven for the lazy, nor a home for the stupid and indifferent. But men who come here with a small amount of ready money, (say $1,000), and are able and willing to work, and economize as they do in other States, we can safely promise them a good living, and a competence in the near future.

THE Sacramento *Bee* only adds another to the long list when it quotes from a letter recently received from Italy, from an intelligent Italian who had long lived in California. He says: "Italy is a fine country—the land of my nativity. Books and travelers say it is the finest in the world. I only had my early memories of it, and believed it even during my many years residence among you. I was all wrong. There is no place or climate equal to California. I am home-sick and you need not be surprised to see me any day. Italy and Austria are the best climates of Europe, but do not compare with our own." We will add that we are personally acquainted with two gentlemen who have visited Italy, and they declare unhesitatingly that the boasted climate of that land of song is not to be compared with the climate of California.

IF there is any other country that can offer the immigrant greater advantages than California, we should like to know where it is located. We offer to the immigrant, in the language of another, "a choice of every variety of climate, and land upon mountain tops, hill sides, fertile valleys or broad plains; with a range of productions embracing the orange, lemon, lime, date, fig, olive, pomegranate, etc., the apple, peach, pear, prune, plum, nectarine, cherry and the grape—all of which grow to perfection, unsurpassed. Of the cereals and vegetables there is not one which contributes to the supply of man's wants and comforts, but can be produced in abundance. While the plants yielding fibre for textile fabrics, the cotton, the flax, hemp, and the ramie plant can be produced in varieties in unlimited to supply the wants of the world.

The diffusion of fuller knowledge regarding the climate and other advantages of our State, would undoubtedly cause it to fill up more rapidly with a desirable population. We have a State, within whose borders there is a large area of territory abounding in mineral wealth, and whose climate, a climate rivaling that of Greece, and far excelling that of Italy, and a geographical situation unsurpassed by that of any other commercial country. It guarantees to our city the destiny of one of the most important ports in the world. It is not exaggeration to say that no State in the Union possesses to-day a tithe of the advantages, present and prospective, which California offers to all classes of intending immigrants. *Resources of Cal.*

[illegible]

[illegible] along the coast and along the valleys [illegible] equitable laws and a progressive of longevity in animal life.

President Hayes said in his Sa[illegible]

all right. That is a good footprint to begin with. But to all that, I am the progress you have made. That is what I have been watching for the last thirty years. I say that nowhere [illegible] same period of time toward the best civil [illegible] known to the world.

[illegible]

[illegible] of it. As to the Chinese Fair, I give it up [illegible] tempting [illegible] of the H specialties. The display of oranges, lemons, limes, apples, pomegranates, citrons [illegible] considering, and [illegible]

[illegible] paper [illegible] stated after his return home from the visit to the coast, in the [illegible] association with a party of friends that in his opinion "I did come to the conclusion that it is day in the continent [illegible] the establishment of paying enterprises. This is a high tribute to our State, and it is true. It seems well what he said of it, and it would be a good thing [illegible] long of it. It is only what all intelligent visitors say of it, after giving the right consideration to all the circumstances of their observation. Indeed it would be the fault to them to arrive at any other conclusion.

[illegible]

[illegible] that to the [illegible] could not be transported and set down in the midst of the orange groves of that favored region, I believe the result would be depopulation of that section [illegible] and of the "Mayflower" would be the Pacific and through the Golden [illegible] all of the Atlantic and [illegible] States would [illegible] day in the [illegible] average a dozen times and not [illegible] times. *Resources of California.*

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible] Pacific Express, says: It is a matter of profound [illegible] practical experience and clear observation [illegible] to the habitation of man than from [illegible] latitude. Free from malaria with an elastic and buoyant atmosphere where man can go forth all the energies, mentally and physically, and where he finds the reward of his labor is abundant repose, romantic [illegible]

GEN. SHERMAN ON CALIFORNIA ENTERPRISE

[illegible] Among other things [illegible] I was in California a few days ago, and [illegible] say to carry the wheat of that country [illegible] California, I believe, are second or third of the great States of this nation for shipments [illegible] to are shown [illegible] where thirty [illegible] hotels which surpass in magnificence those in Paris, in New York, or Boston [illegible] all the creation of our own day. You may [illegible] of Boston have had your share in it, and in doing so you have accomplished more in your lives than probably any merchants of old Phoenicia, or Greece, or Venice, or any land on earth.

[illegible] FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Nearly every letter of inquiry asks, "Are [illegible] We an[illegible] ing of moving here and who made the same inquiry, as follows: "If I were living back [illegible] you know (as I used to) and only had [illegible] run away to some more [illegible] climate to avoid the cold of winter or heat of summer, I would leave home [illegible] to other. We have none of your hot, sultry [illegible] weeks, months in succession, no thunder and lightning to alarm or [illegible] the [illegible] every day to repair the heat and make our sleep [illegible] summer nights are always cool, and a breeze [illegible]

[illegible] the supply is the [illegible] cents per pound, and as the supply [illegible] ways ahead of the demand there is [illegible] ability of the [illegible] and W[illegible] have [illegible] coming of [illegible] and [illegible] of this country and [illegible] be a [illegible] who thinks that there is a better [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] the "Journey of a Pioneer" is the [illegible] sheep in California instead of being made into cloth and then into clothes here [illegible] profit to the raised, made into cloth, wire [illegible] profit to have made into clothing will a profit to the manufacturer, the clothing sent to San Francisco with a profit to the [illegible] retailer, with a profit and then the [illegible] buy a coat made from the [illegible] sheep, which has traveled [illegible] the continent, paid twelve profits and [illegible] instead of being made into cloth and [illegible] into clothing by local manufacturers to [illegible] cost, with employment to our own people here at home.

Los Angeles [illegible] be run to its full [illegible] manufacture [illegible] years. [illegible] for all to make over [illegible]

We want another, yes, a half a dozen [illegible] the water power [illegible]

WILLOWDALE

THE HOME OF N. C. CARTER.

WILLOWDALE, the beautiful home of Mr. N. C. Carter, late of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA, is delightfully located in the San Gabriel Valley, about two miles from the Old Mission. Mr. Carter came here from Lowell, Mass., about ten years ago, for his health; his friends supposed he would find a resting-place in the cemetery before a year passed, but we are glad to chronicle the fact that he not only lives and has his being, but is a great, strong man, the very picture of health. Mr. Carter is one of the live, active men of the county, always doing, the foremost in any public enterprise, noted for his liberality and go-aheadativeness. Willowdale is highly improved, consisting of vineyard, orange grove, bananas, deciduous fruits of all kinds, alfalfa pasture, carp ponds, etc. It is well watered from large springs that furnish water for the house and for irrigation (for which little is required).

Mr. Carter is busily engaged in developing water and otherwise improving his colony lands, the Sierra Madre tract, of which we have something to say in another column. We understand he will sell Willowdale and move on to his colony tract. Who ever buys Willowdale will have a home fit for the gods.

Subscribe for the SEMI-TROPIC.

SIERRA MADRE COLONY.

2,500 ACRES OF CHOICE FRUIT LANDS.

This choice body of land, lies along the base of the mountains about 12 miles from this city, and four miles from San Gabriel railroad station.

THE LOCATION

Is one of the most delightful and sightly in the State. From the front doors of the many cottages that will soon be built on this lovely spot the view will be grand beyond description. The Sierra Madre range as a background and a protection from north winds and frost, the valley for miles like a panoramic view, lies before you, the ocean in the distance in plain view, all taken together makes this a most lovely place to have a home. This location as a health resort, a relief for weak lungs can not be excelled, on account of the elevation freeing it from fogs, frosts and harsh winds

THE SOIL

Is a dark sandy loam, with a slight sprinkle of gravel intermingled with decomposed gypsum, lime and sediment carried down from the mountain sides for ages, making soil that will be inexhaustible for all time.

THE WATER RIGHT

Mr. Carter is the absolute owner of the land up the cañon upon which the springs forming the stream rise. He acquires from Mr. E. J. Baldwin, from whom the greater part of the Sierra Madre Tract is purchased, the undisputed right to one-half of the water in the stream in summer, and all of the surplus winter water. The water right as it stands is perfect, and the supply is judged to be ample for irrigating every acre of land in the tract. Mr. Carter put in a supply reservoir in the cañon, from which the water will be distributed over the tract in pipes. A large force of men are now at work putting the pipes in. He also thinks of constructing receiving reservoirs something after the plan of the Alhambra Tract, one for each one or two hundred acres, to be under the control of the people irrigating from it. The plan seems to us an excellent one, greatly simplifying the usual methods of supply, and rendering irrigation easy and available at any time. There are numbers of streams which put out from cañons along the base of the mountains, and there are also many springs or cienegas which arise at such an elevation as to be easily available for irrigating the contiguous land. It is probable that a good share of the mesa has a body of water underlying it, the source of supply being the accumulations of the mountains.

It remains, then, that

THE THREE ELEMENTS

Which command the finest results in horticulture are here united—good soil, abundance of water and the most favorable cli

WILLOWDALE.—RANCH OF N. C. CARVER, SAN GABRIEL, LOS ANGELES CO., CAL.

mate. Results have abundantly proven the advantage of this happy union. We may cite as examples the places of General Stoneman, Mr. N. C. Carter, Mr. J. de Barth Shorb, the Wilson and Kewen estates, and Sierra Madre Villa. The Villa has the greatest elevation of any of the places named, being 1,000 feet above the valley. When the virgin soil on this tract was broken, six years ago this summer, and planted with citrus trees, there were many who thought Mr. Cogswell was entering upon a hazardous experiment. Now Sierra Madre Villa is famous. The whole valley yields it the palm for producing the largest and [illegible] and the greatest abundance per tree

[illegible] they seem to grow for the very lust of growing, and the fruit which they [illegible] The Sierra Madre tract lies contiguous to this famous resort, [illegible] experiment but the experience of the Villa is to be guided by.

The land is yet in its natural state, being partially covered on the side towards the mountains with a growth of sage, manzanita and other wild shrubs. Toward the lower, or valley edge, there is a growth of [illegible] tract. The tract abuts upon

LITTLE SANTA ANITA CANON,

A locality which has been rendered famous

the period of storms or [illegible] snows are melting in winter [illegible] quite a little torrent.

[illegible]

The title is perfect, to [illegible] and Mr. Carter will pass a [illegible] any in the county, upon [illegible] chase. The terms at present [illegible] lars per acre, on terms easy [illegible] The land is sub-divided, [illegible] veyed and staked out, [illegible] Sierra Madre [illegible] of Southern [illegible] of the State will [illegible]

SAN GABRIEL MISSION—Sierra Madre Mountains in the [illegible]

[illegible]

Of the Villa location is that orange, lemon and lime trees are entirely free from the scale bug and black scurf which afflict the trees of lower localities and which pests are [illegible] here to the sea. Plant your trees, shrubs and vines in the mellow, warm earth of the mesa where they get the first peep of the sun in the morning and the last peep at night; where the temperature never falls, summer or winter, to a chilling point; where an abundance of water is supplied them and the harsh winds are warded off, and they grow as though they were in a hot-house. Orange, lemon and lime trees are clean-bodied, clean-limbed and clean-

by its romantic scenery, making it an attractive picnic resort, and by the fact that it is the starting point of the old Wilson [illegible] of the Sierra Madres. It is from this cañon that Mr. Carter derives the water with which he expects to supply the Sierra Madre Tract. It is a beautiful mountain stream, carrying, probably, fifty miner's inches of water, which [illegible] ders, eddies into little nooks and precipitates itself in miniature cataracts. The water is as clear as crystal and brings to the palate a hint of snow and ice up the mountains. In the summer time the stream carries about half the quantity of water we noted, say twenty-five inches, and during

the tourist has [illegible] For further part[illegible] ter, San Gabriel

SAN GABRIEL MISSION

Our engraving [illegible] of this old Mi[illegible] century. The [illegible] Sierra Madre [illegible]

We have no [illegible] storms, no snow, [illegible] weather

Subscribe for [illegible] FORNIA. Advert[illegible]

Fort Street M. E. Church.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

No section of the East is better supplied with churches and schools than Southern California. Every locality is well represented by the different denominations, with pulpits supplied with pastors of ability, and above the ordinary talent that supplies the pulpits of the Western States.

Los Angeles has a number of fine church buildings. The above engraving is a front view, from a photo by our popular artists, Messrs. Payne, Stanton & Co. The building cost $18,000, has a membership of 400, with Rev. E. S. Chase as present pastor. In a former issue we published a picture of the Catholic Cathedral, which is the largest church building in Southern California, and cost $85,000.

The following denominations are represented: Methodist (North and South and German), Catholic (Cathedral St. Vibiana and Church of Our Lady of Angels), Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, English and German, Christian and several other organizations.

The school system of the State is second to none in the Union. Ample [illegible] fund and a high grade of excellency required of the teachers. A State University and Normal School well sustained and well patronized.

Los Angeles is noted for her excellent public schools, which are well presided over by an able Board of Education and an efficient corps of teachers. We also have the Southern California University, a Methodist institution in an excellent condition financially with an able body of teachers in the faculty.

The Catholics have two schools: St Vincent College, Sisters' School, Miss Ackelson's Academy and Kindergarten, Miss [illegible] school, and several others.

A Normal school building is to be erected during the present year at a cost of $50,000 by the State.

Throughout the county splendid school buildings are to be found, and every locality is well provided with schools and churches. The new comer cannot go amiss so far as church and school are concerned.

Fruit Culture.

BUDS AND SEEDLINGS.

BY ASAHEL FOOTE.

These are the terms by which in common parlance we designate the two great classes of trees which in varying proportions constitute our [illegible] orchards. In what do these two classes differ? Primarily, and in general, in this: That whereas the seedling is a *natural*, *simple* and *unique* vegetable structure, developed directly from the seed through processes devised by Creative wisdom, and is therefore *perfect*, the bud is an *artificial* and *composite* organism—the device of human ingenuity and the work of man's hands, and consequently *imperfect*. [NOTE.—To prevent any misapprehension of these definitions I explain that by *simple*, as applied to the seedling tree, I mean *uncompounded*, consisting of but one sort of wood; and by *unique*, having a distinct individuality—being unlike any other existing tree. By *composite* I mean *made up* of unlike materials, so that its exact counterpart [illegible] to be found in Nature.] As an illustration of this distinction take the white Doyenne pear. Away back in the ages, near two thousand years ago, some long-forgotten fellow man (doubtless a lover of good fruit) planted a pear seed from which, in due process of time, was developed a peculiar tree bearing that exceptionally fine variety of pear now known as the white Doyenne, Virgalieu, St. Michael, or Butter pear. This original seedling tree was *unique*, unlike any tree that had preceded, or that has followed or that ever will follow it. Generation after generation through a long succession has gone down to the dust since the *roots* of that tree utterly perished, but its *top* is still perpetuated by the kindred processes of budding and grafting and the fruit of millions of white Doyenne pear trees makes glad the nations of the earth. The *stocks* (whether roots, stems or branches), from which these trees derive their sustenance, are all diverse in material from the superincumbent tops or branches—so diverse that large numbers of them consist of the wood of apple, quince, thorn, [illegible] and various other trees. Each tree is strictly *composite* having been made up of two kinds of wood in one or more respects differing from each other. Just as in the case of the seedling every particular tree has its own distinct organization [illegible] to differ in [illegible] from every other seedling tree. So that when [illegible] of an orchard of a hundred [illegible] budded trees we do not mean it to be understood that the [illegible] hundred trees are exact copies of each other, or that their products will be entirely similar. Far from it. The greater probability [illegible] the certainty is that no two of them [illegible] in all respects alike, or will produce fruits so identical that neither the eye nor the palate can distinguish them. To the allegation that the budded (or grafted) tree, *as a tree*, has certain [illegible] we have no [illegible] to plead [illegible]. The vegetable physiologist is aware of [illegible] them. The practical pomologist is equally aware of and rejoices in them. Let us then proceed to inquire briefly into the *character*, *cause* and *consequences* of these imperfections, and, taking the order of nature we will first consider the *cause*. This is not far to seek, as it presents at once to the eye of the investigator in that [illegible] or [illegible] always [illegible] at the point where the union is effected between the stock and the bud or graft. The nature and effects of this callous cannot, perhaps, be better illustrated than by referring to the broken bone that comes reconstructed from under the hand of the surgeon. The fractured surfaces have been carefully brought to their natural collocation in closest contact with each other, have adhered, and by the renovating processes of nature become more or less firmly knitted together. But, however skilfully the work of the surgeon may have been performed, there will ever [illegible] found to occur [illegible] of the lacerated [illegible] among the [illegible] vessels and [illegible] in the lacerated parts; and the possessor of the reconstructed member will, so long as he lives, be [illegible] of the difference between the limb [illegible] for [illegible] and the [illegible] he now carries about with him of the doctor's handiwork. A [illegible] that which [illegible] the [illegible] of the broken bone must necessarily follow in the case of the [illegible] wood [illegible] condition of the cellular tissues, the sap circulation is [illegible] in injuries of various sorts, and, finally, a briefer period of existence. A rather [illegible] against the [illegible] but let [illegible] little at the other side of the question, and [illegible] a [illegible] tempting a brief defense of the budded or grafted tree [illegible] circumstance, that all that has ever [illegible] in derogation of it or offered in its praise [illegible] on one and the same foundation: that [illegible] *callous joint* above alluded to, [illegible] which is that, *while the tree*, [illegible] weakened, dwarfed and depreciated, [illegible] influence exerted by that callosity in checking the upward flow of sap, the [illegible] effective in multiplying, enlarging and appre[illegible] *its fruits*; so that the real question of interest in the case is simply one of loss and gain [illegible] stated thus: [illegible] the perfect seedling *tree*, with its imperfect *fruit*, for the [illegible] budded tree with [illegible] perfect fruit [illegible] more of *gain* or *loss*? For myself [illegible] I will not pretend to be altogether [illegible] on this question. It would [illegible] if after devoting half a century to the [illegible] study and practice of [illegible] never known an instance of [illegible] apple, pear, peach or plum tree being planted for the [illegible] of growing fruit [illegible] market, it [illegible] trouble me to discover a sufficient reason for adopting an entirely different system with the citrus family.

In entering a brief plea, then, for the bud, I will present the following items:

First. [illegible] It is well known that the budded (or grafted) tree precedes the seedling in [illegible] into bearing [illegible] several years. [illegible] matter of no trifling import to the [illegible] orchardist, who, with little means at his command [illegible] family to support, [illegible] left from [illegible] until [illegible] grow [illegible] judicious cultivator [illegible] had had the [illegible] [illegible] Gallesio [illegible] [illegible] years [illegible] quality." [illegible] added.)

Second. [illegible] fact of both [illegible] these [illegible] our [illegible] tion in the [illegible] the [illegible] budded young trees which [illegible] seedlings twice or thrice their age and size [illegible]

now and then one exhibits even a few scattered specimens. If it be objected that this condition of things will not be likely to outlast the minority of the trees, I reply that the answer to this question lies wholly in the control of the planter. If, when ready to plant out an orchard he selects his trees with due discrimination, admitting into his collection no variety that has not an established reputation as a free bearer, he may calculate with certainty that but a very small percentage of them will disappoint his expectations, while, on the other hand, the planter of seedlings but empties his money into the hopper of "the Wheel of Fortune," which, in its revolutions, may grind him out a fair proportion of prizes, but will be equally likely to put him in possession of a large amount of blanks.

Third. The superior quality of its fruit. Whether the theory be founded on fact or fiction, it has been very generally accepted that almost any kind of mutilation inflicted on a fruit tree in its roots, stem or branches, tends to increase the fruit in size, and to give it an enhanced value, whether as a table or a market fruit. Hence, depriving trees of a portion of their roots or their stems of a part or the whole of their bark, violently deflecting or contorting their limbs, ringing them (i. e., taking from them a narrow ring of bark), ligaturing them with wire or small cord, etc., etc., have been in practice for ages, and are at the present time, perhaps more than ever before, relied on for these purposes. Alike with budding and grafting, all these practices have their original conception in the idea that by interrupting the natural, free circulation of the sap, the same becomes more perfectly elaborated and better adapted for the production of fruit than for the growth of wood. That this theory is not well founded, is the opinion of but few. That the largest and finest specimens of our table fruits are grown upon stocks of dwarfish dimensions and habits—as the apple on Paradise stocks, and the pear on quince or thorn—go to corroborate it; so, in a striking manner, does the fact that repeated graftings of the same branch (each succeeding graft being put upon the one last set) effect a continual increase in the *size* of the fruit.

Fourth. The greater facility with which buds are planted, pruned, protected from insect enemies and parasite growths, and their products handled in the time of harvest, all which facts are too self evident to need anything more than a simple enumeration.

Fifth. The saving, in the case of budded trees, of a large percentage of that which is lost annually in all seedling orchards, through the abrasions and thornings of their fruits by the agitation (and sometimes *flagellation*) of their high and spreading tops in seasons of high wind. Says the editor of the *Alta California*, in his issue of April 16th: "Much of their fruit—in some cases a fourth—is spotted by striking against thorns during storms." Of these thorns the buds are comparatively (and, at the option of the planter, may be entirely) guiltless. This topic is also too well understood to require any elucidation.

Sixth. The vantage-ground which the fruit of the bud (or graft) must always occupy in the markets of the world, by reason of its ascertained superior excellence and consequent widespread and well established reputation. Reputation presupposes some degree of notoriety. No new variety (and the fruit of every seedling is one, with rare exceptions) can possibly become notorious beyond the limits of a neighborhood, until by means of the bud or graft it is numerously propagated, and thus by the ordinary methods promulgated and disseminated. There are varieties of fruit (once limited, severally, to a single tree) that today belt the globe with the shadows of the budded (or grafted) trees that yield them and are accorded a conspicuous place in the markets of two hemispheres. These are the fruits that all the fruits the world runs after, the fruits that well informed and discreet planters will give the *first* place, the *best* place, and *every* place in their orchards. Seedling fruit, as to its *character*, can be known, to be sure, but only as an indiscriminate aggregation of multifarious sorts, good, bad and indifferent, the two latter, as a rule, greatly preponderating. But of the fruit of an individual seedling tree no such thing as notoriety can be predicated. There is not enough of it. But [illegible] the market can have no knowledge of its existence.

Transactions in the fruit market are apt to take place somewhat after this fashion: A citizen, a lover of good fruit, passing through the market place, and glancing his eye over the contents of a freshly-arrived market wagon, turns up his face and [illegible] "Ah! you have the veritable old St. Michael there. [illegible] the best orange the world ever knew before our day, and scarcely second to any other known variety still. Everybody has known and admired it [illegible] Please hand me out a basket." Market man: "They are bearing a pretty high price at the present time, sir; there are so many new fangled sorts in the market, and they are not so plenty as formerly, either." Citizen: "Never mind the price, friend; they always bear an extra price, and it is quite right they should. They pay the purchaser better at almost any price, than the inferior trash the market is always flooded with." A fruiterer next steps up and directing a very inquisitive look at a certain barrel of fruit, inquires, "What are the large, red apples you have in this barrel here?" Market-man: "They are very fine, large, handsome apples as you see, sir, and they are very *good* apples too." Fruiterer: "That may be; but what I was inquiring for is *the name*." Market man: "I have no name for them. I *raised them from seed* in my own orchard, and they are very fine apples." Fruiterer: "*Seedling* apples, and *without a name*. That will not do. *My customers always want to know what they buy*. You could not *give* me a *load* of such. They would only rot down in my store."

I have in the beginning of this article spoken of the fruit of the *bud* (taken collectively) as *perfect*; and of the fruit of the *seedling* (taken collectively, also) as imperfect. When I thus characterize the fruit of the bud, I mean that it is *comparatively* perfect—as perfect as human effort has, thus far, been able to make it; for it embraces only *carefully made selections* from *all the best known varieties*. If these selections have been *the best possible*, then our budded fruit is the best possible, in the present condition of things, and when I characterize the fruit of the seedling (collectively) as *imperfect*, I mean that in its composition (or aggregation), there is found much material of a very inferior and worthless character. To be *perfect*, an orange must be of good size, fair form, clear complexion, thin in rind, delicate in fibre, soluble in pulp, abundant in juice, delicious in flavor, agreeable in odor. The great diversity, in all these particulars, that exists in the specimens gathered from a small seedling orchard even, cannot have escaped the notice of an observant orchardist. I have myself, in the very limited experience I have had in this line of fruit, verified the fact that our seedling oranges vary in their sizes from two or three to five or six inches in diameter; in the thickness of their rinds from one to eight or ten lines; in the number of their seeds from none to more than twenty; and in like manner through all the list of particulars specified above.

Now there are certainly *choice seedling oranges*. The *best* are fully *as good* as any, and can, I think, be *grown* fully as cheaply as those of less merit, and *marketed* at a much smaller expense. Is it wise then, it may well be asked, to persevere in the *practice of planting seedling orchards*? Much of their product is quite below par, and not a little of it *of less than no value* in the market; for, as "dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savor," so a few bad specimens interspersed among the contents of a package of fruit otherwise faultless, will be sure to send forth an [illegible] to the market that will [illegible] home to roost' with the grower.

"No cultivated plant has a greater liability to deteriorate, so that seedling oranges are almost always worthless."—*Chambers' Encyclopedia* [illegible]

The seedlings in some cases are [illegible] in quality, but there is no uniformity of size or flavor in an orchard of them.—*[illegible] Fruit of [illegible]* [illegible]

If it be objected by any one that the budded tree is of [illegible] growth, I [illegible] reply to him that a much larger [illegible] of seedlings can be cultivated [illegible] and probably at no greater cost [illegible] declare the bud to be too short-lived [illegible] tions, I reply to him that the [illegible] against his living long enough to [illegible] from this quarter. But, in case [illegible] prove short-lived, the question is [illegible] often as once in two or three [illegible] the fruit grown on young trees.

In what I have [illegible] part of my purpose to malign the seedling [illegible] but only to assign to it its proper [illegible]. As an original *parent* stock, by means of which, through *careful crossing*, we can improve, [illegible] ated. [illegible] buds have come from this source alone, and that its capabilities are exhausted there is no reason to suppose. That a thorough canvass of the seedling orchards of Southern California might, to-day, reveal several [illegible] the very best now cultivated may be *possible*, that many of *great excellence* would be disclosed, is altogether [illegible] would come to the light is quite certain. "The thing that has been, it is that which shall be." St. Michael's, Malta Blood, Mediterranean Sweet, etc., *were all once seedlings*; and this is true of all [illegible] men all over the world. [illegible] worthy *mother* of all good oranges, and while the [illegible] numerous offspring, as among that of Mother Eve, there turn up many worthless vagabonds, I can [illegible] the fault so much to Dame Orange [illegible] Nature. The [illegible] apple, and the mothers of all the precious fruits we love and prize so dearly have fallen, alike, under the same [illegible].

In view of the foregoing considerations I cannot myself avoid the conclusion that to cultivate seedling oranges *indiscriminately*, is an ill-considered and injudicious [illegible] nately they *must* be cultivated, or not at all; [illegible] of the fruit cannot be even conjectured. When a seedling tree has fruited, and the fruit has been ascertained to be of a very high order, let it be transferred to the *ubiquitous bud*—and then what becomes of the *seedling* is of little [illegible].

If ardent, young amateur fruit growers would put out small *experimental seedling* orchards, and devote an occasional leisure [illegible] and experimenting with it [illegible] ployment full of [illegible] fruit of their labors [illegible] to them [illegible] future generations.

VARIETIES

"You look so happy that I suppose you have been to the dentist and had that aching tooth pulled," said a Galveston man to a friend with a swollen jaw. "It ain't that that makes me look happy. The tooth aches worse than ever, but I don't feel it." "How is that?" "Well, I feel so jolly because I have just been to the dentist and he was out, and the happy man cut a pigeon wing on the sidewalk.

"What is the meaning of a backbiter?" asked a gentleman at a Sunday school examination. This was a puzzler. It went down the class until it came to a simple urchin, who said, "Perhaps it's a flea."

To the query of a Danbury dentist to an applicant for a new set, as to what sort of teeth she wanted, she said: "Something that won't show dirt."

Business Enterprise.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE SHIPMENTS FROM LOS ANGELES.

WE have often said in the pages of this magazine that enterprise and persistence are sure to win in Southern California. Men who do business strictly upon business principles and show a reasonable amount of business tact and ability will invariably succeed. Messrs. Chas. B. Woodhead and Leslie F. Gay, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Illinois, commenced business on Alisо avenue, in this city, about four years ago. They were then as now general produce and commission dealers, and although times were very dull for the first two years of the existence of the firm, it steadily gained the confidence of the public and they soon found it necessary to remove to a more eligible location on Spring street. Here they remained for some time, handling green and dried fruits, trees and plants, seeds and bulbs, vegetables, and everything else that shrewd business men can handle profitably on commission. We have frequently heard it observed that the busiest portion of our city seems to be in front of the establishment of Messrs. Woodhead & Gay. But the Arizona, New Mexico and Eastern trade, early the present year waked up the farmers of Los Angeles Valley, and orders poured into the office of the enterprising commission dealers. The capacity of the old store was far from being sufficient, and so about three months ago the foundation of a substantial brick edifice was laid on the lot adjoining, which was speedily completed. The firm already occupies a portion of their new store, which is in every respect convenient and well located.

Mr. Woodhead has lately visited many of the principal Eastern cities with a view of opening up new and better markets for Southern California products. He believes that with some further concessions from the railroad the East will take all we can produce at prices which will compensate growers.

Our farmers hardly realize, we believe, what two energetic men have done to increase the demand for their products. Instead of waiting for trade to hunt them up, they are seeking it and forcing it into our valley. They are causing many blades of grass to grow where none grew before, and in a practical manner are adding much to the wealth of our city and county.

As this number of SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA will circulate largely in the East, we would strongly recommend parties interested in California fruits to address Messrs. Woodhead & Gay, who will take pleasure in promptly and carefully attending to all orders.

It may be proper for us to add that we believe the farmers of this valley can get better prices for their produce when shipped through a reliable firm than when they try to make shipments to distant points on their own account. We learn that merchants of the territories are becoming very distrustful of individual shipments.

WHAT CAN YOU RAISE AND WHAT ARE YOUR SEASONS?

It would be easier to tell what we can not raise. We grow successfully every thing raised in the Mississippi Valley, and a great many things grown in tropical countries. We can raise more and better wheat, corn, potatoes, rye, barley, vegetables, etc., to the acre than they can in the Western States. We can raise more and better fruit; apples, peaches, pears, plums, small fruits, etc., etc., than in any other part of the United States. We can grow oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, apricots, guavas, figs, olives, English walnuts, almonds, and many other tropical fruits in perfection. Our grapes are not excelled in the world.

OUR SEASONS.

An old gentleman who came here three years ago from Illinois, remarked to us a few days ago, as we were complimenting our delightful spring: "Why, it's all spring and summer here in California, I've not had *any winter* since I left the East."

The following is a table showing the time of marketing the leading fruits:

Oranges	Christmas to July
Lemons	All the year.
Limes	All the year.
Apples	July to November.
Pears	July to November
Grapes	July 15 to December
Raisins	October 20 (new)
Peaches	June 15 to Christmas
Apricots	June 15 to September
Plums and Prunes	June 1 to November.
Cherries	June.
Japanese Persimmons	November
Guavas	Nearly all the year.
Figs	May 15 to June 15
Strawberries	Nearly all the year round
Raspberries	June 15 to September
Blackberries	June 15 to September
Currants	May 15 to June 15
Gooseberries	June
Watermelons	July to October
Muskmelons	July to October

Our thermometer behaves with much more discretion and kindness than the boiling and freezing instruments of the East. We refer the reader to report under head of "Climate," on page 103.

The hottest day last summer, during May, the thermometer registered an average temperature of 97°, with a pleasant ocean breeze to temper the heat and make the day comfortable.

The coldest day last winter was during November, the average temperature, 35°.

The month of February, when the cold winds howled and the snows blockaded trade and traffic throughout the East, our average coldest temperature was 42°. A pleasanter month we never experienced.

Who, if they fully understood our climate, seasons and crops, would live in the cold East another winter?

SIERRA MADRE VILLA.

This villa and groves have an altitude of 1,800 feet above the sea and 1,000 feet above San Gabriel Valley, commanding a view of the Pacific Ocean in the distance and a panorama of great extent and loveliness. Six years ago when these mesa lands were first broken for the purpose of planting citrus fruits, many were the forebodings of an extremely hazardous experiment. Now it carries off the palm for the largest, best flavored, earliest and greatest yield. The lessee (Mr. Rhodes) has already shipped to San Francisco 100,000 oranges, (remember from trees only six years old) for which he received the highest market price; also, immense quantities of limes which sold for from $15 to $18 per thousand. I picked in his garden ripe and fine flavored tomatoes from vines planted three years ago, thus showing the salubrity of climate and immunity from frosts. Extensive tracts in the immediate vicinity of Sierra Madre Villa are being surveyed and laid out in twenty-acre or larger lots by Mr. N. C. Carter, and will soon be put upon the market with unquestioned water rights at reasonable prices and on liberal terms. Sierra Madre Villa is unequaled by any place in this State as a summer or winter residence, and is a world wide renowned resort for pleasure or health seekers.

THE LEMON.

As a writer in the London *Lancet* remarks, few people know the value of lemon-juice. A piece of lemon bound upon a corn will cure it in a few days; it should be renewed night and morning. A free use of lemon-juice and sugar will always relieve a cough. Most people feel poorly in the spring, but if they would eat a lemon before breakfast every day for a week with or without sugar, as they like—they would find it better than any medicine. Lemon-juice used according to this recipe will sometimes cure consumption. Pare a dozen lemons into cold water and slowly bring to a boil, but slowly until the lemons are soft, then squeeze until all the juice is extracted; add sugar to your taste and drink. In this way use one dozen lemons a day. If they cause pain, or loosen the bowels too much, lessen the quantity, and use only five or six a day until you are better, and then begin a dozen a day. After using five or six dozen, the patient will begin to gain flesh and enjoy food. Hold on to the lemons, and still use them very freely for several weeks more. Another use for lemons is for a refreshing drink in summer, or in sickness at any time. Prepare as directed above, and add water and sugar. But in order to have this kept well, after boiling the lemons, squeeze and strain carefully; then to every half-pint of juice add one pound of loaf or crushed sugar, boil and stir a few minutes more until the sugar is dissolved, skim carefully and bottle. You will get more juice from the lemons by boiling them, and the preparation keeps better.

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We will take payments on Ranches [illegible] and inquiries on receipt of stamp.

Special facilities for the collection of all kinds of indebtedness.

Room 75, Downey Block,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Southern California

Packing Company,

OF LOS ANGELES.

Incorporated April 4, '81
Capital Stock, $50,000!

OFFICE AND FACTORY

Macy and Aliso Sts., East side of River

This Company is now fully organized and ready for business. Intended to preserve all kinds of fruits and vegetables by canning and evaporation and to manufacture and to dealers, marmalades, pickles and sauces.

A perfect title to the factory and grounds of the old Alden works has been secured. The factory has been enlarged [illegible] its former capacity, first class facilities for canning have been added and the Company is now prepared to contract with farmers and [illegible] for a supply of fruit and vegetables for the present season.

The Company expect its interests and those of the agriculturists and horticulturists of this county to identify and [illegible] with them on this basis.

The Canning Department

Will be under the Superintendence of J. J. Greene, formerly connected with and Superintendent of the Golden Gate and San José Packing Companies and more recently Superintendent of the Santa Barbara Canning.

The Alden Process will be started under the supervision of Mr. Greene, [illegible] of the proprietors of the oldest Alden factory in this State.

The Company wishes it distinctly understood that George H. Davis has no connection with this enterprise.

BAKER BLOCK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Southern California.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

The *Resources of California* in speaking of Southern California says:

This is the richest, most prolific and prosperous county in Southern California. It has every variety of soil and climate to be found in this part of the State. It has been well and thoroughly written up during the last few years—has attracted much attention in the East, and is now receiving a large immigration and consequently is increasing in wealth and population more than any other section of the State.

On the southwest it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean with a coast line of nearly one hundred miles. The larger portion of the county is a parallelogram, being about seventy miles from east to west, and sixty miles from north to south, leaving a triangle in the southeast portion, the northern line of which equals seventy miles and the eastern forty miles. The county, therefore, contains about 5,600 square miles, or 3,600,000 acres.

PRODUCTS.

Corn, barley, potatoes, wheat, rye, beans, castor beans and alfalfa, tobacco, flax, hemp and cotton have been tested and prove a success. Of fruits, the grape, apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, cherry, apricot, fig, orange, lemon, lime, walnut and all the small fruits and berries grow luxuriantly and yield largely. This is the great orange section of the State.

Everywhere in Southern California where oranges have matured, we find the Old San Bernardino, Mission San Gabriel and Pasadena orange far superior to all others.

The raising of sheep, cattle, horses and hogs enters largely into the farm husbandry of Los Angeles county. The bee interest is also becoming very important especially along the foot-hills of the San Gabriel range of mountains.

LOS ANGELES VALLEY,

Is the most productive, probably, in the State, and is destined at no distant day to teem with a dense population. It is bounded on the northeast by the foot-hills, dividing this county from San Bernardino and El Monte Valleys; on the southwest by the ocean, and on the northwest by the ocean and the foot hills.

This valley, in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, is fully 65½ miles in length and some twenty miles wide, so that it contains one thousand square miles, or 640,000 acres. Of this land 160,000 acres may be classed as grazing, 160,000 grape and semi-tropical fruit, and 320,000 acres superior corn lands, equally adapted for barley, rye, oats, millet, potatoes, hops, etc. It is estimated that at least 500,000 acres of this land can be irrigated. It lies most favorable for purposes of irrigation, being a level plain with a fall of ten feet per mile in a southerly direction. The water can be deflected on either side from the rivers that flow through it. Many very large ditches are already constructed in this valley leading the water from the rivers, and others are being dug at the present time. The supply of artesian water in this valley is also the most prolific yet discovered in the State, flowing wells being obtained over an immense area at depths ranging from forty to two hundred feet. The soil, as a rule, is a rich sandy loam, easily worked and very productive. There are farms in this valley that have been under constant culture for a century, and the yield is as bountiful to-day as when the first crop was planted. Irrigation seems to renew the soil and maintain its fertility. In some portions of the valley there is an excess of alkali, but this can be eliminated by the introduction of beets and other things which require a large amount of potash.

For richness of soil, variety of productions, favorable climate, location, and in many other respects this county is by far the richest county in Southern California, especially in the production of semi-tropical fruits. It is not extravagant to say that there are one million orange trees in orchard form in this county [illegible] and young. The Orange settlement alone, 3x2 miles, contains 135,000.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Has surprised every one in the rapid progress she has made for the last few years, being now the fourth in the State, ranking next to Sacramento. She is steadily moving on, notwithstanding the hard times—new buildings are going up, new improvements are everywhere visible, and the city is extending in every direction, on the hills and out in the valley.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Have made great improvements in the vicinity of their new depot, in East Los Angeles. This is the great railroad centre of Southern California. The Southern Pacific daily from San Francisco, the Arizona, the Wilmington, the Anaheim and Santa Ana, and the Santa Monica railroads all center here, giving splendid facilities for travelers and freights.

The climate is delightful. The surrounding country forms a landscape of rare beauty.

All the conveniences and opportunities afforded by a city are found here; and current expenses of living, etc., are as moderate in this city as in any other part of California.

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J. H. COTTON, Prop'r.

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For Sale on Reasonable Terms.

ALL DESIRABLE,

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Belfast Ginger Ale,

AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

Try Stoll's Soda Fountain at the Citrus Fair.

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MACHINE SHOP.

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Manufacture all kinds of

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Wind Mill Irons, Oil Boring Rigs, Irrigating and Artesian Valves, Mill Irons, Cane Mills, Land Rollers, Hotel Ranges, Water Heaters, Plow Points and Cultivator Teeth of all kinds, either steel or cast iron. Cash for old Cast Iron.

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Nine miles from Court House of Los Angeles and two miles from Downey, bounded by Anaheim, Rubio and Old San Gabriel road. 270 acres with 250 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barns, etc. Splendid opening for large dairy business. Lands especially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per annum. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the china pigeon apricot, cloverleaf, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making, which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT,

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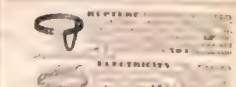
Full upper or lower set of teeth - - $10.

Dental work at Lowest Rates.



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AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Agents for the Newton Wagon and D. M. Osborne & Co's Mowers and Reapers.

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Poultry World

Monthly and

The American Poultry Yard,

Weekly. Both [illegible] exclusively devoted to Poultry [illegible] H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn. The [illegible] World [illegible] Yard [illegible] Subscription [illegible] $1 per year. Address [illegible] Hartford, Conn. Sample copy [illegible] stamps or chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls, sent for 25 cents extra, to all subscribers.

Removed to Corner of Court and Spring.

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The best appointed Hotel outside of San Francisco. Beautiful home for families and invalids. Sea bathing at all seasons of the year. In every respect first class.

Markets.

[Corrected by Len. J. Thompson, Grocer, 36 Spring Street.]

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BUTTER, Cal choice ⅞ lb.	$0 35	@	$0 40
CHEESE	15	@	20
Eastern	20	@	25
LARD, California	13½	@	14
Eastern	15	@	20
FLOUR, extra family, bbl	....	@	5 80
Capitol Mills ⅞ cwt	2 35	@	2 20
Pioneer ⅞ cwt	....	@	2 90
Lankershim ⅞ cwt	....	@	3 25
Superfine do	....	@	2 60
Graham, 50 lb. sack	....	@	1 10
Buckwheat, 10 lb. sack	....	@	55
OATMEAL, Cal., 10 lb. sack	....	@	55
Eastern, do	....	@	60
CORN MEAL, 50 lb sack	....	@	85
SUGAR w. crushed	12	@	....
Light brown	09	@	10
COFFEE, green	17	@	35
TEA, fine black	50	@	1 00
Finest Japan	50	@	60
CANDLES, Adamantine	15	@	25
SOAP, California	03	@	10
RICE	07	@	....
YEAST POWDER doz	1 50	@	2 00
CANNED OYSTERS, doz	1 75	@	3 50
SYRUP, S. F. Golden	80	@	1 00
DRIED APPLES, lb	10	@	12½
GERMAN PRUNES	12½	@	....
FIGS, California	....	@	10
PEACHES	10	@	20
OILS, kerosene	35	@	40
HONEY, comb	12½	@	15
do, No. 2	10	@	12
Extracted	06	@	08
BACON, California	10	@	12½
HAMS, do	12½	@	14
Eastern	16	@	17
POTATOES, ctl	90	@	1 15
ONIONS, ctl	....	@	3 50
BEANS	1 50	@	2 50
Pickled	1 40	@	1 50
Onions	4 00	@	6 00
BRESH BEEF	05½	@	06½
Round steak	....	@	08½
Sirloin	10	@	12
Porterhouse	12½	@	....
CHICKENS	06½	@	04½
CAL. RAISINS, boxes	2 25	@	2 50
Half boxes	1 25	@	1 35
Quarter boxes	75	@	85

EGGS—Have ruled high for several months and in demand at 40c. The market is better supplied and prices are now quoted at 16c & 18.

BUTTER—Is also in good demand, for choice only, at 24½.

ORANGES—The market has ruled dull for poor and unripe fruit since No. 1 fruit has commanded good prices, ranging from $22 to $30 per M. All the choice oranges exhibited at the Citrus Fair sold readily at fancy prices. Oranges should not be shipped until ripe, and then put up in first class shape for market.

WINES AND LIQUORS—The boom in the wine business has a tendency to make prices stronger, and prices may be said to have advanced two or three cents on the gallon for new wines.

LOS ANGELES WINE AND LIQUORS.

Red wine, No 1, per gallon	....	@	$0 50
Red wine, No. 2, per gallon	....	@	40
White wine, new, per gallon	....	@	50
White wine, old, per gallon	....	@	75
Port wine, old, per gallon	....	@	1 00
Angelica wine, old, per gallon	....	@	1 00
Sherry wine, old, per gallon	....	@	1 75
Cucamonga old, per gallon	....	@	1 00
Brandy, per gallon	....	@	2 50
Aguardiente, per gallon	....	@	2 00

EVERYBODY

Knows or should know that

The Grange Store

— IS —

Noted for its Low Prices

— AND —

CHOICE GROCERIES

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Country Produce. Gilt Edged Butter a Specialty.

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California Roses!

VIGOROUS, HEALTHY PLANTS.

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Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Flower Seed, Flowering Plants, and Ornamental Shrubbery.

In the Finest Varieties Only. Sent by mail to any address. Send for Catalogue. Every lover of flowers should have it.

Address,

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Petaluma, Cal.

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Wagons, Carriages, Etc.,

STUDEBAKER'S

Farm and Freight Wagons,

WITH IRON TRUSS AXELS

And Slope Shouldered Spokes, Boxes set by hydraulic pressure, has heaviest axle, and is the only complete wagon in use. I also have the

Portland Platform Spring Wagon.

Of different sizes, carrying from 600 to 3,000 pounds. They are the best

FAMILY WAGON!

And the only Wagon that will carry FRUIT and give satisfaction.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

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RARE PLANTS $1.

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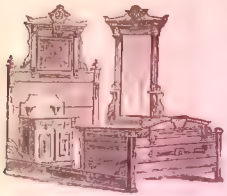

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Largest Stock & Lowest Prices.

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Special Rates on Growing Crops.

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Oyster Saloon and Restaurant

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THIS popular and well established eating house, since 1872 and has at all times been considered one of the most comfortable establishments on the Coast where ladies and gentlemen can dine and receive the best attention. Lavern Oysters, and Pacific Sound Oysters, cooked every style, in the most tempting manner. Oysters sold by dealers wholesale at San Francisco prices.

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Will always pay the highest price for good Gold and Silver Coin.

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TRANSFER CO.

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Under Cosmopolitan Hotel.

This Company has the exclusive right of checking baggage at residences, and taking up checks on trains. The only authorized Transfer Company in

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VOL. IV. JULY. NO. 7.

MIRROR PRINT, Los Angeles

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SHINGLES,
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☞WE BUY direct from factory in large quantities, for CASH, and will sell on a close margin. Come and learn our prices before buying.

☞Particular attention given to

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Will introduce at once the latest improved labor-saving machinery for manufacturing

Cans, Can Tops and Bottoms of all kinds,

So can give inside prices.

☞**Pumps, Well and Water Pipe always on hand.**

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LEADING HOUSE

OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

DOUBLE STORE.

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The "COULTER" Dress Shirt excels in fit style and cheapness.

Agency for the

Los Angeles Wolen Mills,

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Post Office Building,
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SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA
AND
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.

VOL. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., JULY, 1881. No. 7.

Agriculture.

THE GROWTH OF FARMING.

The earliest history with which we are acquainted, sings of the fruits of the field. The ancients had their goddess for every department, and as some particular branch bore abundantly, they bowed at the shrine of their propitious benefactress. As we look back through the centuries of the past, we find the profession of farming in its highest state during the time of republican Rome, and note its decline during the the reign of the Cæsars, when the luxuries and vices of their time permeated all cla ses of society. Broad republican principles, a growing civilization, and a liberal education of the masses, will ever be found going hand in hand with progressive farming. Other professions may prosper and shine with a double luster on the page of history under imperial and kingly rule, but farming, to attain its largest proportions and success, must be fostered by the ennobling hand of liberty. Landlord and tenant may hold their respective positions, but never till the tenant becomes the landlord will the soil bless a prosperous and happy people.

Looking through the dark night of a thousand years which followed the downfall of Rome, we see the gleam of the Celtic sword and the poise of the Teuton lance slowly but surely preparing the way for a better and nobler age. An age that will not be perfect until the iron rule of modern Europe shall disband its standing armies, which are the bone and sinew of the land, and return the members to fields free to the hand that tills them. The very reason why the United States is the leading agricultural nation of the world, lies in the fact of the broad freedom which its citizens enjoy. When the dark cloud of war sweeps over our land, the call to arms is answered by hundreds of thousands ready to do their duty in the field of carnage, but as soon as the treaty of peace is proclaimed the spirit of restlessness prevails until the last tent is folded and the warring thousands who were rivals in war become rivals in the field of husbandry. In truth, we are a nation of farmers in peace, and a nation of soldiers in times of war. No nation can be truly great and prosperous for any length of time where these conditions do not exist. History bears us out in this assertion, and it is with a certain national pride which we feel that we glance at our own free America with her boundless resources. From ocean to ocean, from the forty-ninth parallel to the gulf, we are a nation of workers, and our present wonderful prosperity is all due to the intelligent labor of the active farmer. The trades could not exist, commerce would become a thing of the past, and failures more appalling than were ever known, would appear on every side, should the fields refuse to yield their annual reward. The time has past when farming, in the minds of a few, ranked lower than the professions and trade. The honest rustic is now regarded as the great source of our national strength, a position which his intelligence and success have justly won for him. Farming will be a success in proportion to the intelligence of the masses. Scientific farming alone may not succeed, but science combined with experience and a fair amount of good sense, will always attain a larger success than the unlearned, hap-hazard system.

Reading, thinking and doing are the three essentials; combine them properly, giving to each the time which its importance demands, and our great plains and valleys will support a degree of prosperity that will command the respect and admiration of all civilized nations.

MIXED FARMING.

More mixed farming, we believe, would bring more coin to the farmers' pocket, and a more lasting prosperity to the country than the all-one thing rule that so generally obtains throughout Southern California. The Eastern farmer who, after his long year of toil, finds one or two hundred dollars added to his bank amount, feels satisfied that he has been fairly rewarded for his labor. This amount of money would seem but a small compensation to our farmers. Unless they can raise a large crop of wheat or barley, run in debt for this thing and that, run the risk of a dry season, and carry on a large business, farming has no charms for them. And right here is where we find failures, if any are to be found.

You never hear of a man with forty or eighty acres, who gives his attention to the different branches of agriculture and horticulture failing. True, it may be that at the end of the year he may not have cleared so much as his more pretentious neighbor, whose large wheat or barley crop, favored with a good season, has added largely to his exchequer. But how will it be the year following, and the next, should they be dry seasons?

While the small farmer keeps down expenses, lives within his means, improves his few acres, and becomes independent slowly but surely, the larger one goes into debt for teams, provisions, machinery, finally mortgages, and at last is sold out and has nothing that he may call his own.

The term gambling can justly be applied to some branches of farming, and especially in California.

Every new branch that is more than ordinarily promising, is taken up with such a furore that it becomes a "boom," and as a rule it eventually proves a failure through over-production.

We refer to the time when everybody became wild over the orange and general citrus culture, and dug up their vineyards to make room for the orange, lemon, lime, etc. Now they are reversing the order of things, and everybody must have a vineyard, even to the neglect of citrus fruits. Some years ago deciduous fruits were by many considered a failure, and unworthy of any attention. Experience, however, has given us a full line of deciduous fruits, save, perhaps, cherries, a few currants and plums, which challenges the world to a comparison. The forty-acre farm properly managed, will have a small vineyard, a deciduous orchard, some citrus trees, a patch of alfalfa, cows, chickens, pigs, and will raise in the field a general variety of products: corn, potatoes, pumpkins, flax, beans, hay, barley, etc. By some this would be considered a sort of puttering, and would be considered beneath their time and attention, but it is a fact, verified by cases near this city, that man who follow this plan will inevitably succeed, and in a short time will become the key to our permanent prosperity.

CAPITAL invested in a farm and managed with skill is more generally rewarded than any other investment a man can make.

THE outlook at the present time is a promising one for a most splendid harvest in 1881. We have not had a note from the croakers for a fortnight.

A MAN of good health, good judgment, frugal habits, industrious and persevering, and with a family to match, may engage in farming at any time and in any place with a prospect of almost certain success.

Horticulture.

THE LOOM OF LIFE.

"All day, all night, I can hear the jar
Of the loom of life, and near and far
It thrills with its deep and muffled sound,
As the tireless wheels go always round.

Busily, ceaselessly, goes the loom
In the light of day and midnight's gloom,
The wheels are turning early and late,
And the loom is wound in the warp of fate.

Click! click! there's a thread of love wove in,
Click! click! another of wrong and sin;
What a checkered thing will this life be
When we see it unrolled in eternity!

Time, with a face like mystery,
And hands as busy as hands can be,
Sits at the loom with its warp outspread,
To catch in its meshes each glancing thread

Who shall this wonderful web be done?
In a thousand years, perhaps, or one,
Or to-morrow. Who knoweth? Not you or I,
But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly.

Ah, sad-eyed weaver, the years are slow!
But each one is nearer the end, I know;
And some day the last thread will be woven in,
God grant it be love instead of sin.

Are we spinners of wool for this life web, say?
Do we furnish the weaver a thread each day?
It were better by far, my friend, to spin
A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.!

—*Western Rural.*

WILL ORANGE CULTURE PAY?

This is a question of great importance to Southern California. The time was when an orange orchard in full bearing was even more sure than a bank in declaring dividends. Dividends not of five or six per cent, but dividends which at once made the fortunate possessor independent. But with this industry the former bright promises can hardly be realized now. It is useless to disguise the real truth of the matter. Some may wish that we had said nothing on this subject, but why deceive ourselves, our neighbors, and our friends? The truth is what the reading public want, not theories dressed up in fine words and elaborate phrases. When we had but few orchards in bearing the demand gave us good prices, but during the last three seasons there has been very little profit in the business, save to a few of the old orchards which had already established a reputation. These of course received the first attention from dealers, and have continued to be moderately remunerative, while the younger orchards have had the disadvantage of seeking their own markets, and the more successful ones have returned many a ready dollar to the pocket of the grower. In writing about this industry it is but just to speak of the many vicissitudes which have attended it, and it will appear to the intelligent reader at once that the orange has passed through a trying ordeal during the last three years and may still be looked upon with much favor when certain conditions are complied with. To begin our retrospect we will mention the unusually cold winters of '28–29 and '79–80, which killed thousands of trees in nursery, and besides killing many in orchard form, chilled all more or less, and the result each year was a small crop and much inferior fruit.

Of course man has no power over the elements. He is forced to take the seasons as they come, and to do the best he can with them. We learn from men who have resided here for twenty-five or thirty years that those winters were the exception and not the rule, consequently we have every reason to expect coming seasons to be more favorable to the industry. Again, in the spring of '80 many new orchards came into bearing and the blossoming was very promising, but the summer was cool, frost came just as the fruit was beginning to turn yellow, and the crop of '80–81, though very large, has not brought as much cash into this section as was hoped for. We must say, however, that the growers are in a large degree responsible for this result. Had they gone through their orchards after the fruit had set last spring and thinned out freely, allowing each tree according to age to bear from three to five hundred only, they would have less in number but, to be sure, but that loss would have been more than balanced by the superior quality of the fruit. So much for one neglect of the grower, and now we will speak of another practice even more injurious to the industry than all others combined, and that is the gathering time. It is a fact that as a rule the orange in Southern California does not ripen before the last of March or the first of April, and we know from actual experience that it improves by hanging on the tree through May, June, and even into July. Now, it is a practice with many to begin picking as early as December, a time when the fruit, although yellow, is not ripe, and is so sour that it is in no degree palatable. This is thrown upon the market, not only upon our home, but upon all the great centers within our reach, and you can easily imagine the result. The fruit is sampled and an unfavorable opinion is formed, a prejudice springs up which the ripe, fine flavored fruit of the proper picking time can hardly overcome. It is to be hoped that the grower's attention will be rolled to these facts, and that in the future he will look more to thinning out and will not put his oranges upon the market until they are fully ripe.

There are some who carelessly throw their oranges into boxes without the best thought of selecting, and then wonder when their returns come why they received only about half as much as their neighbor, whose fruit on the tree is no better.

The fruit on *the tree*, mind you, we said was no better, but how of it in the boxes? His neighbor assorted his oranges with great care, put only the finest ones into the boxes, used a wrapping of clean, bright paper around each orange, and not only gave better fruit but put it up in a more attractive manner; who then would wonder at the difference between the returns. You must often please the eye in order to reach the stomach, and in this age of friendly rivalry in order to be successful we must be original, wide awake, active, ever striving to excel and aiming to lead rather than to be led.

Glancing into the future we have many reasons to be hopeful. Experience is teaching us all a valuable lesson. The furore that prevailed a few years ago regarding putting out orange orchards here, there and everywhere has subsided. Other industries are receiving more attention, less orange planting is going on, and that only in localities which are known to be best adapted to citrus culture. Thus while the demand will increase largely every year, the production will remain about the same, and in a few years the cry of overproduction will not be heard. Another important factor which figures in the consideration is the markets which the new railroads are opening to us. By the Southern Pacific our oranges find their way into Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, El Paso, and the East. In a few months the Atlantic & Pacific will have reached this coast, then we will have a competing line, and a good healthy competition will undoubtedly give us freight rates which will help to stimulate the industry.

In this brief retrospect we believe that we have noticed the more important points bearing upon the subject. The pros and the cons, devoid of all coloring have come under our consideration, and in the final summing up the general verdict will no doubt be favorable to orange culture, when the conditions spoken of in this article receive the attention which their importance demand.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH OUR PRESENT FRUIT CROP?

This question should have been considered earlier in the season, but even now it is not too late to advise a little to the matter. In the first place our commission houses are absorbing large quantities at high prices in their trade with the territories and the east. This demand, however, will accommodate only those living near the shippers or near the lines of railroad reaching to the aforesaid markets.

Again, the canning industry is assuming large proportions and thousands of tons will find ready sale and use in this direction. The new Los Angeles canning factory starting up across the river is preparing to do business on a very large scale and will be a great institution for orchardists in this immediate vicinity. It proposes not only to can but also to run the Alden dryer in order to utilize over-ripe fruits, or such as will not do for canning, but will be perfectly good for drying. The canning factory at Colton will draw largely from Riverside, San Bernardino and other sections in the Colton circuit. Santa Barbara also has its extensive factory, and besides these three large incorporate institutions there are several small individual establishments throughout Southern California, and every settlement, town and hamlet not

already supplied should see to it at once that they have a local canning and drying factory. There is money in it, large money; a harvest that begins to yield its returns from the first ripening in the spring until the citrus fruits are ripe in the fall. Many will hesitate through fear of inability to reach the public taste. To them we would cite the success that some private individuals have attained during the experimental times of the industry. It has been our good fortune to test some of the fruit put up by our growers in a quiet way at their homes, and we do not hesitate to say that better goods we never sampled. Cans in large quantities can be had of our local tinners at very reasonable prices, according to size. Two-pound cans we will place at fifty cents per dozen and look for a minute at the profits of the business. To avoid fractions we will put the cost of a two-pound can at four cents, sugar not to exceed one cent, fancy label three cents, total cost eight cents. Now what will your goods wholesale for? A retail dealer of this city tells us that we may figure with absolute certainty on fifteen cents per can as the lowest wholesale price that first class goods will ever reach.

Here, then, you have seven cents for two pounds of fruit and the labor attending the canning. Seven cents for one can, seven dollars for a hundred, seventy dollars per thousand and so on. Who would ask for anything better? Only he who is sitting around for something to turn up to make him rich in a day. Poor fellow, those days with California are past. The territories with their mining excitement may afford you the stimulus which your nature craves. Go, we wish you well, and when you are through dreaming your golden dream and wish to become a hard working humble rustic, return, and we will gladly admit you to our army of workers. Individual canning we would advise only with parties who live remote from the large factories.

While these canneries are moderately liberal in their prices, growers would better sell direct to them, then they have their money in their pocket, and have no more worry or anxiety concerning their crop. All that we have said regarding canning will apply to drying. There is always more or less fruit that is unfit for canning. Such should be dried, none should be allowed to waste; all will be wanted at good prices before next season's crop comes. Numerous drying devices can be had, some of them at a nominal figure, but where money is scarce a little ingenuity and ambition, with two or three dollars worth of lumber, would construct a family dryer that would last a lifetime.

Although our deciduous products are becoming almost too large to contemplate, still the demand absorbs them all and calls for more. California canned and dried fruits are called for from nearly every quarter of the globe. Many orders to our personal knowledge, received here during the past winter, could not be filled at any price. The industry is only in its infancy. This is truly a land of fruits, as each year demonstrates to us more clearly. Nature acts her part nobly, if we do ours half so well the battle is won. Everybody will hold up his head because he is prosperous, every man you meet will have a smiling face and a pleasant word, because he has coin in his pocket, and our very existence will be sweeter, because all around are cheerful and happy.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT BUDDING.

July and August are the proper months in which to bud deciduous trees. The plum generally comes first in order, other varieties follow as the bark, sap and buds are in condition, and the peach comes in at the last.

Any sized tree may be budded, but as a rule only young trees of one year's growth in nursery form are subjected to this operation. The already bearing orchard, however, may be budded with equal propriety, and now is a good time to change a poor fruit for a good one. In budding nursery trees the bud is inserted into the trunk four to six inches from the ground; larger trees receive the bud in the limbs. Buds are taken from branches of this year's growth, and only the largest and finest should be used. The process is so simple that it is hardly worth while to repeat it here, but for fear that some one unacquainted with the business may peruse this article we will speak of it briefly. When the terminal bud is forming on the end of the twigs the tree is ready for business. Use a budding knife if you have one, if not, a pocket knife will answer. Make a slit in the bark where you wish to place the bud about an inch long, at the top of the slit, cut square across it about half an inch, with the handle of the budding knife carefully raise the lips of the bark thus made and insert the bud, force the bud down to the bottom of the slit, then wind with soft budding twine, or any soft twine that you may have, sufficiently hard to exclude the air. In two or three weeks the string may be removed and everything left until next spring, when the trunk should be cut off a few inches above the bud. And later in the season as the bud progresses the trunk may be trimmed off smoothly down close to the bud. After the bud starts in the spring all other growth should be broken off by the hand so that the full growing force may go to the bud alone. In large trees you pursue the same plan, save it is the limb, instead of the trunk as in the nursery, but the process is the same in every particular.

HORTIOULTURAL NOTES.

Deciduous Fruits.—Of course a peach or pear or apricot orchard is not as romantic as an orange orchard, nor does it sound as well to write East about, but perhaps there is as much money in it. There is but a comparatively small portion of Southern California that will excel in the culture of citrus fruits, and it is only the superior fruit that will find a profitable market, while there is hardly an acre that will not yield some kind of deciduous fruit in perfection, and there is little danger of the market being glutted in this line.—*Ex.*

Orchard Work.—A gentleman engaged in canning fruit says it pays to pick your fruit carefully and in time; if in right condition one day, the next will be too late to pick. Go over your trees many times. Don't try to pick all at once. If green, you lose weight. If too ripe, it is spoiled for canning. The proper condition for apricot, plum, peach and nectarine is when fully matured, but before softening. Use shallow boxes. Shakes make good boxes and are cheap. Above all, bring to the cannery, or send to the market at the earliest possible moment after picking. It is not too late to thin out some fruit. Trees that overbear do not yield marketable fruit.—*Santa Rosa Republican.*

Diverse Industries.—We are glad to hear that some of our prominent farmers are turning their attention to the cultivation of something besides wheat. One gentleman informs us that he has commenced the cultivation of fruit trees on a handsome scale, having planted several thousand pear and apricot trees which are growing finely. The climate of this county is favorable to fruit raising, and, with the exception of cherries and peaches, which would do well on the lowlands bordering the rivers, good profits could be reaped from orchards. The foothills are excellent for grapes, peaches and apples, as is now verified by the presence in our market of excellent fruit. The finer quality of grapes could be cultivated successfully by a little irrigation. Water in abundance can be procured from wells. It is demonstrated by practical grape growers that the raisin grape cannot be successfully cultivated without irrigation sufficient to flood the ground and destroy insects which prey upon vines. Almost any ordinary well will furnish the necessary water for sub-irrigation, which is the only practicable way of irrigating vines.—*Modesto Herald.*

Making Orange Wine.—Finding myself in the midst of a bearing orange orchard in Los Angeles county, and observing large quantities of the fruit on the ground and unmarketable, I concluded to manufacture a few bushels into wine. Procuring an ordinary hand "squeezer," I commenced operations, with the following result: From three bushels of wind shaken oranges I pressed six gallons of juice, which I placed in a keg to undergo fermentation. After the expiration of 30 days I drew it off, bottled it and put it away in a cool place. It is now about 60 days old, and promises to make a very fine wine.

It is not necessary either to wash or pare the fruit. I simply cut the larger ones in two and the end off the smaller ones. From my experience I am satisfied that one man can make 10 gallons per day, or what will make 50 bottles of wine.

There can be no doubt that the most profitable disposition we can make of orange crops is to make them into wine. In doing so the entire crop can be used, large and small.—*Corr. Los Angeles Herald.*

Viticultural.

ADDRESS OF M. M. ESKEN AT THE ST. HELENA VITICULTURAL ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL RE-UNION.

It is said that a man's disposition, love of truth, personal bravery, and devotion to country, is formed, to a large degree, by the surroundings where he lives and what he does; that he who lives in constant communion with nature, grandest and most beautiful scenery, and especially is a man of lofty purposes, great conceptions and strong, manly instincts, while he who is bound down in a pursuit in which there is nothing but toil and no pleasure, who only looks out upon the green fields, the hills and mountains, sometimes once in a lifetime, knows nothing of the beauty of the world we live in, the grandeur of its solitudes, or the mute but instructive lessons which these speechless monitors teach him. For him existence is the only aim in life; comfort and competence his sum and all.

Grape culture is one of the earliest pursuits of civilized man. We read of it in the old testament. Traditionists say that the grape vine was introduced into Egypt from India; from Egypt it was transferred to Greece, where it flourished during the entire period of the Grecian Republic. A distinguished writer once said: Raising grapes is a pursuit as full of beauty as Alpine landscape; as sweet to the humble toiler as the breath of a plantation. The rich redden of the vine makes springtime span the summer and gladdens every hour of our existence. Homer himself, speaking of the Greek wines, said they were "Nectarous, pure and worthy of the gods." From Greece the grape was transferred to Italy, but not until Rome was civilized. The grape left Greece with its art and civilization. Virgil said: "The arts and sciences and poetry flourish most and the stately vine where the grape grows best." In the early history of man the grape was only found among the most civilized people of the world. In Egypt first, then in Greece, then in Italy, then in France, and now in America. Almost all of the Roman writers speak of the wines of ancient the best wine of Italy—the Sweet Falernian. Of this wine the poets sang, whilst the statesmen and orators praised it. The grapes from which it was made were grown on the Falernian Agger, lying between the Monte Mitto hills and the banks of the Volturnus. The grapes grew in a volcanic country, among the stones and ashes and debris thrown from the mouth of Mount Vesuvius, and we can almost imagine the men of wealth and of learning of those olden times, sitting in their villas, in the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, yet 1900 years ago, drinking this same Sweet Falernian, when Vesuvius commenced to vomit forth its lava and ashes, which covered over a vast extent of territory, including the vineyards and those two great and populous cities, the ruins of which have been but recently uncovered. This wine, known as the Sweet Falernian, was never allowed to be drunk until it was ten years old. It was of a bright amber color neither red wine, as we have wine to be red, nor was it white wine. At one time there was a law of the Roman republic prohibiting this wine from being either sold in the market or drunk until it had reached the allotted age of ten years. But when civilization left the Roman world, and the dark ages spread desolation and ignorance over all Europe, grape culture almost ceased. France showed the first ray of reappearance from the desolation which the wars of the barbarism of that age had scattered over the East ern continent, and from about the fourteenth century the culture of the grape was transferred in a large degree from Italy and Spain to France. For not less than 400 years all the part of France lying between the Mediterranean and St. Etienne, and from the Garonne, to the base of the Maritime Alps, has been the home of the grape. The wines made in the departments of Gerande and Bordeaux are among the most famous of French wines, if not the most famous vintage of the world. For centuries France has exported a vast amount of wine, until the year 1880, when, according to the "Wine Trade Review," during the first eleven months of that year, she imported 171,340,000 gallons of wine, and exported only 69,181,500 gallons of wine, showing her imports in wine, for the first time in her history, to have been 111,167,500 gallons more than her exports. That during the year 1880 France cultivated 5,447,218 acres in grapes alone; while in 1870, ten years before there were cultivated in France 5,777,637 acres of land to grapes, showing a reduction of 330,419 acres in ten years. In 1870 France produced 14,452,570,000 gallons of wine, while in 1880 she only produced 7,868,403,000 gallons of wine, almost one-half less. This enormous depletion in the amount of grapes and wine produced in France is attributed to two causes only; first, the wearing out of the soil after a long period of cultivation of the grape, and second, the destructive effects of the phylloxera, which, in spite of all efforts, the grapegrowers of France have been fighting this little insect, and while they have discovered that carbon bi-sulphide, or bi-sulphide of carbon, was an insecticide, yet it appears by a report made by the Chambre Syndicale, a chamber of commerce, committed in France, as late as February, 1881 that they could no longer rely upon that as a protection against the destructive effects of the phylloxera; that its effectiveness depended on the class of soil it was used on, where it was applied, the manner of its application, the season of the year, and upon so many other doubtful or incidental questions as to the result, that they found but one sure remedy to recommend to the grape growers of France, and that remedy is the introduction into the vineyards of the native American vine. In our State, how ever, where the phylloxera is not so destructive, I feel we bi-sulphide of carbon can be used with success. A brief reference to this report, made by the Chamber of Commerce, will be found in the "American Wine and Grape Grower," published in New York, March, 1881.

As man in infancy and childhood is the most delicate of all the animal kingdom, and subject to more diseases than any other animal, so the grape is the most delicate of all the vegetable world, and is indeed true, that while man is the marvel of the animal world, the grape is the most wonderful of the vegetable world. Man, unlike all other animals, has the measles, the whooping cough, the small pox, scarlet fever, etc. The vine is the only plant world exempt from these and many other diseases common to humanity. So the grape is subject to diseases unknown to any other fruit bearing trees or vines. It has black knot, corn mole and black mildew; it is attacked by flies, and now it is subject to the great ravager and destroyer of the vine, phylloxera. In France, as I before stated, they have almost given up the hope of destroying the pest, seeking a remedy only in the introduction of vines that are strong enough to withstand the phylloxera, and for that reason the oldest grape growers of France have concluded that the native American vine is the only safe vine to plant upon which to graft the European varieties; and I would recommend every grape grower to try this, if even in a small way.

It would hardly seem necessary for me to tell you, as grape growers, what kind of soil grapes ought to be planted in, or how grapes should be cultivated, or what we should do to avoid the effects of the phylloxera. I may, however, say that no grapes will do well upon any land where the little rootlets cannot cling to or run around or among either rock, or stone, or gravel, or sand. It is the nature of the root of the vine to seek for warmth and dryness. It will not grow on land with clay, or heavy clay subsoil. It had better be planted upon the cold front of a brown rock than in a pond hole, and it will flourish in the crevice of a rock when it will die in water and mud, and as the roots of the vine cling to stone and gravel so its branches necessarily and naturally reach out to grasp trees and stakes and trellises. Their lines, like ours must have air. The roots must have room under the ground, the branches must have space and be left to grow above the ground.

Extremes of heat and cold will destroy a grape vine. Extreme moisture or extreme dryness are equally destructive of the vine, and hence it is that while the grape will grow over a large portion of the earth's surface, yet the most hardy and valuable varieties of grapes only flourish over a limited territory. On the Western Continent the European varieties do not flourish well out of doors, except in that little territory lying between the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the Pacific Ocean, Arizona and Oregon. East it is too cold for them. North and south it is either too dry or too wet. The amount of rain that falls in this part of California is about twenty-five inches a year. Of this amount less than one inch fell during the period in which the grape is developed and gathered, while in Missouri and the wine growing districts of France from five to eight inches of rain fall during the period in which the grape is making its growth, thus adding an additional peril to the grape which we do not suffer here, namely: the grape rot. Nor is the mean temperature of California as a grape growing country inferior to any other part of the world. The mean temperature the year around is about 62 degrees Farenheit, while at Bordeaux it is 57 degrees. At Modeira it is 63. From 60 to 62 degrees mean temperature for the whole year is said to be the most average temperature for the cultivation of the grape. Of course, in summer it is warmer and in winter colder, but we do not have extremes of heat and cold.

In most countries it is considered desirable to have an eastern or southern exposure as the most favorable lands on which to plant a vineyard. Here, if anything, we prefer a western or northern exposure. There is less danger from frost there, because the sun does not strike it so early in the morning. Our climate is so dry and cool, though, whatever the exposure may be. For wine grapes, it is admitted by nearly all the ablest writers upon the subject, that rolling lands are better than level bottom lands upon which to plant a vineyard. Alluvial land is not good for wine grapes. In Malaga nearly all the vineyards grown upon barren and almost sterile hillsides. In many parts of France the soil is exceedingly poor where the grape is grown, the subsoil being a soft rock. Nor do they plant the grape in Europe as we do. Whether we are right or wrong, I am not able to determine. In France the average between the rows of vines, where they are planted in rows at all, will not exceed three feet, and between the vines in the rows not more than from one to two feet, while here we never think of planting vines nearer than six feet apart, and I presume the average is about seven feet, and yet French writers think it advantageous to so plant. They say that in Italy and Spain they plant vines farther apart than in France, yet their wine is not nearly so good as French wine. The number of vines on an acre, planted 3 feet apart each way, is 3,630; 4 feet apart, but 2,722 to the acre, 5 feet apart each way, 1,742 to the acre; 6 feet each way, 1,452 to the acre; 7 feet each way, 917 to the acre, while 8 feet each way gives but 680 to the acre. And yet I find that while we have less than 1,000 to the acre, we make from 500 to 600 gallons of wine more on an average from an acre of grapes. In France they rarely go beyond 300 to 350, and often do not exceed 200 gallons to the acre. Of course, if we can make 500 or 600 gallons of wine to the acre, and that wine be as good as that made in France, and they can only make some 200 or 300 gallons from the same amount of land from the same cultivation, in time they cannot compete with us, even though their vines were as healthy as ours.

CALIFORNIA'S OLD COMPANIONS.

The great trouble in grape culture in California, and in wine making—because the two are closely allied—is that we are too fast a people; we are too anxious to realize upon the investment, we are too good to wait; we try to produce too many grapes to the acre, and we try to make too much wine from the grapes we have, and lastly, we try to produce our wine in money too soon after it is made. This is attributable chiefly to our poverty, to our isolation, to the newness of the business, and to the peculiar characteristics of the American people. We are in a new country, an earnest, active, stirring and thriving people. We cannot wait for the slow process of development, like the Europeans. The future to us is to-morrow, not

next year nor the year after. Wealth must always be within our grasp, and not just beyond our reach. When we see the reward almost at hand we plant vines. When we do not we, sow wheat. It is the amount of grapes a vine will raise, more than the quality of grapes the vine raises we seek for, hence, until recently, the grape growers have sought out and planted the vines that produced the most grapes, and not the vines which bore the best grapes; and wine makers, following in the same line have almost invariably endeavored to make, not always the best wine that was possible to make, but the most wine possible, and if very often grapes valuable for wine would cost more to the wine maker than a much cheaper grape not so valuable for wine, too many times wine makers sought the cheap grape and not the valuable one; and another thing, too, that has been a great drawback to the market of our wines, is that the old and common vines still produce grapes, that those grapes are marketed and made into wine, and that in order to sell this wine, the wine merchant takes the best and most valuable wine made, and mixes it with the worst and most impure, in order to sell it. This is not universally the case, and indeed, it is less done in Napa county, I think, than in any other part of California, and every year is being done less, but it is done too much everywhere.

These things should be everywhere avoided, it should never be done, and in a few years it will not be done. It will be found to pay best to make the best wines possible, and raise the best grapes possible, for we can and are competing with the world in the character of the wine we make, and will make the best wine made.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

There is another very serious question which affects, or will affect, the prosperity of the grape growers of California—that is the question of transportation.

In order to make grape growing successful and wine making successful in California, we must have the world for a market. To do this we must have fair and reasonable transportation, and that it may be fair and reasonable, every man should have an equal right to transport between the same points the same quantity at the same price. I am informed that a few wine merchants of San Francisco have organized a combination and entered into a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whereby they have agreed to ship to New York, within a time limited, between one and two million gallons of wine, at a price stated, and upon the express terms and agreement that no other person or persons should have an equal opportunity to ship a like amount, or any other amount of wine to the same point from the same shipping place, at the same figure. This is a fraud and an outrage; it is a disgrace to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and to the railroad companies that stand behind them, and it is a disgrace also to these wine merchants who have entered into the combination. It is a fraud, because it is intended to give these merchants a monopoly of and an advantage over the wine trade of the Pacific coast because if they can ship their wine to New York cheaper than the producers can, or cheaper than other merchants can, then no producer can seek for a market outside of California, and competition in buying and selling wine in California ceases. In other words, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and these wine merchants combine to fix the price of your wine. The wrong is that these wine merchants not only have more favorable terms for themselves than others can get in shipping their wines to market, but other parties who desire to ship their wine to the same market are prohibited from doing so. These corporations might as well—and it would be just as honest for them—to enter your house in the night time, and steal from you any article of jewelry or money that you have, or meet you on the highway and rob you. In the latter case, you would have a chance both for your life and money, for you could fight or run away. But in the former you have no show of escape, for the railroad and the steamship company having combined, no other means is open to you for rapid shipment, and although both these corporations are subsidized by the government, yet they both join in a contract, or profit from a contract, that ruins and enslaves the producer. What is worse is, they claim to do this under the form of law. The time will come when such wrongs cannot and shall not exist, when before the law, as in the marts of trade and in the great race of life, all men shall be equal, when dollars shall not be the only measure of manhood, when corporate wealth shall not be used to crush the poor, or smother out struggling enterprises, when truth, and justice, and honor, and patriotism shall be the distinctive marks of an American citizenship, and when the accidents of wealth, like the accidents of birth, shall not stand above the law or direct the policy of our government.

The Viticultural interests of Southern California stand foremost to-day of any part of the world. We are free from any vine pests whatever; our vines are in a most healthy condition, and a promising outlook for the future. We have frequently made mention in this journal of the importance of vine growing and wine making in Southern California, and we believe that the growing of the vine and the making of wine is *the coming* great industry of our people. Through the advice of these columns hundreds of acres of vines have been planted the past season, and we are sure no one will have cause to regret the planting of more vines. We claim to champion the interests of the Viticulturist and will leave no stone unturned that will advance their interests. Any information we can give will be done so cheerfully.

ADVERTISERS.

Every business man knows that to succeed in his business he must liberally patronize printer's ink. He *must* advertise. But *how* to advertise is the question that puzzles many. Large advertisers throughout the world who have made the matter a life study, agree that the "true medium to advertise in is the legitimate newspaper, the larger circulation having preference, the attractiveness of the paper standing next, and illustrated papers coming next. The SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA, Rose & Coleman, publishers, this city, claims the largest circulation of any paper in Southern California, more subscribers in Los Angeles county than any other paper.

It is the handsomest paper published on this coast, and the only one publishing original wood engravings. If you have a business and wish to increase it advertise in the

SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is peculiarly adapted to fruit orchards, to gardens, and small farms, and all she needs to make it teem with prosperity is more people of that class of emigrants which has converted the great North west from a wilderness into comfortable homes for its millions of contented people.

THE advertisement of the Capitol Bakery and Restaurant of Mr. H. Schumacher appears in this issue. Mr. Schumacher is one of the most popular business men of this city and is well patronized by the public.

Poultry.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Commissioner Colman has issued a paper from the Department of Agriculture upon chicken cholera, giving the results of some recent experiments made under the direction of the department, by Dr. Salmon, for the prevention of this very troublesome disease.

Dr. S. says: "For this disease a very cheap and most effective disinfectant, is a solution made by adding three pounds of sulphuric acid to forty gallons of water (or one fourth pound sulphuric acid to three and a half gallons of water) and mixing evenly by agitation or stirring. This may be supplied to small surfaces with a small watering pot or to larger grounds with a barrel mounted on wheels and arranged like a street sprinkler. In disinfecting poultry houses the manure must be first thoroughly scraped up and removed beyond the reach of the fowls, a slight sprinkling is not sufficient, but the floors, roosts and grounds must be thoroughly saturated with the solution, so that no particle of dust however small, escapes being wet. It is impossible to thoroughly disinfect if the manure is not removed from the roosting places. Sulphuric acid is very cheap, costing at retail not more than twenty-five cents a pound, and at wholesale but five or six cents, the barrel of disinfecting solution can, therefore, be made for less than a dollar, and should be thoroughly applied. It must be remembered, too, that sulphuric acid is a dangerous drug to handle, as, when undiluted, it destroys clothing and cauterizes the flesh wherever it touches."

CHARCOAL FOR FOWLS.—The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is acknowledged. The method of putting it before them, however, is not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them. Corn burned on the cob and the refuse, which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and still retaining their perfect shape, if placed before them is greedily eaten by them, and with a marked improvement in their health, as shown by the bright color of their combs and their greater production of a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.

WHAT the good farmer needs more than manual help, is faithfulness and an intelligent interest in pushing work. When he finds help that can and will give this, he will not part with it at any price, and the hired help feels better satisfied to work for an employer who regards him as something more than a machine to do work. In fact, the more intelligent the farmer, the more willing he usually is to ask (or at least accept) advice.

RECENT shipments of honey from California to Great Britain have been received with great favor.

Southern California.

SAN DIEGO.

This city has passed through many trying vicissitudes and at last is about to acquire the standing to which her advantages and resources entitle her. The railroad has become an established fact, and from this on her growth and prosperity will be permanent and lasting. San Diego has ever had our kindest wishes, and it is with great pleasure that we are now able to write of her bright future. The city is, of all other sea-port towns, the most desirable as a place of residence. All that has ever been said as regards *bay* and *climate*, either in a friendly spirit or sturingly by the various journals of this coast, we most emphatically indorse as true. We became wedded to the place during a residence there some years ago, and although we are not permitted to enjoy her great fortune directly, we feel that indirectly we are greatly benefited.

Whoever seeks a residence in San Diego will find a society much above the general average, all the principal religious denominations are represented, and school facilities, though somewhat inadequate in the past, are now taking a decided step forward in the erection of a fine, large school-house and other general improvements in the educational department. The city is lighted with gas, enjoys the telephone, and street railway building is now on the tapis. General activity is manifesting itself in every quarter, and all the conveniences found in the old settled Eastern cities will soon be fully represented in this city by the sea. Its resources which have been grossly misrepresented, probably through ignorance by certain parties, are beyond our present time and space.

In honey it leads the world in quality and quantity; its exports of hides, wool, sheep, hogs, etc., are very large, and in wheat, it is a fact not generally known, that until within two or three years past San Diego county has produced more wheat than all the rest of Southern California. The area of the county is vast and probably much of it not well adapted to general farming, but its productive valleys ranging from twenty thousand acres to one thousand acres, and even down to one hundred acres, can be counted by the score.

The mesas, foot-hills and mountains are valuable in affording good pasturage for large herds of sheep and cattle. Wood and water though not in large quantities, are far from being entirely wanting. The mountains afford some lumber and an abundance of fire wood, while each valley has its stream of water, and artesian wells which have now become a fact near the city, promise to satisfy all demands in the water line.

The tide of travel that way is large, and will increase largely with the connection of the Southern California Railroad at Colton with the Southern Pacific. Railroad building is going on as rapidly as human energy and money can force it. Two large deep-water ships, besides several smaller craft are now unloading railroad material, and in mid-ocean freighted with steel rails and machinery a small fleet is heading toward San Diego. May the cloud of adversity never again lower over our sister city!

LOS NIETOS

EDITOR SEMI TROPIC:—Since my visit a year since to the Los Nietos Valley the status of matters and things in that portion of Los Angeles county has not changed materially.

This section does not claim to grow the semi-tropical fruits to perfection, but is the great corn valley of Southern California and produces some of the finest specimens of deciduous fruits, apples, pears, peaches and apricots to be found in California.

THE GRAPE BOOM

Has reached the Los Nietos Valley, and many thousands of vines have been planted the present season. The vineyards already in bearing appear thrifty and encourage growers to hope that in a few years their grapes will yield a larger profit than their corn fields. Practical men who have been watching the wine market and present grape crop inform us that prices will, in all probability, rule much higher this year than last, so that it is quite likely that the area devoted to vines will continue to expand.

Raisin making, except in the foot-hills bordering the Ranchito settlement, will hardly prove a success in the Los Nietos Valley, as the occasional fogs, so beneficial to the cereals, prevent the grapes from drying as speedily as is desirable. The leading grape growers propose to erect a winery next year, somewhere between Downey and Ranchito, and make both wine and brandy. Mr. J. E. Burke is the prime mover in the matter, and will have the hearty co-operation of his neighbors.

CASTOR OIL.

Dr. Groover, an enterprising gentleman residing at Downey, is putting up a press and will shortly be prepared to manufacture pure castor oil. The bean grows luxuriantly in all portions of the valley, and the new enterprise will encourage the farmers to go extensively into its cultivation.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT.

Few localities in Southern California are so well adapted to the cultivation of the English walnut as Los Nietos Valley. The crop is almost sure, and in from eight to ten years from planting, each tree will average annual profit of from $15 to $20. The walnut belt is even more limited than the orange belt, and growers have no fear of glutting the market.

PROFIT IN FRUIT.

Orchards well cultivated and cared for are very profitable, but a careless system of fruit farming always results disastrously. Many persons who left their trees to take care of themselves, without cultivation, irrigation or pruning, are now bitterly regretting their folly. A gentleman by the name of Quill, who resides near Downey, followed a different course from that of most of his neighbors, and, though only running twenty acres, netted last year from his orchard and vineyard the neat little sum of $1400. Others who have followed his course will do equally well the present season.

THE RANCHITO,

Twelve miles from Los Angeles, is the most progressive portion of Los Nietos valley at present. The Ranchito (Spanish for little ranch) is a magnificent tract of agricultural land, well watered and adapted to every kind of grain and fruit. I was surprised at the exceedingly thrifty looking farms of this section. The principal owners are Messrs. Tyler, Dunlap, Boyd, Parsons, Burke, Becquette, Tweedy, Standifer, Russell, Phelan, Montgomery and Cate. Every farmer seems well satisfied with his lot, and we are confident that the products of this section will in quality and quantity find no successful rivals in California.

NEW COMERS.

New new-comers are at present settling in the Los Nietos Valley. The advantages of this section have not been so persistently set forth as some other portions of our county, and consequently the Ranchito and Downey settlements have been overlooked for the past four or five years. Dr. Kendrick recently purchased the Frazee place and is making extensive improvements. Mr. S. Huntly is also improving a tract of 55 acres near Downey. Mr. G. S. Brodie also recently purchased an unimproved farm and proposes to devote it to fruit.

The exports from the Downey depot during the past year considerably exceeded 3,000,000 pounds. Though the fruit crop this year will be short, we believe the present season promises to be a profitable one for the Los Nietos Valley.

J. C. P.

THE DUARTE.

A short time since it was our pleasure to visit this delightfully located settlement, and although we had formed a favorable opinion of the country from the reports of others we must confess that we had our expectations more than realized on our first visit. We were the guest of Mr. O. K. Young, and we are under obligations to him, his sister Mary, Mr. L. Barnes and others for making our visit so enjoyable. Our friend O. K. (a young batch) has one among the fine places on the Duarte. It is in a fine state of cultivation, planted with a choice orchard of orange trees that are already bearing and many choice budded varieties coming on, a select orchard of deciduous fruits, fields for barley, wheat, corn, alfalfa, etc. A neat cottage, before which stands the crowning glory of this pretty home, a grand old live oak, with its evergreen branches spreading over ground enough to afford shade for a Sunday school pic-nic.

Mr. L. Barnes' place is a fair sample of

what an industrious man can do in a few years. When Mr. Barnes landed in California he had $27, with which he bought a cow worth $27.50, going in debt 50c. The land he now lives on he bought on time, put up a shanty on credit and went to work, worked every minute—worked for his neighbors during the day and on his own ranch at night, and by dint of perseverance, pluck and energy owns one of the pleasantest homes in the county, all paid for and money in bank. We don't know that Mr. Barnes will like for us to tell briefly his private life, but it is one he might well be proud of.

Mr. Wm. C. Young has a place running up to the foothills that with cultivation will in a few years be most beautiful. During the past winter Mr. Young had ripe tomatoes every week from his vines, no frost injuring them in the least. A place so well protected from the frost will be invaluable in the future. Mr. Mitchell adjoins Mr. Young, and has a well protected place from frosts; he is another of your workers, and will in a short time have a beautiful ranch well planted and well tilled.

There are many splendid places on the Duarte that we shall take occasion to speak of in a future issue.

PASADENA NOTES.

Mr. Welmes, an English gentleman, until recently connected with some commercial enterprises in Scotland, has purchased a tract of 30 acres adjoining the beautiful place of Mr. Wm. T. Clapp, in Pasadena. He has ten acres in muscat grapes, between 800 and 900 orange trees, a great variety of deciduous trees, and will proceed to make other improvements. Pasadena has lately attracted several English gentlemen of considerable means, who declare that our flourishing little colony is the most delightful spot they have discovered in their travels.

Under the careful management of Mr. C. C. Brown the tract of the Mutual Orchard Association at Pasadena has wonderfully improved during the past year. The owners of the property will each have a choice homestead when they arrive to take possession, and they certainly made a very wise selection when they placed Mr. Brown in charge. The whole tract has been so carefully cultivated that it will require no irrigation the present year, and the orange and olive plantations show a most healthy growth. The ground is very moist an inch below the surface, showing what careful cultivation can accomplish. Shade and ornamental trees have been planted and the Company intends to shortly put out fifty acres in raisin grapevines.

Messrs. Woodbury Brothers, who recently purchased 2,000 acres of land above Pasadena, have fully developed a fine water supply and planted several hundred acres in vines and trees. In another year we expect to chronicle great progress in this hitherto undeveloped portion of the Sierra Madre foothills.

THE ECONOMY HAY PRESS.

It affords us great pleasure to make a statement about these sterling hay presses from our own personal knowledge and observation. We have been acquainted with Mr. Geo. Ertel, the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, for over seven years. We have visited his manufactory at Quincy, Illinois, [illegible] and all reports to the contrary, [illegible] testify that Mr. Ertel's hay press establishment is one among the most extensive manufactories of the beautiful city of Quincy, an honor and credit to Mr. Ertel and to his city.

The buildings of the Economy Hay Press were built with especial reference to the building of these presses. It is a large [illegible] with the best approved machinery [illegible] of Mr. Ertel, [illegible] to suit his work. Adjoining the main building is his engine and foundry, the engine being one of the largest from the works of Smith, Hayner & Co., of the same city.

[illegible]

of the working of these presses [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ECONOMY HAY PRESS.

The lumber yard attached would be an extensive business alone. Mr. Ertel [illegible] that good oak timber [illegible] its own [illegible], but not being satisfied with it, he searched the country over, and found in the [illegible] of Kentucky [illegible] strong and [illegible], which he has shipped by the cargo to his shops. Mr. Ertel has put down in Quincy the largest single lot of lumber ever brought to the [illegible] and all for the building of the Economy Hay Press. We [illegible] this press to any one in need of [illegible] press [illegible] a superior in the country.

The Economy Hay Press, of which the above cut is a representation, has [illegible] achieved a well merited [illegible] over all other hay presses, [illegible] world wide reputation for pressing hay, etc., more [illegible] than any other press in the market, [illegible] cars may be loaded [illegible] hay. The Economy is operated [illegible] force, and is sold at [illegible] farmer can buy [illegible] made in operating this press [illegible]

[illegible]

$100 GOLD FOR THE ORPHAN'S HOME

[illegible]

J. De Barth Shorb.

SEMI TROPIC CALIFORNIA.
RICE & COLEMAN.

Biography.

J. DE BARTH SHORB

Is a native of Maryland. After leaving Mt. St. Mary's College of Emmitsburg, Maryland, he commenced the study of law with his cousin, W. W. Dallas (nephew of the late George M. Dallas) which he continued for a short time, and then engaged in active business of farming and milling, and was a successful man at the age of twenty-two years. He came to California in 1864, and was soon after appointed assistant Superintendent of the Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company, a corporation of Col. T. A. Scott's creation. The company, after a large expenditure of money in developing the oil interests, proved unsuccessful. Mr. Shorb, having invested in the enterprise, was a heavy loser, whereupon he resigned his position and accepted a civil appointed in the Engineer Corps, United States Army. He was again appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company, which office he held until they discontinued. He then commenced work in acquiring title to the Temescal grant, known as the San Teleciana placers and developing the water on same. While engaged in this work he married the eldest daughter of the late Hon. B. D. Wilson. Soon after his marriage he engaged in the wine business in company with other parties. In 1876 they extended their business to San Francisco, and soon afterwards established a branch house in New York. They then extended their enterprise to foreign countries, having correspondents in Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Central America, England and Scotland. Withdrawing from the firm, he entered into partnership with his father-in-law, which continued until his (Mr. Wilson's) death. He then commenced improvements on his place by cutting up the lands and increasing the vineyards and orange groves, and also in developing the water system. The latter work was all done under Mr. Shorb's supervision, and is without doubt the finest arranged water system to be found in California. Mr. Shorb is President of the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association, which controls the finest lands in the San Gabriel valley, is President of the Southern California Horticultural Society, is a member of the State Viticultural Commission, and has probably done more than any other one man in the State to advance her agricultural industries. Mr. Shorb has been prominently mentioned as candidate for Congress, and if he would allow his name to be used as such would be elected on any ticket on which he might run, and if in Congress would give Southern California a hard worker in her interest.

It has been ascertained that our wheat crop of last year exceeds by 300,000 tons that of any previous year, and the wine and grape crop more than double in value.

DEAD SHOT TO GOPHERS AND SQUIRRELS.

Dr. Lord and others, of Pasadena, have been experimenting with bi-sulphate of carbon, and have been highly successful in killing squirrels and gophers. To begin with you provide yourself with a stout, straight stick, two thirds as large as the end of your little finger, about one foot long, and at one end attach, by means of a thread or cord, a piece of cotton batting about the size of a small egg. Do not wrap the string over the whole length of the cotton, but only over the upper end, so that the rest will remain free and porous. Having gone thus far, make a funnel out of any moderately stiff paper, about eight inches long, diameter of larger end one and a half inches, insert the aforementioned stick into the funnel and tie a string around the smaller end, loosely, so that the stick will work forth and back in the funnel. The following is the Doctor's mode of administering the poison:

"Put the poison into a bottle with a nozzle just large enough to permit the cotton ball to go in easily. Push the cotton into the nozzle until it is even with the glass. Then tip the bottle up and let the liquid soak down through the cotton. When the cotton is saturated withdraw it from the nozzle, put in the cork, and draw the cotton down half way, more or less, into the paper cone. Then push the cone gently and carefully into the squirrel or gopher hole as far as possible, put into the hole a mass of earth, a stone or a bunch of grass that nearly fits it. Wait half a minute or more and then cover closely with earth. Stop all the holes that seem to connect with the one you fill. One pound of the refined article will do for fifty or sixty holes, and if done thoroughly nothing that breathes will come out alive."

These parties have experimented largely with this method of extermination, and find that it is more valuable than poisoned wheat or any other preparation found in the markets. We hope that our readers will give it a trial and report progress. Mr. St. John M. Campbell has left a working model of the funnel and stick at this office, where it can be seen by any who may call.

THAT SUIT.

Where did you get that nobby suit of clothes? Well, er [illegible] for [illegible] called on them [illegible] cost? Only $[illegible] [illegible] getting [illegible] $25. [illegible] place and I advise you to [illegible] them at the corner of Main and Commercial.

The proprietors of the Los Angeles [illegible] College have decided to [illegible] W. [illegible] Box [illegible] Los Angeles, Cal.

It is estimated that the total production of wool in the United States for the year 1880 was 300,000,000 pounds, an increase of 32,000,000 over the clip of 1879.

A NECESSITY

Every man, woman and [illegible]

[illegible]

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING

[illegible]

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GEORGE RICE
CHAS COLEMAN, JR., } EDITORS AND PROP'RS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
OF THE
Southern California Horticultural Soc'y.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 9, BAKER BLOCK
GEO RICE, Secretary.

We mail every subscriber a copy of the Fair Catalogue as a supplement to this number. Our August issue will contain much valuable information to all exhibitors, and will be mailed free to any address.

THE Horticultural Fair and Centennial Exposition, Sept. 5-10, will excel any previous effort ever made in Southern California. Send for a catalogue, and see the August number of the SEMI-TROPIC for particulars.

THE State Fair at Sacramento will commence September 19th and continue six days. The premium list is large and embraces everything for which premiums could be offered. We ask every person interested in making an exhibit at the State Fair to meet in the Secretary's office at the Pavilion, during our Fair, on Friday at 11 o'clock, to make arrangements for a proper exhibit at the State Fair.

The proprietor of this paper will pay all expenses, and take the exhibits to Sacramento and make the exhibit if the people will furnish the fruit at Los Angeles.

THE sixteenth Industrial Exposition of the Mechanics of San Francisco will open Tuesday, August 2, and continue four weeks. The management have taken active steps to make this exposition excel any previous one. A special effort will be made this year to worthily exhibit the fruits and wines of California. We hope our fruit growers and wine makers of Southern California will be properly represented. The proper exhibit of our fruits and wines at this exposition would be worth hundreds of dollars to this section as an advertisement of what we can and are doing. We would be glad to hear from any parties who will make an exhibit, and if enough can be secured to make a creditable exhibit we will undertake to make arrangements for its proper care and exhibit.

MR. CHAS. COLEMAN, JR., a practical horticulturist and a newspaper man of known ability, has been admitted to a partnership with me in the publication of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA. Mr Coleman will for the most part fill the editorial chair, giving us what we have long desired, time and opportunity to visit every orchard and vineyard, every town and farmer in Southern California, in the interest of this paper and the general welfare of horticultural interests in Southern California.

With the help of a practical, vigorous worker in Mr. Coleman, we propose to make the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA the paper for the farmer, orchardist, vineyardist, gardener and stock raiser. We ask the hearty co-operation of every friend of agricultural progress in Southern California, and agree to do our part.

GEO. RICE.

THE SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA is now four years old and in a good, healthy condition. It has become a monthly necessity with the people, judging as we do from the large subscription list which it enjoys, and it will be our greatest endeavor to make it second to no other journal of its class published in the United States. It will be run in the general interest of the whole of Southern California, not in the interest of any one particular place or section. It is in no way either directly or indirectly connected with any land scheme or speculation, any more than it is interested in the general settling up of the whole of this southern country. In noticing the general industries, possibilities and probabilities of this section we will hew to the mark, let the splinters fly where they may, believing that the plain, uncolored truth will win in the end, though it may make some enemies at first. We invite correspondence from every quarter, but in no way will we be responsible for the opinions of our contributors. Our pages are open to friendly inquiry and criticism as regards all subjects coming within the scope of our journal. May we hear early and often from the tillers of the soil.

The Southern California Packing Co. commenced work the 22d ult., everything throughout the entire establishment working like a charm. Each department has an experienced superintendent at its head, and with the ample capital, first class facilities and the choice fruits, vegetables and this establishment will send out to the world canned goods and dried fruits that will not be second to any. The fruit raisers of the county will always find a good market for their best fruits and vegetables, and the gentlemen who have given us this home enterprise deserve the gratitude of every citizen interested in the welfare of Los Angeles county.

THE Centennial of Los Angeles will be duly celebrated on Pavilion hill, with fire works, grander than ever seen in Southern California.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

THE card of Mr. McMenomy, the plumber, appears in this issue. Mr. McMenomy controls the largest share of the plumbing business in this city, and has the best facilities for doing work promptly and cheaply.

Messrs. Fox & Koster, the enterprising merchants on Spring street, have found it necessary to again move into more extensive quarters, and will be found hereafter two doors south of their old stand. Their stock of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods is the largest and finest in Southern California.

J. A. Valder also moves along with Mr. Fox and will occupy the rear rooms in the new and elegant store rooms just built for their use. Mr. Valder will continue to carry a complete stock of pictures, frames, mouldings, etc., and is making preparation to import several noted paintings for exhibition at the coming Fair.

H. Siegel, corner Main and Commercial streets, has succeeded in building up a large trade by his strict attention to business, urbane treatment of his customers, his uniformly low prices, and large stock to select from. He has just received a large stock of white and colored shirts which he is selling at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

Mr. B. F. Coulter has just returned from the city, where he has bought a full supply of new goods to recruit up his immense stock. Mr. Coulter's method of dealing with each and every customer with strict honesty has made his house a favorite with the public. Everybody begins to understand that when he advertises a *reduction* he means it, and that every article so announced is marked down just as he or any of his clerks state. No clerk can retain a place in his employ who is known to make any misrepresentations.

RAPHAEL & Co., on Main street, opposite the United States Hotel, whose advertisement appears in another column, carry a full line of painters' and artists' goods. Raphael & Co. make a specialty of painting farm-houses, barns, school-houses, etc., and parties in the country wishing anything in their line would do well to examine their prices and stock before closing a bargain elsewhere. We take pleasure in recommending this firm to the public, because we know from personal knowledge that their work is number one, and that their prices are as *low* as the times will allow.

CORRECTION.

In our last issue in our article descriptive of the Los Angeles Pork Packing Company, we had accidently referred to the management as Messrs Speedy & Co. This was an error, as the firm bearing that title dissolved partnership a year ago. The firm at present consists of M. Dalsworth, S. Speedy and Sisson, Wallace & Co., and is known as the Los Angeles Pork Packing Company.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Owing to the new arrangement this month by which our journal is set off in departments, we are forced to neglect our correspondence in this number. We beg kind indulgence and promise to answer letters of inquiry next month.

HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The following is an extract from the Fair catalogue, a copy of which will be sent to any address free on application to the Secretary. The Fair commences September 5th and continues six days.

Department E.

Horticultural.

In this department all fruits, trees, nuts, and other productions must be raised by the person entering them for premiums, and all manufactured articles must be manufactured by the person in whose name they are entered. Special premiums excepted.

Class 22—Northern Fruits.

Best display of California Fruits........ ...$25.00

Best display of fruits grown by one man $10.00

APPLES.

Best display........ .... $15 00
Best twelve varieties 10 00
Best six varieties...... .... 3 00
Best three varieties 2 00

PEARS.

Best display 15 00
Best twelve varieties 10 00
Best six varieties 3 00
Best three varieties......... ...... 2 00

PEACHES.

Best display...... .... 15 00
Best twelve varieties 10 00
Best six varieties 5 00
Best three varieties 3 00

PLUMS.

Best exhibit 5 00
Best five varieties... ..... 3 00
Best one variety..... ..... 2 00

FIGS.

Best green figs 5 00
Best display of Japanese persimmons 5 00

SEEDLINGS.

Best exhibit of seedling fruit 10 00

Citrus Fruits.

Best display oranges......... ...... Diploma
Best display lemons ...... Diploma
Best one variety lemons $5 00

Class 23—Grapes, Raisins, Etc.

Best display of grapes......... .... $25 00
Best twelve varieties of table grapes, not less than three bunches each 10 00
Best one variety of table grapes, not less than three bunches 1 00
Best twelve varieties of white grapes, not less than three bunches each 10 00
Best one variety of white grape, not less than three bunches 1 00

Special Premium by E. F. Spence.

Best and largest cluster of grapes 5 00
Best and cheapest tank or cask for wine or brandy for storage ....Diploma
Best exhibit of California raisins, crop of 1886.... ....Silver Medal

Department C.

Miscellaneous.

No essay to exceed 1500 words in length.

Best essay on the use of twenty acres of land for family support and profit. $25 00

The original agricultural and horticultural experiment of the great [illegible] Silver Medal
Best arranged and [illegible] tent of Fair visitors $[illegible]

BABY SHOW.

Special Premium by GILLMORE, Dollar Store.

[illegible] Spring Street

Babies 2 years old and under
First Premium ... Baby Buggy, val $30 00

Special Premium by E. N. SWEETSER, Jeweler

Second premium... .... Child's set—$10
Third premium....................Silver cup [illegible]

Special by the QUEEN SHOE STORE.

Fourth premium, to the youngest babe Pair fine shoes

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

—BY—

YARNELL, CAYSTILE & MATHES,

Printers and Binders, Los Angeles.

Premiums Worth $50.00.

Open for competition to the pupils of the Schools of Southern California.

Best Original Essay, Silver Pitcher. Value, $15.00
Best Recitation, Silver Card Receiver. Value, $12.50
Best Song.............Silver Vase. Value, $12.50
Best Industrial Drawing, Silver Vase Value, $10.00

Rules governing the school exercises will be found in the August number of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA. Pupils wishing to compete should notify the Secretary on or before Sept. 5.

NOTE.—During these exercises the floors will be covered with sawdust and every precaution taken to secure quiet and order, so that everybody may hear.

Department D.

Agricultural Products.

Class 17—Flour and Grain.

Best display and largest variety of grain, $25 00
Best 50 pound sack of flour.......Silver Medal
Best 25 lb sack corn meal, white.Bronze Medal
Best 25 lb sack corn meal, yellow Bronze Medal
Best sack of wheat as it runs from the threshing machine ...... $[illegible]
Best sack of barley $5.00
Best sack of rye.......... ....Silver Cup
Best sack of oats.......... ....Silver Vase
Best sample of hops, not less than 25 pounds. ....Silver Cup
Best sample blue grass seed, not less than [illegible] Diploma
Best bushel alfalfa seed...... ......Silver Medal
Best [illegible] Silver Cup
Best bushel white corn...... ....Silver Vase
Best bushel early corn............ Silver Cup

Special Premium by E. F. SPENCE.

Best and largest six ears of corn $5.00

BEST AND LARGEST TEN PUMPKINS $10.00

Class 20—Cheese and Butter.

Best display of cheese $10.00
Best cheese ...... $[illegible]
Best display of dairy products Silver Medal
Best display of butter in rolls, not less than [illegible] pounds ...... Diploma
Best tub or firkin of [illegible] 20 pounds, [illegible] Diploma

Class 21—Bread, Etc.

Special premium by LANKERSHIM & CO., Millers, Los Angeles.

Best home-made bread from [illegible]
Best home-made bread by young [illegible] under 18 years of age ...... [illegible]

NOTE—See particulars about bread premium in August Semi-Tropic California.

Department A.

Agricultural Implements Etc.

Class 1.—Agricultural Implements.

[illegible]

Class 24—Honey.

Special Premium by HATCH & BARCLAY [illegible] LOS ANGELES BEE KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

[illegible]

Class 25—Preserves, Pickles, Etc.

[illegible]

Class 26—Dried and Preserved Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIBE for the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA, the only original illustrated journal on the Pacific Coast.

Apiary.

MODERN BEE-KEEPING.

BY PROF. C. F. KROLL, OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

I.

It is estimated that three hundred thousand persons are engaged in keeping bees in the United States. The value of the honey produced annually is upwards of ten millions of dollars. The great majority of bee-keepers are farmers having two or three colonies in hollow gums and rough boxes propped up on clam-shells. These

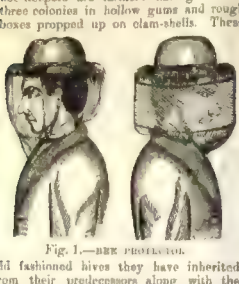

Fig. 1.—BEE PROTECTOR.

old fashioned hives they have inherited from their predecessors along with the notion that the bee is a useful little creature which costs nothing and hoards itself, but is excelled in amiability by nearly all the rest of creation. When the time for "robbing" comes, a few still adhere to the barbarous practice of suffocating their old swarms with the vapor of burning brimstone in order to obtain the stores; but most of them wait until after dark, smoke their bees with burning rags, and remove the tops of the hives. Then they cut or break out the honey-comb with cheese-knife or poker, and transfer it, mixed with bee-bread, larvæ, and dead bees, into buckets or tubs. In this condition it is taken to the country store, where they get from six to ten cents a pound.

It is the object of the present series of papers to describe the methods by which we obtain honey that sells at twenty-five cents a pound, and by which the amount of honey per hive has been greatly increased. Millions of dollars would be added to the annual production if these methods were generally understood and adopted. They are not mere theory, but are carried out in practice by a few thousand intelligent men who call themselves "apiarists" and make the care of bees their sole occupation. Some of them keep several hundred, and a few over a thousand colonies. Nine or seven journals devoted to their interests are published in this country, the most important of which are the *American Bee Journal* at Chicago, *Gleanings in Bee Culture* at Medina, Ohio, and the *Bee Keeper's Magazine* in New York City. The first has just been changed to a weekly, the other two appear monthly. These papers are full of topics of interest connected with apiculture, and contain the proceedings of the various conventions held by progressive bee-keepers throughout the country. These facts are mentioned and these sources of information are indicated in order to show that bee-keeping not only furnishes opportunities for industrial enterprise, but also food for reflection. To many it becomes an occupation of absorbing interest, nay, of enthusiasm.

We shall resist our inclination to moralize on the advantage derived from enthusiasm produced by the contemplation of nature, or in fact by anything that rouses men from apathy, and will invite all those desirous of learning, to pay an imaginary visit to our apiary as described in the following paragraphs:

To those who are timid or nervous and have a lurking notion that bees are filled with wrath and poison in about equal proportion, we will lend a pair of rubber gloves and a veil like one of those in the accompanying picture.

Fig. 2.—BEE-HIVE.

The veil on the left is made of black tarlatan, grenadine, or even mosquito net, with two edges sewed together, and a piece of rubber cord at the top, so that it may be slipped over a stiff-brimmed hat. The lower, open end is either tucked in the collar, as in the figure, or better, provided with shirt strings. The veil on the right is made on the same plan, only that a strip of wire cloth, nine inches wide, and about two and a half feet long, is inserted. Those who have used wire cloth much, say that it is bad for the eyes. We prefer a fine black material having a hexagonal mesh.

Beginners should prepare themselves in this way until they have found out by their own experience that bees are quite tractable when properly managed.

They will find that they will not be attacked under ordinary circumstances unless they strike at a bee, make sudden, jerky motions, or jar a hive.

Before starting out, we provide ourselves with a very useful instrument called a smoker, a description of which is subjoined.

A smoker consists essentially of a little bellows communicating with a tin cylinder, surmounted by a conical piece with a hole in the apex. The top is taken off and the cylinder filled with dry rotten wood, peat, or even rags. It is then lighted and the top replaced. The bellows supplies the necessary draught, and we are ready to pour forth volumes of smoke at a moment's notice. When the smoker is put down in an upright position a drop-valve in the piece connecting bellows and cylinder remains open and prevents the fire from going out.

Thus armed we are ready to go into the apiary. The first thing that strikes the visitor is that the hives are down on the ground, that they are all painted white, and that they are all of exactly the same size. A level piece of ground was chosen, cleared, drained, and covered with a layer of saw-dust to keep down the weeds. Then it was laid out so that the hives should stand six feet apart from center to center with their entrances all facing the East. Four half-bricks were put under each hive, and the space underneath was filled with saw-dust. For all these points sufficient reasons will be given later. At present we are anxious to make the acquaintance of the bees as soon as possible.

As we approach more closely we perceive that the apiary is composed of hives like the lower one of Fig. 2.

If we had a trellis and a grapevine on the south side of every hive, as represented in the figure, they would afford a grateful shade in the heat of the day, but ours have not been planted yet.

Let us sit down beside one of these hives and watch the bees as they stream in and out. Listen to their contented hum. Notice how much larger and plumper they are when they arrive than when they leave. It is because they come in from the fields with their honey-bags distended. Some are carrying in on their legs little whitish, yellow, greenish, and orange pellets of pollen which they gather in the form of dust from the interior of flowers, roll up into doughy pellets, and stow away in a sort of pouch or basket on their two hind-most legs. Now and then a larger bee comes darting in with a comparatively bass voice that is apt to frighten a beginner until he learns that these are drones, and that they could not sting even if they would, for the simple reason that they are not provided by nature with any aggressive weapon.

As our eyes become accustomed to their rapid motions, we can distinguish the young bees with their yellow fuzz on thorax and abdomen from the veterans returning from the field with ragged wings and bodies worn smooth with much service. Some-

times one of these shiny bees comes flying about the entrance in a very suspicious manner, and behaving very much like an intruder. It is a robber, a denizen of another hive trying to find some unguarded spot where it may slip in and help itself to honey without the trouble of gathering it from flower to flower. An experienced eye readily recognizes a robber from the fact that its honey-bag is not distended like that of other bees arriving at the hive. As soon as the robber attempts to alight near the entrance, the sentinels on duty repel it at once, taking it by the wings and often stinging it to death. Then our attention is attracted by the peculiar behavior of the bees stationed at the entrance. They are standing with their heads down and their bodies pointing upwards at an angle, while their wings move so rapidly that we can hardly see them. They are ventilating the hive, sending a current of cool, fresh air into it and driving the close air out. Notwithstanding the fact that this hive contains twenty thousand bees, the air in it is quite pure, as analysis has frequently proved. Our architects might take a lesson from the bee. Now and then we see a bee coming out of the hive and carrying a dead larva, a dead bee, a worm of the bee-moth or some other intruder as far from the hive as its strength will permit, for they are neat and tidy both in and around the house.

Such are the facts we may observe on the outside of a hive almost any fair day; but as they have occupied us so long, we must defer opening the hive until our next visit.

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Brunson & Wells,

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OF LOS ANGELES.

Incorporated April 4, '81

Capital Stock, $50,000!

OFFICE AND FACTORY

Macy and Aliso Sts., East side of River

This Company is now fully organized and ready for business. Its object is to preserve all kinds [illegible]

A perfect title to the factory and grounds of the [illegible] has been enlarged to double its former capacity, first-class facilities for canning have been [illegible] farmers and fruit growers for a supply of fruit [illegible]

[illegible]

The Canning Department

[illegible]

The Alden Process will be started under the supervision of Mr. Ginocchio, one of the [illegible] of the oldest Alden factory in this State.

The Company wish it distinctly understood that George H. Davis has no connection with [illegible]

KERCKHOFF, CUZNER & CO.

This staunch old firm has been changed, Mr. Jackson's name being left off in the new arrangement. This firm is noted for the fine class of lumber they sell, and it is all accounted for from the fact that their facilities for getting the best at the lowest rates are not excelled, and when in stock is protected by their immense sheds, as will be seen in the accompanying engraving, which is an exact picture of their lumber-yard drawn on the spot by a SEMI-TROPIC artist and engraved by us. Mr. Cuzner has been with this establishment for many years, and is probably not excelled as a judge of lumber in Southern California. The new firm retains all the active workers with increased capital, and will give satisfaction to every customer.

TEN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What has brought about this wonderful prosperity which our country now enjoys? Farming.

What has brought our government bonds back from Europe? Farming.

What has brought interest down so low that every legitimate enterprise may work on borrowed capital and grow rich? Farming.

What of all other professions would you recommend to the rising generation? Farming.

What fosters commerce and stimulates manufacturing? Farming.

What has caused the present boom in railroad building? Farming.

What has dispersed our army of tramps? Farming.

What business if wisely conducted will return something more than a living every year? Farming.

What business is conducive to long life, and of all others is least connected with crime, vice, etc.? Farming.

What business, either directly or indirectly, is "the power behind the throne" of all other industries under the sun? Farming.

THE Pacific Hotel, at the new depot, has passed into the hands of Mr. E. H. Boyd, formerly of the Mojave Hotel. Mr. Boyd is so well known to the traveling public that it is hardly necessary for us to say that the Pacific will be more popular than ever.

THOSE who keep bees in favorable localities and who understand their business, find them a paying investment. Their product is not perishable and can wait its time for sale.

DON'T fail to carefully read part of the Fair programme on page 127. Notice the large cash premiums offered and make an effort to secure some of them. This Fall's Fair promises to be immense.

H. DATO & Co. have opened a new manufactory on Los Angeles street, near the White House, which promises to be a valuable addition to our city. Mr Dato has been for some time past connected with the great Standard Shirt Co. of San Francisco, and some years in the business of shirt making, etc., on this coast. He will manufacture shirts, ladies' underwear, dusters, etc., employing only white girls. All such enterprises should receive the hearty support of our citizens

---

Dederick's Hay Presses

are sent anywhere [illegible] on trial to operate against all other Presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best. [illegible] [illegible] known to be beyond competition [illegible] twice the rapid [illegible] Work [illegible] any other Press [illegible] Dederick Press [illegible] Address for circular [illegible] P. K. Dederick & Co., Albany, N. Y., and No 16 West 10th St., Chicago, Ill.; Tyler & Hadley, Indianapolis, Ind.; Semple & Birge Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; [illegible] Dallas, Texas [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to say that [illegible] on test, [illegible] other Press [illegible] dates to make a test. If anybody wanting a Press questions this, let [illegible] The Perpetual always responds to invitations to [illegible] [illegible]

RUPTURE [illegible] CURED [illegible]

ELECTRICITY [illegible]

SAM'L W. LUITWEILER,

38 Los Angeles Street,

— DEALER IN —

Wagons, Carriages, Etc.,

STUDEBAKER'S

Farm and Freight Wagons,

WITH IRON TRUSS AXELS

And Slope Shouldered Spokes, Boxes set by hydraulic pressure—has heaviest axle, and is the only complete wagon in use. I also have the

Cortland Platform Spring Wagon,

Of different sizes, carrying from 600 to 3,000 pounds. They are the best

FAMILY WAGON!

And the only Wagon that will carry FRUIT and give satisfaction.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

AT HOME.

[illegible] W [illegible] A[illegible]

The undersigned, believing in the maxim "a penny saved is equal to two earned." What is true with the buyer is also true with the seller, as "a nimble penny is better than a slow shilling." All of which I will prove by selling the choicest line of Pictures, Mottoes, Cards, Frames, Artists' Materials, "Bric a brac," etc, at less than San Francisco retail prices. Call and see me in my new quarters, with Fox & Koster, No. 42 Spring street

J. A. [illegible]LDER,
The Picture Frame Maker,

REMOVAL.

We call the attention of our many customers and the public to our new location, No. 42 Spring Street, two doors towards the Post Office from our former location.

We thank the public for their generous patronage in the past, and assure them that, with our additional room and increased facilities, we will carry the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Notions, Hats, &c., of any establishment in Southern California. We make a specialty in our line, and offer larger varieties to select from at the very lowest cash prices. Remember our new store, No. 42 Spring Street.

FOX & KOSTER.

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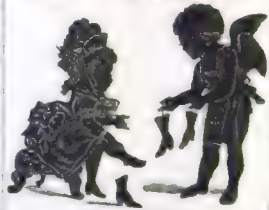

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The following are the prices to farmers' wagons.

WHEAT—Local millers real flour at $1 70 per sack, we quote: No. 1 milling, $1 00@1 10, No 2, 90@95c $1 00, inferior, fit only for ground feed, 85@90c.

BARLEY—Market strong with ready sales at 70@80c for new, and 80@85c for old

CORN.—In a small way corn is firm at 75@80c for large yellow, 80@85 for small do, 90@95c for white

HAY.—Loose on the street, $8, in small bales, $7 75@8 25; large bales nominal.

POTATOES.—Market fairly supplied at 75@90

FRUIT—Oranges, $1 50@1 75 per box; lemons, $1 50@2 00 per box; apricots, 2½@3½c per lb; pears, 2@2½c per lb; peaches, 2@2½c per lb.

NUTS—English walnuts, 6@11½c per lb., other varieties out of market.

HONEY—Very little new honey in the market, old is nominal at 6@7c per lb.

BEESWAX—Not much offering. What comes in finds ready sale at 18@20c per lb

BUTTER.—In good demand at 30@35c per lb. Good butter is of quick sale. Home product fails to supply the demand, and shippers are obliged to draw largely on up country dairies.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs are firm at 23@24c per doz.

POULTRY.—Hens, $5 50 per doz.; broilers, $2 50@3 50 per doz.

July 1, 1881

AMERICAN JUTE.

HOW COMMISSIONER LE DUC HOPES TO SAVE

$10,000,000 A YEAR TO THE COUNTRY.

[Washington Post.]

The Department of Agriculture is happy over the receipt of a magnificent sample of American jute fibre prepared by mechanical process from green stems grown in Virginia. It satisfactorily solves the problem that has engaged the attention of the department for over ten years, and establishes the fact that India jute can be successfully and profitably grown upon American soil. In the language of the Commissioner, Gen. Le Duc, it is "our declaration of independence from India in the matter of jute, and means an annual saving to this country of $10,000,000 and over." The prepared fibre now on exhibition at the Department is pronounced equal in all respects to any foreign fibre. It is largely used in the manufacture of gunny-bags, paper, ropes, carpets, baggings and oil cloths. It will be impossible to glut the market with the fibre, as its use is so diversified and essential.

The plant can be successfully grown in any section south of New York, and, it is believed, further to the north. For several years it has been raised in the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia. Tennessee and prepare by hand the fibre for market is a slimy and profitless business, and the American laborer in this work could not compete with the women, children and other cheap labor of the East Indies. A machine to do the work was essential to make the cultivation of jute a success on American soil. The Commissioner is satisfied that such a machine has been invented. The inventors and patentees are Martin Dennis and Albert Angell, of Newark, N. J. They intend to operate the machine this season at some point on the James river. The Government of Calcutta has a standing offer of £5,000 reward to the inventor of a successful jute-cleaning machine, and it is believed that the American inventors named will secure the handsome prize.

The Department is distributing a large quantity of jute seed throughout the Southern States. It is planted in the spring and harvested in the fall. The yield of fibre is about 3,500 pounds to the acre, and the market quotation for the prepared article is 12½ cents per pound. Gen. Le Duc is convinced that the acreage of jute-planting this season will be very large, and that the planters will realize handsomely on their crops. For years jute has been to India a great source of wealth, and there is no reason why it should not be an equal source of wealth to the United States. It will suppress the foreign monopoly, annually saving millions of dollars to the country, and at the same time, invite capitalists to establish new manufactories and industries that will give employment to thousands of laborers.

SELLING OUT AT COST!

Bargains in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes

AT

JAMES C. BRIGHT'S CHEAP STORE

Has lately sold out his interest in his store in Kansas and shipped a portion of the goods to this place. The goods were bought by an experienced resident buyer of the old firm in the Eastern Markets and Factories for cash, for the Wholesale and Retail Trade of Missouri and Kansas, and are brought here to be disposed of at a

GREAT SLAUGHTER!

Until the stock is reduced. The Wholesale Trade are invited to examine the goods and prices. I announce my ability to show Quality, Quantity and Prices cheaper than ever known before. I will name a few of the many things to be SLAUGHTERED AT COST:

Brocade Dress Goods, All Shades,
Cashmere, all Kinds,
Wool Mixed Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Mens' Pant Goods, Cotton.
Mens' Pant Goods, Wool,
Mens' Pant Goods, Linen,
Plaid Dress Goods,
Mohair Cloth, all Shades,
Serge Dress Goods,
White Piques, Figured Lawns,
White Swiss, Figured Piques,
Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns,
Curtain Netting,
Ribbons, every shade, grade, width or color,
Black and White Lace,
Tidies, Skirts,
10,000 Pairs Ladies' Hose,
10,000 Pairs Misses' Hose,
7,500 Pairs Childrens' Hose,
Brocaded Silk and Satin, in all Shades
Grades and Colors,
Ruchings, Collars,
Corsets, Ties, etc,
Mens' White Shirts,
Mens' Woolen Shirts,
Colored Percale and Cheviot Shirts,
Linen Goods, Bed Spreads,
Towels and Toweling,
Cassimeres and Tweeds,
Waterproof and Ladies' Cloth,
Embroideries, an Immense Stock,
Dress Buttons, Pearl Buttons,
and Any Kind of Button Wanted'
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Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Underwear,
Combs, Fans,
Blankets, Comforts,
Shawls, Ulsters,
Dolmans and Circulars, Linen Dusters,
Cretonne Curtains,
Cotton Damask, Table Linens,
Boots and Shoes of All Kinds

And a thousand other articles too numerous to mention

In fact, all the novelties that the Eastern Market affords. This is NO HUMBUG, as some of our competitors may say, as I have brought prices down and incurred their envy. "I CAME TO STAY!" It has been our aim and constant endeavor to study the interest of and work to the interest of our patrons. We thank all for their liberal patronage. This slaughter of prices is only to reduce this Mammoth Stock of mine, shipped from our Eastern store, to be closed out.

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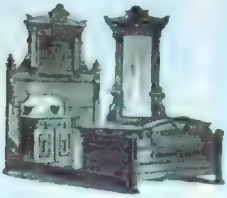

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VOL. IV. AUGUST. NO. 8.

SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE,

HORTICULTURE,

AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

RICE & COLEMAN, PUBLISHERS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

1881.

MIRROR PRINT, Los Angeles

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SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

AND

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.

VOL. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., AUGUST, 1881 No. 8

Agriculture.

PLANT POTATOES THIS MONTH.

Now is the time to begin to move in the matter of potato planting for the late fall and winter market. In this land of perpetual summer the well-arranged farm may have something to market during every month in the year.

In order to accomplish this end regard must be had to the kind of crop and to the time of year in which it is planted. Of course nobody would think of planting corn so late as this in the season expecting to harvest anything more than a crop of feed. The same might also be said of some other farm products, but there are those which at this time of year may be planted in this southern climate with a certainty of a harvest, and among those we find the indispensable *Solanum tuberosum*. When cool weather comes the children will need thicker shoes and other articles of clothing, a load of potatoes will help very largely in paying for them. Later still the tax collector calls, here again a load of potatoes will help you out. Look ahead, Mr. Farmer, we are talking to you individually, and see what your liabilities will be about holiday time, and if you have not already placed yourself in a position to meet them, take timely warning and be ready and able to meet every bill with a smile and the coin. Our market for this commodity is not limited to our own towns and cities, but it reaches into the territories and states east of us. Carload shipments are frequently made, and not a day passes but that large quantities are sent forward by the various dealers in mixed car-load lots, that is, with other articles.

To add another factor to the question of demand and supply, we would remark that our home product runs short every year, and that orders for potatoes go up the country to meet the deficiency. This order of things should never exist in a country so well adapted to this culture, as regards both soil and water as ours, especially when the price throughout the year ranges between seventy-five cents and one dollar and a quarter per central, and often goes to two dollars.

For what better bonanza would an eastern farmer ask? If he could only realize our lowest price back there where it is impossible to grow more than one crop, he would devote his whole farm to raising potatoes, while here where two crops, with two or three months to spare, can be grown on the same piece of ground, the farmer too often fails to appreciate and to take advantage of his opportunities. New soil of course is best adapted to this culture, next in order comes a deep sandy loam, next a light sand provided that it has not been cropped to death. Neither is it essentially necessary that the soil should be remarkably rich; that theory has been entirely exploded by practice. A good medium soil that works easily and carries a fair amount of starch will be found to yield favorable results. Neither is it advisable to use the same piece of land for potatoes from year to year as some do, although by means of manure and other fertilizers they succeed in growing average crops.

It has been established by chemical analysis that whatever we plant extracts those elements from the soil which go to make up the thing produced, and it is reasonable to believe that repeating the same crop for several seasons will eventually exhaust the soil of those ingredients which are essential to the production, and although we *do* use fertilizers, the yield will be measurably less and inferior in quality. Having selected the piece of ground to be planted, the first thing to be done is to clear it of everything which may be spared, then turn on the water and give it a thorough irrigation. The ground should be thoroughly soaked for three or four feet in depth. Remember the more you get into the soil now the less will be required later when the crop is growing, and at this preparatory irrigation has been thorough, only one more irrigation will be needed to mature the crop.

Just as soon as the earth will crumble nicely start the plow and move the soil to the depth of one foot, surely not less than ten inches. Do not follow the common practice of trying to turn a furrow far beyond the capacity of your plow, the time spent in properly preparing the ground will be abundantly rewarded in the larger yield of your crop. Having finished plowing, go on with a fine harrow and complete the mellowing process, then with a small plow and one furrow run furrows through it four or five inches deep and about three and a half feet apart. Have a man follow you closely, dropping one piece of potato every ten or twelve inches. If you have to help after plowing two furrows drop them yourself and cover with the plow immediately by turning back the furrow which you turned up. Your next act attending the planting will be to roll the ground. If you have no roller you can easily construct a temporary leveler for the occasion, ground left in this condition will part with its moisture less readily than ground left in an uneven state.

The choice of seed is not a secondary consideration, for this time of year the Early Rose, because of its short growth, would not be chosen. The Early Rose or the Early Goodrich would seem best for late summer planting. The former produces a few on the hill, from three to four, but all of large size, while the latter produces considerably more in number but of much less uniformity in size. Both varieties have their fancies in the market and the demand for them is about equally divided, therefore you can safely choose the one that suits your present convenience. The age of the seed seed should be the passed lightly. If you can conveniently dug will not germinate readily, therefore see to it that your seed is at least six months old, a year old is still better and will be your satisfaction after young vines may be dancing through the ground in the rows. Again, there is a difference of opinion whether a potato should be planted whole or in pieces. Both conditions have their advocates, but I set up with long experiments and theories, but our experience has taught us that one good eye on a piece of potato is just as good as more.

In evidence we would relate only one experience. Having a large piece of ground to plant and seed, the Early Rose costing three dollars per central, we cut the potatoes into as many pieces as possible, some potatoes made sixteen or eighteen pieces, hardly any less than eight or ten, and the result was the best crop we ever raised. Again the question of using good potatoes from year to year or large ones for seed is still open and problematical, for as long as potatoes are grown. We have tried both and although we could see no more much difference in the crops produced from large or small seed, still we imagine, and it may be wholly imaginative, that we would choose large potatoes and would cut them very generously.

Another word, and we are done. Some may ask how late will it be safe to plant. In reply we would say that the earliest varieties are two or three weeks earlier than the latest varieties, consequently the seasons are regulated. We have known potatoes to be well planted as late as Sept. 10 in the coast valleys, but we consider two weeks earlier as of the proper time, while in the east or low ground region any time before the last week in August.

Horticulture.

"WILL ORANGE CULTURE PAY?" REVIEWED.

EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC—Dear Sir: In a friendly way I propose to briefly review your article in the SEMI-TROPIC for July, on the subject, "Will Orange Culture Pay?" In the main the article is good and comes at an opportune time, as a reminder to our horticulturists to use diligence and care in the manner of assorting and packing their fruit. It is not the size of the fruit so much as the uniformity in size in each package, as I believe the medium sized oranges will outsell in point of bulk the extraordinary sized specimens. The reasons are that out of a given number of oranges, about one-tenth will be a No. 1 in point of size, about three-tenths No. 2, about five-tenths No. 3, and one tenth culls unfit for market. Now box No. 1 will be held by the dealer at say $3, No. 2 at $2.50, and No. 1 at $1.50. No. 3 being uniform in size and handsomely packed attract the attention of the eye, and the price the attention of the purse, the sequence being that No. 3 are exhausted long before Nos. 1 and 2. Now if this fruit was put up indiscriminately large and medium and small culls and all the hitherto California style, with some rare exceptions, all would present an undesirable appearance in the markets. A few small inferior oranges in a box of otherwise fair fruit spoils its looks, and a few large ones in a box of second or third-rate oranges spoil their looks also. It requires considerable experience and practice to enable a person to assort fruit rapidly, dividing the various sizes in an accurate manner; all the layers should be alike, bottom and top and throughout alike, so the dealer or customer will not become disgusted after getting through with the specimens on the top of the box.

But this, Mr. Editor, is rather following you, so I must begin my review. You say, "Now it is a practice with many to begin picking as early as December," and why not? You say, because the fruit although yellow is not ripe, and is "so sour that it is in no degree palatable." I have heard this argument before, and there is nothing in it. We all know that the very first peaches, apricots and other fruits in the markets are not as luscious as those that come somewhat later in the full season of their kind. Does this prevent us buying when they do are we in prime condition? Certainly not. A man carries a basket of peaches home to his family. The wife says, "How much did you pay for these peaches?" "Two dollars." "Oh, such a price for such horrid fruit! Don't buy any more until they get riper." Perhaps he will, perhaps he will not. It depends upon his taste, his fancy and his purse. Our oranges are quite golden in December. This Pacific Slope and soon the whole United States where oranges are not grown, will want our golden fruit as soon as possible to ornament their tables, to ornament their Christmas trees with these beautiful apples of the Hesperides. It will require millions to supply this demand, and will relieve our orchards of a considerable percentage of their crop, thus easing the future markets. Although experience does teach us that our oranges improve by hanging on the tree through May, June and even July, it is no reason why we should refuse to supply the demands of the market earlier in the season. To carry your argument to its entirety, we should not ship in December because they are better in February, and not ship in February because they are better in April, and not ship in April because they are simply delicious in June. Keep them till June all of you, orchardists; then your oranges are sweet and palatable, and our customers who get one box will want another and another *ad infinitum*.

But then, how about the state of the market, how about the glut with our sweet oranges? How about the demoralization of the markets and the inducement to profanity among our commission merchants? No, we will ship our fruit as fast as the markets call for it; if too soon, then there will be no fall and the matter will regulate itself. Our sour oranges have been going to San Francisco for twenty years, and they will go again next December, and our orchardists will be only too glad to have them go.

The argument that our early shipped oranges spoil our future trade because they are sour, does not amount to much. When you say that our December oranges are "in no degree palatable," simply proves that you are not as well informed as you should be. The acid of this fruit after the rind is fully yellow, as we find it in most localities in December, is sprightly and agreeable, and is even preferred by some.

The world will soon learn that our fruit improves as the season advances, and will treat us accordingly. A man must have a very sour disposition indeed, who would refuse to buy a box of our luscious May oranges because he had purchased a box in December that were not so luscious.

I differ with you also on the point that the former bright promises can hardly be realized now. I believe we are but just commencing to plant the orange for profit in this country; we understand the business better than we did a few years ago; we know how, when and where to plant much better than we did; we know more about select and superior varieties propagated by budding, thus enabling us to enter the market in from three to five years as against eight to ten years in the past, and with a superior fruit, a fruit that will please the eye as well as the palate. We are becoming adepts in the modus operandi from the beginning to the end of the business. If to the present time our markets for our supply has been confined to the Pacific Coast, now our market is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the East, Canada on the North, and the northern tier of Southern States on the South. And further, we have our eye on Europe.

Then we are on the eve of turning our entire crop, if prices are not satisfactory, into orange wine and brandy. At least this is the outlet for our wind falls and culls, and will enable us to cull our fruit for the markets more thoroughly. "It is useless to disguise the real truth of the matter," for the real truth is, the time is but just dawning when the planting of orange trees of the right kinds in the right places will be prosecuted with vigor by hundreds, and it may be thousands, of our intelligent and progressive people.

Your idea of thinning the fruit is of first importance, and he who gives it a fair trial will ever after thin his fruit severely. With the best wishes for the success of your most valuable journal and a hearty good-will for the prosperity of our beautiful California, and the continued embellishment of our lovely lands with orange groves, I am, yours truly,

THOS. A. GAREY.

SOME REASONS WHY WE SHOULD ATTEND HORTICULTURAL FAIRS.

If all persons engaged in fruit culture in Southern California placed a proper estimate upon the advantage derived from fairs, your pavilion would not be large enough to hold the crowd seeking admittance.

No matter how many *Great Moral Shows* (usually a pig with one eye or a horse with six legs) are connected with fairs some very important facts obtainable in no other way will be impressed upon the mind, remaining through life. Here, elaborated by nature's forces, air, earth and water, gathered into a small space from a large territory, is presented the best fruits, the best flowers, in fact the best of everything, with the best cultivators of the soil to look after and discuss them.

Combined with the arts and sciences we have Expositions and World's Fairs, where the vast array of all that is useful, valuable and beautiful bewilders the senses. The Centennial at Philadelphia has done more to place our true position before the nations of the world than any other one institution ever inaugurated in this country.

The two faculties, the eye and palate, through which the fruit grower becomes proficient in the shortest time, can be exercised to their fullest extent upon the fruit presented. The novice, who is in doubt about the variety he cultivates, has waited for years to learn the correct name, finds out at a glance the desired information. He can by ocular demonstration select the best variety for his use, and actually learns more in one short hour than he could by years of toil and labor without such a collection to examine.

It is not merely a place to show fruit, but as an educator of æsthetics and in establishing a correct taste it has no equal, so that the slightest difference between two specimens of fruit of almost equal merit can at once be detected. In fairs where wine was made a subject of competition I

have seen experts who could tell if any foreign substance had been introduced into the wine, and one who was able to tell by tasting the wine, what the soil lacked to produce the best results It is a tonic to the one who becomes disgusted with the endless vigilance and unsuccessful combats with the enemies subject to all fruit growing, when in the discussions he learns the simple remedies which have produced the fine display of beautiful fruit presented to his view. He returns home with new impulses, and at the next Fair will be a strong competitor, and the good done cannot be overestimated. To the hard working man it is a great resting place, where he can take in large draughts of pleasure, enabling him to bear the toils and burdens of the day more readily, and to his wife, who has the same old duties to perform day after day, year after year, it is a perfect "God send." The new sights afford many and many a pleasant theme or thought and conversation for the long days which are to come. It is hardly necessary to say that the man of business who has no moment to spare, requires just such a combination to prevent the overtaxed brain from placing him in an untimely grave.

Entertainments of this kind are not frequent enough, and sometimes so poorly patronized as to be a source of loss to those who tax themselves to their utmost to make them pleasant and profitable The talons of the eagle of the almighty dollar are fastened upon the souls of so many of our people that they will be consumed body and soul unless more time is taken for just such recreations. Therefore publish it broadcast, that a good time may be expected, that knowledge and pleasure shall go together, thereby giving to fruit culture such an impetus as it has never had before.

Yours truly,

GEO. C. SWAN.

San Diego, Cal.

THE KEEPING QUALITIES OF OUR ORANGES.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1881.

DEAR GEORGE:—The barrel of oranges which you shipped to me on March 28th have arrived here to-day. Owing to delays caused by the recent floods in the west, the fruit has been *sixty-one* (61) days coming here. Of course I expected to find the oranges all rotten after such an exceptional long journey, but I was agreeably surprised to find that out of the 330 oranges which the barrel contained only 19 were partly decayed. I carefully examined the fruit in the presence of several gentlemen who can testify to the above. The fruit has a very fine flavor, and many of our friends and others to whom I have given some of the oranges, have pronounced them the finest that they have ever tasted. I was myself much surprised to see such fine large fruit. As to the "keeping qualities" of California oranges, I am convinced from this experiment that your fruit can be successfully shipped to all parts of the world

Your Brother,

HERMAN

These oranges were exhibited at our Citrus Fair March 15th, by George Muller of Pasadena, and after being on exhibition for more than a week were shipped to his brother in New York, who sends the above letter It might be said farther that the oranges were very poorly packed, they were quite loose in the barrel, wich probably accounts for the few rotten ones. ED.

ORANGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A gentleman writing from Massachusetts June 4th, says: "The oranges you gave us in Los Angeles were just splendid, cutted so clear through, and I have some now, to see how long they will keep. The fasteners hung to the limbs nearly all the way home, and I think they would all the way if I had not taken them out so many times to show them. They are nearly as fresh as they were the day you gave them to me, which was the 28th of March. When you take into consideration the length of time they have been picked (near two months) and the way I brought them home, on a cause knocking around everywhere, I think that settles the question about shipping oranges from your valley. Mr H kept some of them in a window on Merrimack street over two months, and several persons tested them and pronounced them superior to Florida oranges"

THE APRICOT.

James Lyon, of Artesia, sold from one apricot tree, six years old from the seed, ten dollars worth of fruit this year; said tree, the Early Royal variety, brought him eight dollars last year. Who says that the apricot business will not pay near the coast? It has been held by some that apricot culture would not pay near the ocean, but this report from Artesia, only a few miles inland, and others which have come to our hearing of late, prove that apricots thrive fully as well near the ocean as they do in the inland valleys.

APRICOTS IN VENTURA

The Ventura Signal says "We many localities in California apricots are grown, but in few are they grown to perfection, one of these is in the Santa Clara valley The apricot, unlike the semi-tropical fruits—the orange and the lemon, thrives better near the sea. In the mountains and interior valleys, the heat causes the fruit to ripen before it attains a size sufficient to make it profitable to the fruit dealer, but here, near the coast, where the sea breezes render the climate comfortable it comes slowly to maturity, is larger, and when ripe, more rich and juicy It is late, the fruits the most free from the ravages of insects. The tree is a hardy vigorous grower, and within four years commences to bear. We firmly believe those who plant apricot orchards in the coast valleys of Southern California, will reap a rich harvest, and at a much earlier date, than those who go farther into the interior and plant oranges, walnuts, or grapes. Over one hundred acres have been planted to apricots this year between the Santa and Saticoy. Next year twice as many will be planted.

THE BEST PEACHES FOR CANNING

The Southern California Packing Company, of Los Angeles, have kindly given us a short article to which we would call the attention of those who are now looking at seed as to those who contemplate setting a peach orchard during the coming season. The Superintendent of the canning department, Mr. J. J. Groom, is the very best authority on the subject. He has had extensive experience in the business, being at one time Superintendent of the Golden Gate and San Jose Packing Companies, and more recently of the Santa Barbara Cannery. This is a matter of very great importance, that you raise the proper varieties, no matter for what purpose you intend your fruit: Among cling stones, the White Heath Cling, Lemon Cling and Golden Cling. This last, which is used extensively in the Sacramento Valley, is a very large peach, and is the best. For free stone peaches, the Crawfords, both Early and Late, are considered superior to all others. There may be however, other peaches, both cling and free, that are nearly as good as the kinds enumerated above, and any peach of good flavor, large size, firm flesh, distinct yellow or white color, and not colored differently near the pit, will be good for canning purposes.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 7th—The *Evening Post* says: It was announced and seen that the first lot of peaches ever brought from California in a sound condition, had appeared upon the market and were selling at satisfactory rates. It is thought by New York dealers that the season may have something to do with the present success, having well known that fruits will keep longer in one year than another. It is too soon yet to say whether the importation of peaches will assume the importance of the Canadian peach or plum business, but the trade has proved sufficiently profitable this year to encourage larger purchases next year. The net profits upon a car of peaches, holding 1,000 crates, is such, when they arrive in good condition, that cost of the fruit being low, brought $1,100, allowing $100 for expenses and freight. Peaches will sell readily at good rates. At the prices now current, no fruit is arriving and sale tender in the years. The business of shipping California peaches and pears to London is growing rapidly, there being but little danger of spoiling in transit. A box of peaches and pears of London. Enough the fruit is shipped with a box, or merchants to send fruit to England, but will to England shippers a market ready for the other year. In California fruit where arrives more profit to sale in the market is sought by canneries, to which the fruit importer goes when all other customers fail.

Horticulture.

"WILL ORANGE CULTURE PAY?" REVIEWED

EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC—Dear Sir: In a friendly way I propose to briefly review your article in the SEMI-TROPIC for July, on the subject, "Will Orange Culture Pay?" In the main the article is good, and comes at an opportune time, as a reminder to our horticulturists to use diligence and care in the manner of assorting and packing their fruit. It is not the size of the fruit so much as the uniformity in size in each package, as I believe the medium sized oranges will outsell in point of bulk the extraordinary sized specimens. The reasons are that out of a given number of oranges, about one-tenth will be a No. 1 in point of size, about three-tenths No. 2, about five-tenths No. 3, and one-tenth culls unfit for market. Now box No. 1 will be held by the dealer at say $3, No. 2 at $2.50, and No. 1 at $1.50. No. 3 being uniform in size and handsomely packed attract the attention of the eye, and the price the attention of the purse, the sequence being that No. 3 are exhausted long before Nos. 1 and 2. Now if this fruit was put up indiscriminately large and medium and small culls and all the hitherto California style, with some rare exceptions, all would present an undesirable appearance in the markets. A few small inferior oranges in a box of otherwise fair fruit spoils its looks, and a few large ones in a box of second or third rate oranges spoil their looks also. It requires considerable experience and practice to enable a person to assort fruit rapidly, dividing the various sizes in an accurate manner, all the layers should be alike, bottom and top and throughout alike, so the dealer or customer will not become disgusted after getting through with the specimens on the top of the box.

But this, Mr. Editor, is rather following you, so I must begin my review. You say, "Now it is a practice with many to begin picking as early as December," and why not? You say, because the "fruit although yellow is not ripe, and is so sour that it is in no degree palatable." I have heard this argument before, and there is nothing in it. We all know that the very first peaches, apricots and other fruits in the markets are not as luscious as those that come somewhat later in the full season of their kind. Does this prevent us buying when they do appear in prime condition? Certainly not. A man carries a basket of peaches home to his family. The wife says, "How much did you pay for these peaches?" "Two dollars." "Oh, such a price for such horrid fruit? Don't buy any more until they get riper." Perhaps he will, perhaps he will not. It depends upon his taste, his fancy and his purse. Our oranges are quite golden in December The Pacific Slope and soon the whole United States where oranges are not grown, will want our golden fruit as soon as possible to ornament their tables, to ornament their Christmas trees with these beautiful apples of the Hesperides. It will require millions to supply this demand, and will relieve our orchards of a considerable percentage of their crop, thus easing the future markets. Although experience does teach us that our oranges improve by hanging on the tree through May, June and even July, it is no reason why we should refuse to supply the demands of the market earlier in the season. To carry your argument to its entirety, we should not ship in December because they are better in February, and not ship in February because they are better in April, and not ship in April because they are simply delicious in June. Keep them till June all of you, orchardists; then your oranges are sweet and palatable, and our customers who get one box will want another and another *ad infinitum*.

But then, how about the state of the market, how about the glut with our sweet oranges? How about the demoralization of the markets and the inducement to profanity among our commission merchants? No, we will ship our fruit as fast as the markets call for it; if too soon, then there will be no bill and the matter will regulate itself. Our sour oranges have been going to San Francisco for twenty years, and they will go again next December, and our orchardists will be only too glad to have them go.

The argument that our early shipped oranges spoil our future trade because they are sour, does not amount to much. When you say that our December oranges are "in no degree palatable," simply proves that you are not as well informed as you should be. The acid of this fruit after the rind is fully yellow, as we find it in most localities in December, is sprightly and agreeable, and is even preferred by some.

The world will soon learn that our fruit improves as the season advances, and will treat us accordingly. A man must have a very sour disposition indeed, who would refuse to buy a box of our luscious May oranges because he had purchased a box in December that were not so luscious.

I differ with you also on the point that "the former bright promises can hardly be realized now." I believe we are but just commencing to plant the orange for profit in this country, we understand the business better than we did a few years ago, we know how, when and where to plant much better than we did, we know more about select and superior varieties propagated by budding, thus enabling us to enter the market in from three to five years as against eight to ten years in the past, and with a superior fruit, a fruit that will please the eye as well as the palate. We are becoming adepts in the modus operandi from the beginning to the end of the business. If to the present time our markets for our supply has been confined to the Pacific Coast, now our market is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the East, Canada on the North, and the northern tier of Southern States on the South. And further, we have our eye on Europe.

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GEO. C. SWAN.

San Diego, Cal.

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NEW YORK, May 26, 1881.

DEAR GEORGE:—The barrel of oranges which you shipped to me on March 24th have arrived here to-day. Owing to delays caused by the recent floods in the west, the fruit has been *sixty-one* (61) days coming here. Of course I expected to find the oranges all rotten after such an exceptional long journey, but I was agreeably surprised to find that out of the 360 oranges which the barrel contained only 19 were partly decayed. I carefully examined the fruit in the presence of several gentlemen who can testify to the above. The fruit has a very fine flavor, and many of our friends and others to whom I have given some of the oranges, have pronounced them the finest that they have ever tasted. I was myself much surprised to see such fine large fruit. As to the "keeping qualities" of California oranges, I am convinced from this experiment that your fruit can be successfully shipped to all parts of the world.

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These oranges were exhibited at our Citrus Fair March 18th, by George Muller of Pasadena, and after being on exhibition for more than a week were shipped to his brother in New York, who sends the above letter. It might be said farther that the oranges were very poorly packed, they were not lined to the barrel, which probably accounts for the few rotten ones. ED.

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THE APRICOT.

James Lynn, of Artesia, sold from one apricot tree, six years old from the seed, ten dollars worth of fruit this year, said tree, the Early Royal variety, brought him eight dollars last year. Who says that the apricot business will not pay near the coast? It has been hitherto some that apricot culture would not pay near the ocean, but this report from Artesia, only a few miles inland, and others which have come to our hearing of late, prove that apricots thrive fully as well near the ocean as they do in the inland valleys.

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The Ventura Signal says: "In many localities in California apricots are grown, but in few are they grown to perfection. One of those few is the Santa Clara valley. The apricot, unlike the semi-tropical fruits—the orange and the lemon, thrives better near the sea. In the mountains and interior valleys, the heat causes the fruit to ripen before it attains a size sufficient to make it profitable to the fruit driver; but here, near the coast, where the cooling breezes render the climate equitable, it comes slowly to maturity, is larger, and when ripe, more rich and juicy. It is all the fruits the most free from the ravages of insects. The tree is a hardy vigorous grower, and within four years can commence to bear. We firmly believe those who plant apricot orchards in the coast valleys of Southern California, will reap a rich harvest, and at a much earlier date, than those who go farther into the interior and plant oranges, walnuts or grapes. Over two hundred acres have been planted in apricots this year between this place and Saticoy. Next year twice as many will be planted."

THE BEST PEACHES FOR CANNING.

The Southern California Packing Company, of Los Angeles, have kindly given us a short article to which we would call the attention of those who are now building as well as to those who contemplate setting a peach orchard during the coming season. The Superintendent of the canning department, Mr. J. J. Groom, is the very best authority on the subject. He has had years of experience in the business being at one time Superintendent of the Golden State and San Jose Packing Companies, and more recently of the Santa Barbara Cannery. This is a matter of very great importance, that you take the proper varieties, no matter for what purpose you intend your fruit. Among canning peaches the White Heath Cling, Lemon Cling and Golden Cling. The last, which is well extensively in the Sacramento Valley, is a very large peach, and is the best. For free stone peaches, the Crawfords, the Early and Late, are considered superior to all others. There may be, however, other peaches, both cling and free, that are nearly as good as the kinds enumerated above, and are a peach of good flavor, large size, firm flesh, free from yellow or white color, and not adhered differently near the pit, will be good for canning purposes.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES IN NEW YORK

New York, July 28—The *Evening Post* says: It was announced last week that the first lot of peaches ever brought from California in a wood and iron car had appeared upon the market and were selling at satisfactory rates. It is thought by New York dealers that the season may have something to do with the present success, it being well known that fruits will keep longer in one year than another. It is too soon yet to say whether the importation of peaches will assume the importance of the California car as plum business, but the trade has proved sufficiently profitable this year to encourage larger purchases next year. The one profit upon a car of peaches, including the frames, was good, when they arrived in good condition, the cost of the car being $400, freight $1,200, allowing 9.50 for special fruit. Peaches will sell readily at 5 per crate. As the plums now consumed are from California and some bottles of the plums. The business of sending California plums and pears to London is growing rapidly, there being but little danger of spoiling at transit. A box of pears is worth in London. Though the fruit is only thirty cents a box, our merchants do not send our fruit to England, but sell to English shippers in need of freight for the other side. All California fruit which arrives here unfit for sale in the market is bought as canneries, to whom the fruit importer goes when all other customers fail.

Viticulture.

WINTER IRRIGATION.

"TO COMMUNICATE FORGET NOT."

EDITORS SEMI-TROPIC:—The above injunction, laid by the great Apostle to the Gentiles or his Christian converts, may have a very proper application to men of all professions, trades and occupations whatsoever; since progress in no one of the arts of civilized life can be realized except through the general effusion of *useful knowledge* thereto appertaining, *derived from experience*. The business successes or failures of an isolated individual, however important to himself, are of no consequence to his fellowmen so long as their antecedent causes remain locked up in his own bosom. But let the key to assured success in any department of human enterprise be discovered by a careful observer (or skillful experimenters, if you please) and by him made public property, and the entire community is measurably benefitted thereby. So, on the other hand, if a false theory be entertained by an influential individual regarding some vital question in agriculture, horticulture, or any other of the arts of life, and the community be led to adopt the false conclusions he has drawn from defective premises, wide disaster will be the inevitable consequence. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." What we want is the "boiled down" experience of observant and discriminating men.

At some other time, if life and leisure permit, I may offer to my brethren of the Horticultural denomination a short "lay sermon," based on the text that stands at the head of this article. But the object of this present writing is simply to comply, myself, with the Apostle's injunction by communicating a fact or two which have attracted my attention during the past season.

IN THE VINEYARD.

When I came (from Western Massachusetts) to Southern California, in Nov., '79, I found that I knew, practically, just about as much concerning grape culture as if I had been all my days a next door neighbor to "the man in the moon." But circumstances lay me under the necessity of assuming the management of a small vineyard, on the property my daughter had purchased here. I saw at once the proper place for me was in "the infant class" in the School of Viticulture, where for a season I might "sit upon a bench and say A, B C," which I accordingly took, and as docile was I for a child of only five and seventy years that, after a very few lessons, my teachers were willing to trust me alone in the vineyard, with a new, bright pruning knife in my hand. Apparently I justified their confidence, for in confirmation of my own opinion, previously formed, they pronounced my work "well done." I have been led to entertain a slight suspicion, however, since reading M Keller's article, (in the *Express*) "On Pruning the Vine," that, in my boyish fondness for whittling, I may have relieved the vines of a somewhat larger portion of their wood than a more mature judgement would have dictated. (Note.—The two opposite theories of short and long pruning of the vines are certainly deserving of a very thorough investigation. The fact alleged by M. K. that the poorest clusters of grapes are commonly the product of the eyes nearest the stump and the best the product of those which are most remote, finds a striking analogy in the fact, observed by myself for many years, that apple, pear and plum trees locate the finest specimens in the uppermost branches.)

The next subject, in order of time, that presented itself for consideration, was the *winter irrigating* of the vineyard. Again I sat at the feet of the Gamaliel's of the neighborhood. Having received instruction and become truly wise, as I supposed, I made no delay (after the coming in of Feb.) to hoist the water-gate and turn a flood of "pure snow water, *full of nitre*," upon the vineyard, until I had reason to suppose its thirst to be fully satiated. Later on I gave studious attention to the matters of plowing, cultivating, hoeing, etc. When the set time was come, the two adjacent vineyards responded with alacrity to nature's summons, and were soon arrayed in the beautiful gala dress of the season. But ours remained dormant, seeming disposed to indulge yet in "a little more slumber," and on they did sleep for ten days yet, while the two other vineyards alluded to, within a stone's throw, and on soils supposed to be perfectly homogeneous, were rejoicing in their spring-time robes. At this respectful (but far from *respectable* distance) it continued to play the laggard throughout the season. Two disastrous consequences resulted: First, the exceptional series of fogs that prevailed in August occasioned the clusters, through their immaturity, to "blast" some what extensively, and second, such clusters as did finally mature, owing to the lateness of the season, required thrice the usual amount of attention to convert them into raisins, and when they were thus converted they were only of the reprobate order. The reason of this backwardness of our vineyard perplexed me much, and for weeks I distressed myself in vain to satisfactorily solve the problem. At length, as I was one day pursuing my reflections on the subject the thought occurred to me (and I think it is the true key to this secret) "It was that pure snow water, *so full of nitre*, with which I drenched the vines in February, that did the mischief." A precisely similar experience, in two vineyards within a mile of us go to confirm me in this theory. At any rate my own convictions of its correctness are so well settled that *nitre or no nitre, no more snow water* will find its way into our vineyard through my agency. Further than this, I am persuaded that no irrigation is *ever* needed for our vineyards, unless it be in exceptionally dry seasons.

Another fact which I observed when harvesting our grapes, struck me as being worthy of careful consideration, being of a very practical nature, and possibly very consequential in its bearing on the question of the profitableness of grape growing. It was that the outside, south rows of our vineyard on a wide, unshaded avenue, where it had on one side an unlimited supply of air and sunshine, the clusters were far more numerous, and the berries of much larger size than on any row in the interior of the vineyard, and that wherever *on the interior* of the vineyard an open space had been created about any particular plant, by the removal of one or more of its neighboring vines the same phenomenon was seen. These facts led me to the conclusion that the vine delights in a great amount of free air and sunlight, and whosoever restricts them in the enjoyment of these, does so not only to their injury but to his own detriment also. It is my conviction, settled long ago, that no fruit-bearing trees, bushes or vines can bring either their wood or their fruit to full perfection when so huddled together as to become trespassers on each other's pasture-grounds, and interrupt each other's sunlight. "There are *exceptions* to all general rules;" there may possibly be some to this. But as a general rule it is the one I choose to work by; and if it should happen to be one of the things remaining for me to do to set a new vineyard (of any of the *long-wooded* varieties particularly, I would allow no plant to stand nearer its neighbor than ten feet, and would sooner increase than diminish that distance.

ASAHEL FOOTE.

GRAPE CULTURE IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

BY MRS. S. W. WINTON.

It is evident that no maxim embodies a greater truth than the one which touches our experience here, "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." In each new garden and plantation in this section, you will find growing from five to fifty varieties of grapes, and subject to as many different conditions of soil, and culture and training. All these cultivators claim to have especial knowledge, born of the experience of other lands, and they are determined to prove that "We are people, and wisdom shall die with us."

When their neighbors, with years of experience to enforce their knowledge, venture to suggest that the rich bottom lands will not do for many varieties of grapes that the growth of the vine will be enormous, but that the fruit will mildew, and in many varieties will be very scarce—all of this is no avail. "Come and see my young vineyard for yourself, and you will change your views." "Yes, it looks very fine, but the proof is yet to come. You have a fine hillside for a vineyard. Nothing better. Then your grapes will require no irrigation, are in no danger of frosts, and have a subsoil to hold the moisture. One of the finest as to results which we have seen, is such a one, in which we assisted in the planting seven years ago. It has a southern exposure, lying well to the sun, and is a success in every sense, bearing heavily of the choicest fruit. Another very

successful one has the vines planted by the side of small rocks, well up on the mountain side, each cutting being placed there for the warmth and moisture held there by the friendly rocks. Of course, the soil is fine and strong, and gives wonderful growth to the vine. We saw beautiful clusters of muscat grapes on some of these vines the first year, and since that time no finer grapes have been brought into market than come from these rocky hillsides, and are raised wholly without irrigation. Among our best grapes in this county are the Black Hamburg, Olivet, Muscat, Gordo Blanco, Malaga, Chasselas, Rose of Peru, Iona and Isabella for eastern varieties. The Sweetwater is our earliest grape, but we want an improvement on it if we can find it. The Flaming Tokay is a fine, showy grape, but is coarse and not delicate in flavor.

Our experience in raising fruits without irrigation renders our vineyards more economical, and by carrying them well up on the hillsides we avoid the moisture of the valleys. Our experience differs from that of our northern vineyardists as to soils. Mr. Blowers testifies as to success with vineyards on rich, sandy loam, well underdrained, "but using irrigation and frequent culture." Our vineyards on such soils do better grafted to Eastern varieties, as the Iona and Isabella, which are remarkably free from mildew, even on the richest bottom lands. There are many thousand acres of hillside land just adapted to vineyards, overlooking the city and with a southeast exposure, which will one day be utilized in this direction. The soil is varied but all suitable, some limestone rock of a soft friable nature lies scattered over a portion of it, the ground strong and moist from the underlying subsoil; on some of these elevations unbroken lands show moisture in September, two or three inches from the surface. Of course vines make a fine, healthful growth in such locations, and excellent raisins are made from them. This interest is in its infancy here, but several boxes shown at our Horticultural Fair in October showed fine possibilities in that direction. It has been supposed that the range of the thermometer was not high enough here for satisfactory raisin-making, but "nothing succeeds like success." We are rapidly overcoming our reverence for fossilized maxim laid down by unprogressive aborigines, and are learning our possibilities in many directions. The fear of overdoing the grape interest in Southern California is one of our exploded theories. It is estimated that the increase of our population in the United States is 1,500,000 annually, and the consumption of fruits and raisins especially will increase in greater ratio. The raisin producing area is not a large one, even on the Pacific Coast, to which section it must be delegated on this continent. As long as our importation exceeds 32,000,000 lbs. we need have little fear. Added to this is the import of dried currants, nearly 20,000,000 lbs. It will require many times our present area of vineyard to supply our own country, and then we may be prepared by careful experience to carry the war into the enemy's country.

Our skilled labor and the intelligence brought to bear upon the subject, and the wide diffusion of intelligence ought to bring us to the front in this undertaking. We are looking with some interest to the activity shown by Mr. West, of Stockton, wholly careless. Also those interested in grape culture for raisins have been hoping to hear of the Hamburg grapes with their wonderful color, so highly recommended last season. Plants are said to have been grown in the experimental grounds at Berkeley and should be secured this season in time for planting. We have had no chance as yet to encounter with our vines, and hope to preserve our immunity therefrom. Our vines are trained ordinarily from 18 to 24 inches in height, but many have adopted trellises in our home gardens, remind one of the terraced slopes of Eastern vineyards. The uniformity of climate and large average of sunshine gives us a grape of exceptional flavor and sweetness. Southern California grapes are known to excel in this peculiarity over those of the northern part of the State.

We have been groping our way for ten years past through a labyrinth of difficulties, learning with neither books nor precedents suited to our wants, and with better power to see our own veiled future. We could only work and wait while the language of the land translates itself for us, and now we have reached the alphabet of Horticulture in Southern California, her day of glory and gladness has just before her. Let her people be worthy of their holy trust.

PRACTICAL RAISIN MAKING

In California, artificial heat is commonly resorted to, and is undoubtedly a valuable aid to large growers, of skill and capital. The business is one, however, fitted above all others for the small farmers, being, as it is, one of careful detail, and it seems probable that the California raisins are destined to be supplied from the moderate sized plantations and homesteads. To such farmers, the sun-cure is not only less expensive but much more satisfactory. The custom here is to pick the fruit, when sufficiently ripened, and the point is an important one—on trays of light wood, made about two feet by three feet in size, and holding some twenty pounds of grapes. Great care is taken in handling, both to preserve the bloom and to keep the berries intact, as a grape broken off the stem during curing becomes valueless, drying away to worthless skin and seeds. The drying trays are exposed to the sun, at an inclination, if possible on a high hill slope, with a southerly aspect, possibly between the vine rows of the vineyard. When half dried, the grapes are turned over—that is to say an empty tray is placed on top of the original one, and they are quickly turned over, leaving the grapes, with the under side up, in the new tray. These trays might properly to have covers for the night time, that the process might not be so retarded as to necessitate the use of artificial heat. Grapes dried in a continuously dry atmosphere, with no dampness as of the night dews, make also a higher grade of raisin. After the grapes have been turned, and when sufficiently cured, they are slipped from the trays into larger boxes, every twenty-five pounds of fruit being separated by a sheet of thick paper, and are left in the store room for a fortnight. These are called sweat-boxes, and the process of sweating is for the purpose of equalizing the moisture, at the end of a fortnight it being found that a medium is established between the very moist and the very dry berries, and also between the raisins and the stems, the former being now soft and the latter tough, instead of brittle. From the sweating box the raisins are boxed for market by means of iron packing frames having a removable bottom. A moderate layer of raisins is set in the bottom of the packing frame, five pounds of fruit placed on top and pressed firmly down. The paper is placed around, the whole slipped into the raisin box proper, and the sides and ends of the iron frame withdrawn. The bottom of the frame is pressed down upon the raisins before it is removed, to avoid their being in disorder, any bruises or what has become the top layer are filled with large handsome single berries, the paper is folded over, and the box cover nailed on. If the raisins are not to be sun-dried, or if the process is to be hastened, the trays, after being turned as described above, are placed in wagons and taken to a drying room where they can be exposed to strong currents of hot air, continual drafts being obtained, in some cases, by the use of a fan. The indoor process takes only one-third of the time required to dry uncovered grapes out of doors, and the cost of the necessary appliances varies very greatly, one outfit, including the drying-rooms and a packing house, costing $2,000, which was considered very moderate. It may also be stated that three pounds of ripe grapes make one pound of raisins. Raisins dried slowly within doors, with no sun exposure at all, or not sufficiently cured, have a finer bloom, or rather, bronze color, and a more delicate flavor, but they do not keep well, and would not bear transportation to cold and moist climates.

The faults of our domestic raisins are of a threefold nature. In the first place they are not evenly cured, some being dried too much and some not enough. This is to be obviated, not so much by the sweat-box, as by going over and carefully sorting them when they are drying, and by grading them properly after they are packed. In the second place, the bloom, flavor and appearance suffer from too high heat, as the fact that the drying grapes are taken out from the sun and moisture. Thirdly, the raisins are too small—a fault of the pruning, which is not close enough. If fewer buds to the vine were grown we should have a finer berry, but a vine which bears fifty pounds of fruit annually is with handsome raisins. *M. W. Coates in S. F. Call.*

SAN BERNARDINO.

This is the largest county in the State, having an area nearly as large as that of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Its physical features are much like its sister counties, consisting of mountains, valleys and plains, and with San Diego county shares much of the Colorado desert.

In the mountains we find good pine building lumber in large quantities, and many promising gold and silver mines. The valleys and plains with their fine irrigating streams from the mountains, hundreds of artesian wells, and a number one soil, furnish homes surrounded with fine orchards and vineyards to an active and intelligent population. On the desert are a few fine oases, and several mining camps now being worked at a fair profit. The Mohave, probably the richest camp, promises at present to be a second Tombstone. Returning to the great San Bernardino Valley we find it situated between the Temescal and the San Bernardino ranges of mountains. It is about sixty miles long from west to east, and thirty miles wide from north to south. In this garden spot are just enough hills and buttes to render the landscape beautiful. At the foot of the San Bernardino range, in a matchless climate, we find the city of the same name, the county seat, with a population of 3,000 inhabitants. The city was settled by the Mormons from Salt Lake City, and like its mother city the streets are laid off at right angles, and are broad and clean, skirted with graceful green trees and streams of clear water trickling by to the orange groves below. From the cupola of the Court House, a cut of which we here present you, the city, with its inviting surroundings, presents a beautiful panorama to the eye. The mountains on one hand with their forest of pine and snow clad tops, on the other Colton, with the Southern Pacific railroad passing through to Arizona, and over to the east, five miles beyond, the beautiful settlement of Riverside, with its fine promises and possibilities, turning a little our view is lost in casting a glance toward Los Angeles, sixty miles toward the sea, and at every turn you find something pleasing to the eye and worthy to be admired. The Southern California Railroad from San Diego, the division name of the Atlantic & Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe now building, passes through Riverside, Colton and near or through the city. When this road is completed the fortunate inhabitants of this valley will have a choice of two roads to the east and two to the ocean and San Francisco. Many new comers see this future advantage, and the demand for real estate has increased very largely in consequence.

This section of Southern California is certainly about to take a decided step forward, and the time is not far distant when the major portion of this large valley will be thickly settled by happy, industrious people.

The diversity of soil and the abundant water supply renders every branch of agriculture, horticulture, etc., a possibility. In some of the lower portions of this vast valley corn has been known to yield from seventy-five to eighty bushels per acre, barley and oats in like proportion and all other soil products bear a prodigious harvest. Alfalfa fields for home, dairy and other purposes, are found on every hand, and turn off from one to two tons per acre at each cutting, and where water is applied after each cutting the same piece may be cut seven or eight times during the year. For feeding purposes it is fully equal to our eastern clover. It is a great milk producing grass and hay, while for hog feed it is very healthful and fattening.

COURT HOUSE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Old San Bernardino, a few miles up the valley, is noted for its early associations. It was settled over a hundred years ago by the Franciscan Friars, who built a fine, large mission church, planted orange and olive orchards, vineyards and palms, and began the good work of civilizing and christianizing the natives. Those early Christian missionaries invariably selected the very choicest locations for their settlements, and planted the one variety of grape—the Mission—best suited for all purposes. Their herds of sheep and droves of cattle ranged by the thousand head unrestricted over hill and plain. Their glory has departed, but kind memories still remain, and they, the principal actors, rest in peace while the centuries roll away. Beyond, in the San Gorgonio Pass, Dr. Edgar some years ago sought health, quiet and repose. He found all for which he sought, and more. His vineyard has a national reputation, and as an unpretentious, hospitable entertainer he is known even beyond the seas. In the mountains back of San Bernardino are found the Waterman Hot Springs, noted for the medicinal properties of their water; a short distance from these are the Arrowhead Springs, which are also highly recommended for rheumatism and other diseases. The altitude of these Springs is about six hundred feet above the valley; the prospect is pleasing, hunting is good, and for invalids or those seeking recreation and pleasure the location is to be highly recommended.

The general climate of San Bernardino is much the same as the other Southern counties, save it is dryer owing to its inland position.

Riverside claims to surpass all other locations for lung complaints, and refers to many remarkable cures to substantiate her claims. The unusually dry air which prevails here seems to heal all diseased surfaces, and instead of relaxing it exerts an invigorating influence over the system. The prime atmosphere found upon the mountain sides at a reasonable altitude is certainly to be recommended to those suffering with pulmonary troubles; the mountains for the Summer and the valleys for the Winter season.

This brief review is simply a foretaste of what will appear in our next issue. Next month we propose to go more fully into details and to present our readers with two or three pages of cuts illustrating San Bernardino proper, together with a few fine villas, orange groves and vineyards, and other objects especially interesting to the reader.

The entries made, exhibits promised and the general outlook at this writing (six weeks before the opening day) for the Centennial and Horticultural Exposition never looked better. The Pavilion will be crowded with the largest and handsomest exhibit of horticultural and agricultural products ever exhibited on the Pacific Coast.

A STRANGER AMONG US

Among the many recent arrivals in our section we note the visit to Los Angeles and to his relatives here (the family of Shields) Septimus Hypolett Spencer, of the old English and English Norman families of Spencer of Yorkshire. Knowing that our readers are always pleased to know what intelligent and observing strangers think of our region, we reproduce in a natural way some of the queries, replies and comments suggested, as our friend the Angeleño and our visitor drove through the country.

Visitor—The suburbs of Los Angeles abound in charms, which the greatest cities of less favored climates can neither borrow nor buy. The freshness, thrift and beauty of lawn, shrub, vine and tree here under the summer glare of cloudless skies, rainless from May to November, provoke inquiry. The reply that irrigation procures all this vigor, variety and exhuberance leads to another inquiry, Why does irrigation procure all this profusion and perfection of wood, leaf bloom and fruit here, while in at least many other places the artificial application of water is rather damaging than beneficial?

Angeleño—Irrigation is by no means an unmixed blessing, even in California. Certain varieties of soil here will not tolerate it; most soils do. The sea climate everywhere in California is favorable to irrigation. The continental climate occasionally dominant in California, is unfavorable to it. There are usually about four trios of continental or hot days each dry season. The three continental days making each trio come together, but the trios are weeks apart. On these continental days artificially applied water "scalds," and along the trail of the less cautious irrigator, the more tender annuals sometimes prematurely [illegible] the sere and yellow leaf. The irrigator must be extra cautious on continental days. On the afternoon of the third day the continental climate retreats and the sea breezes pursue and re-visit every dell, play upon every hill, shake the languor from every leaf and fly singing through every home. The wilted leaf unfolds in the gracious irrigation of sea vapor, and the damp sea air filtering through the mellowed soil, and pausing in its cool, condensing cells, [illegible] the balm of nature's irrigation. The irrigator only continues and enlarges the irrigation begun by sea vapor. And sea vapor continues and graduates artificial irrigation. The plant receives no deleterious shock, but great benefit, because violent change is avoided through the inter-graduation and inter-blending of the natural and artificial processes.

Visitor—I see that many orange trees along the line of our two days' midsummer drive are bending under the weight of two distinct crops of oranges—one a crop of ripe fruit, the other a crop of green fruit. And a cry of the street fruit vendor is, "Fresh oranges and peaches."

Angeleño—Los Angeles orange trees habitually wait for the market to [illegible] them. These orange trees are not only as patient as camels under [illegible] burdens, but they keep their new freight growing, the old oranges fresh, and vigorously prepare bloom buds for still another crop. If you happen to be among the Los Angeles orange groves next Spring, you may see on the same tree sound oranges of 1880, ripe oranges of 1881, green oranges of 1882, and the bloom buds for oranges for 1883. You will be apt to select the orange in the third year of its age for your own eating, simply because it is the best.

Visitor—I notice a great change within the last [illegible] of the carriage wheels. The soil, degree of moisture and character of the vegetation are as widely different from what it was a few [illegible] as if one had voyaged from one island to another.

Angeleño—We have entered the [illegible] belt. You see that bare acre, trodden into deep dust by feeding sheep? Well, that is a rich acre. Last May it was covered with masses of nutritious wild grasses. The sheep have cleaned it as bare as the road. Do you see this bunch of bluish looking weed, [illegible] flower, and [illegible]? It is now nearly noon. There was no dew this morning, and yet see how dripping wet this weed is. See the large drops, how they sparkle in the light. I [illegible] this weed is always wet. Taste this bunch. You truly say it tastes like a sack of salt. This bunch you see is only a yard in diameter. Nothing will eat it. Around it the ground is rich. Corn will grow [illegible] up to the edge of it. But within this spot nothing will grow but salt or alkali plants. We now come to a surface as bare and bare as the road. [illegible] the feet of feeding sheep. There never was any feed here. This land is too salt to produce even pickle weed. [illegible] you perceive, [illegible]. It is as [illegible] and salt as [illegible] asparagus [illegible]. We are approaching better land. See the [illegible] superseding salt plants, and here [illegible] better [illegible] this is the best of land. See this dense thicket of wild mustard. You now have the [illegible] test of good and bad land, the salt curse and fertility or [illegible]. It is a [illegible] to you, but the [illegible] to the [illegible]. These never [illegible] the land. He who [illegible] is a [illegible]. I have known [illegible] to buy and [illegible] to it. Sheriffs eat up [illegible] buyers.

Visitor—I notice alfalfa growing [illegible] in [illegible]. I see it, tall, well branched, [illegible] and [illegible], and with [illegible] green color, all without irrigation, and without rain for months, as I am [illegible] informed. I am the more [illegible] this luxuriance and [illegible] here, because elsewhere I have known it to be sown in the spring, through the [illegible] summer and in the autumn of the same year [illegible] under the [illegible] of grazing herds.

Angeleño—The [illegible] alfalfa [illegible] illustrates the [illegible] rule of alkalis. The [illegible] of alkalis [illegible] is the [illegible] extreme fertility and [illegible] growth [illegible].

Visitor—I thought [illegible] bunches of barley hay in the field were [illegible] and I am told that [illegible]. What an extensive English walnut grove there. What large trees and sturdy branches, and yet a dozen props to the limbs of each tree to help bear the burden of nuts. Here is [illegible] flowers, and yonder is an oleander snow [illegible]. We made a house pet of an oleander for some four years, without the reward of a [illegible]. That great [illegible] How remarkable is every [illegible] growth!

HOW TO KEEP THE BOYS ON A FARM.

[illegible] unless there is [illegible] everything [illegible], and see [illegible] interested therein [illegible] [illegible]

Instead of [illegible]

The programme [illegible] the State.

Southern California.

SPADRA AND POMONA

EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC: Spadra and Pomona have not progressed as rapidly during the past few years as some other sections of our county, but now seem in a fair way to prosperity. The land difficulties have nearly all been settled, and it is probable that before long capital will develop the water supply and render both settlements attractive to new comers.

SPADRA.

Mr. A. T. Currier, one of the most enterprising and liberal men of Los Angeles county, has a beautiful home about three miles from the village of Spadra. Here the orange and other semi-tropical fruits seem to grow to perfection, while the grain fields surrounding generally yield an ample harvest. Nearer Spadra is the ranch of Mr. C. T. Wright, which, besides being well adapted to grain and stock, has a fine twenty-acre vineyard loaded with fruit Between Spadra and Pomona are the thrifty ranches of Messrs. Fryer, devoted to grain and fruit. Jos. Wright, the "Squire" of the little settlement, and Louis Phillips, one of the largest land-owners in the county.

The village of Spadra has an excellent hotel kept by Mr. Metzker, known better as Uncle Jake, a general store owned by A. B. Caldwell, one of the finest school buildings in the county, a railroad station and blacksmith shop.

The grain crop is not so large as last year, but quite satisfactory to the farmers; the climate is fully equal to that of any other valley sections of the county, and the people seem as a rule to be prosperous and happy

POMONA.

Pomona has a decidedly encouraging future before it, and in a short time we look for a large and prosperous settlement there. The water supply is being developed, and in a short time there will be an ample supply for many thousand acres Your correspondent made a pretty thorough inspection of the place and was surprised at the wonderful improvement of the places under cultivation But little water seems to be actually needed when the land is thoroughly cultivated, and deciduous fruits—apples, pears, apricots, grapes, peaches, and even plums, do exceedingly well. The orange and lemon, when properly cared for, seem to thrive though as elsewhere in our valleys, the nearer they are to the mountains the less danger there is of frost. Pomona has unquestionably a beautiful and healthy location, free from disagreeable winds, and with less fog than we get closer to the coast.

It will pay any person who is interested in horticulture to visit the beautiful fruit farms of this section and see what a little capital and much labor can accomplish in a short time on a seemingly barren plain. Mr. C. E. White is the owner of an eighty-acre tract, which he has planted with deciduous and semi-tropical trees, many of which are now bearing. He is experimenting with olives, and will, we trust, find the culture of this tree both successful and profitable. Dr. Fairchilds, who owns a lot in the center of the town, has a promising little orange orchard, which shows what may be done with this fruit with proper cultivation. The Doctor also has a fine beeranch in the mountains, which he assures us will bring a fair crop of honey the present season.

Mr. Jno. Whyte is the owner of ten acres close to the village. His land is devoted to trees and vines, the fruit this year being very fine, his peaches having the flavor of those grown in the mountains. Rev. P. M. Ruth, the Episcopal clergyman of the place, has a beautiful home surrounded with trees and vines. Like others he is a firm believer in the future of Pomona. Mr. S. Gates, formerly of Los Angeles city, has gone into the nursery business on his 15-acre farm, and our friends who wish to buy trees near Spring will be pleased to learn that he will have 40,000 budded apricots to dispose of

Mr. Frank House, formerly connected with the railroad, has one of the prettiest places in the county. Mr. House has brought his place up to a high state of cultivation, sparing neither labor nor expense. The result he may well be proud of. His orange trees are healthy, free from black smut, and in every respect his place is a fine example of what can be done on a small farm in Southern California.

But the time and space will fail me to speak of all the beautiful homes there are in the Pomona settlement I can only advise my readers to visit and inspect those mentioned as well as many others. Messrs. Loop, Meserve, Palomares, Rodgers, Eno, Garthaide, Mills, Bridger, Weile and others have made the desert blossom as the rose, and we trust are about to reap an ample reward for their enterprise and labor.

The village of Pomona has three general stores, postoffice, railroad station, blacksmith shop, hotel, etc. There are two churches and a fine public school building.

Not far from Pomona is the celebrated Chino ranch, recently purchased by Mr Gird of Arizona. Mr. Gird is making great improvements, and it is understood that he will materially aid the people of Pomona in developing their settlement. With the assistance of several capitalists and the superb climate and soil of the San Jose valley the future of Pomona looks very hopeful.

J. C. P.

MEN are brave, but a broken hearted wife who carries her loads for years till she finds a man who can truly sympathize with her, or a woman in whom she dare confide, is braver than any man that ever lived, and is a rare jewel in the crown of womanhood.

NOTES FROM SAN FERNANDO.

The wheat yield of San Fernando is about two-thirds as large as last year, but the quality in every respect much better. The total amount of land in wheat is about 40,000 acres. The following are some of the principal owners and amount of acres under cultivation:

Lankershim & Van Neys	20,000
Maclay	2,000
B F. Porter	3,000
G. K. Porter	2,500
Jenifer & Burnett	2,000
J. G. Patton	4,000
A Workman	4,000
Hubbard & Wright	1,100
J. Parsons	300

The honey yield of San Fernando is not a total failure this year, but growers are very much disappointed. Honey proving a doubtful crop the bee men are turning their attention to fruit growing with considerable success. Mr. J. Harps, about three miles from the village of San Fernando, has a very thrifty little orchard which, without irrigation, produces the very finest quality of deciduous and semi-tropical fruits. The McClure Brothers, who own 160 acres about seven miles from San Fernando, are about to put a portion of their splendid canyon into grape vines, to which the land is well adapted. The San Fernando valley will, in time, become a fruit-producing section of no small importance.

Mr. C. R. Rinaldi is the owner of the largest fruit farm in the Valley, having a fine orchard and vineyard. Fruit ripens earlier at Mr. Rinaldi's place than in most portions of the county, and bears very abundantly. This gentleman is a believer in the future of the olive, and has a large plantation of young trees, which average about fifty gallons each. The fruit pickled sells for fifty cents per gallon, and the demand is unlimited. At the old mission of San Fernando close by, is an aged olive tree which the owner says bore 250 gallons last year, an enormous yield. The olive is destined to become a great source of income to those of our horticulturists who are far-seeing enough to plant and properly care for the trees.

FROM LOS ANGELES TO WILMINGTON.

EDITOR SEMI TROPIC. The country between Los Angeles city and Wilmington comprises a variety of good, bad and indifferent land. Where the alkali has not too strongly impregnated the soil crops are generally good, and though not ranking as the best of our semi-tropical fruit land, still oranges, lemons, limes, etc., are produced in some localities of excellent quality.

VERNON DISTRICT.

After leaving the city limits we pass into one of the prettiest and most thriving farming districts in our county, appropriately named Vernon. This section is divided into twenty and forty-acre farms principally

devoted to fruit. The soil is generally a deep, sandy loam and very productive, trees attaining full size in half the time required in the East. The deciduous trees and vines seem particularly adapted to Vernon, and a man with twenty acres of land clear of debt can not only secure a good living, but with good management realize a handsome yearly profit. Some of the most thrifty ranches in Vernon are owned respectively by Messrs. Rorick, Entwistle, Fields; Walker, Getchel, Meade, Shattuck, Foote, Richardson, Colby, Kyser, Clapp, McKee and Cargill.

FLORENCE.

Florence district is not in as high a state of cultivation as Vernon, but there are nevertheless many well improved farms. Hay, grain and fruit are the principal products. The hay and grain crops are about half as large as last year, but the quality fully twice as good. Mr. M. P. Cutler, the owner of a nine-acre vineyard, informed us that his grape crop will be a third larger than last year. Mr. Nadeau, one of the principal owners of land in Florence, planted several hundred acres with grape cuttings the present season, nearly all of which are growing vigorously. Mr. Nadeau finds his great eucalyptus grove, planted several years ago one of his most profitable investments and largely supplies the Los Angeles wood market from it. Mr. R. Ranney, another progressive citizen, had an extensive nursery stock on his hands last year, which owing to the demand for trees he sold very profitably. This year he will repeat the experiment, no doubt with similar success.

COMPTON.

The dairy market predominates in Compton, and the cheese factories of Messrs. Barshman and Bullis are the life of the settlement. Large herds of cattle supply an abundance of milk, and Compton cheese now has an established reputation in all parts of the Pacific Coast. The alfalfa fields of Compton are the finest in the county, and the farmers, after feeding their stock, have a considerable surplus of hay to sell at Los Angeles and Wilmington. The water supply is unlimited, artesian wells flowing constantly upon almost every ranch. There are several mercantile establishments, a hall and schoolhouse, lumber yard and railroad depot.

WILMINGTON.

Wilmington is the principal seaport of a vast area of country, and in its immediate vicinity has thousands of acres of the finest agricultural land in the county. The railroad company is at present engaged in extending their track from this town, which has heretofore been their terminus, to San Pedro, a point in some respects more convenient. This alteration will be completed some time this month, but will not, we understand, materially cheapen the cost of transportation, as the lighters will for some time yet be needed between the railroad wharf and the anchorage, for deep water vessels. The people of Wilmington have feared serious injury to their town from the removal of the railroad terminus, but we do not apprehend that much trade will be lost to them, as the adjacent farming land is being rapidly settled up, and the new terminus has no facilities for an extensive settlement. Wilmington boasts of some of the finest private residences in the county, although unfortunately they do not show to advantage from the railroad and harbor. Messrs Banning, McDonald, Bixby, Alexander, Hinds, Dobinson, Van Valkenburg, and many others have beautiful homes, surrounded with orange groves and vines. There are several substantial mercantile establishments, a drug store, about twenty saloons, blacksmith shops, restaurants, lodging houses, etc. The government has vastly improved the harbor of Wilmington, although the appropriations have been meagre and insufficient. Wilmington ought in time to become a manufacturing center of some importance, as well as the trading point for a rich agricultural district.

H. B. W.

NOTES FROM EL MONTE

We received some magnificent specimens of deciduous fruits from El Monte last month which show that this, one of the old est American settlements in the county, has a nearly neglected source of wealth. Corn, potatoes and barley have hitherto been the chief agricultural products of the Monte, but we believe that twenty acres in pear, plum and peach trees will yet prove to be a greater bonanza than grain fields, with their uncertain crops and prices.

Many of the Savannah and El Monte farmers are raising hogs, and the high prices have considerably decreased the stock of hogs in the county. The Arizona markets are our best customers, and every new mining camp started is an additional outlet.

HOW TO PRESERVE THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

W. C. Thompson, State Grange Lecturer, delivered an address before Pescadero Grange, June 26th, in the course of which, as reported in the Redwood City *Times*, he said:

Some soils seem so rich in plant food that they require nothing but proper watering—tillage to continue fertile for an indefinite period. Such are some of the rich bottom lands of the Western States, and such I consider some of our own valleys and valley lands. Deep and thorough tillage will for a long time produce good crops on such soils; but even on such the prudent farmer will not presume to draw too heavily without resorting to some artificial means to preserve the fertility. And first among these stand manuring. Manures are of benefit, first, by improving the physical condition of the soil; second, by acting as solvents; and third, by entering the plants as direct nutrition. Were all manures of the latter class, then it might be possible, by analyzing the ash of any crop, to apply as manure just such ingredients as are needed. But unfortunately for this theory many practical objections arose. Among others actual experience has shown that what is efficacious as a manure one year for a certain soil and crop may not do so the next, and what has been useless the year may prove of the highest use at some later time.

Stable manure stands foremost in order of fertilizers, as conferring the greatest amount of necessary ingredients. Of animal manures these are the most valuable which contain most nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Hence the chicken guano and bone dust. The true system of manuring is to keep the soil supplied in excess with all those ingredients necessary for plant food. But manuring enough for first and last artificial means of preserving the fertility of land, and in so doing keep the soil pure and free from weeds and rubbish. This remedy then, and one very apt to fail, easily handled over. In such the good farmer will apply no manure liberally and scrutinize the contents of the stables and see that it does not become a mass of almost worthless rubbish by loss of valuable ingredients before it is applied to the soil.

Next to manuring comes rotation of crops. Intelligent agriculture divides crops as first, enriching crops as clover, second, non-exhausting crops as peas, beans and grain, cut green, third, enhancing crops, as grain ripened, fourth, exhausting crops as the tuber, hemp, hops, etc. A more general classification may be made by noting that shallow-rooted, quick-maturing crops are more exhausting on the soil than deep-rooted, slow-growing and small-leaved crops. Hence an intelligent consideration of the rotating of crops is of the highest importance. But unfortunately for us, there, the most enriching of crops do not succeed in our soil and climate. Another and one as a more easily available means of preserving the fertility of our soil, is found in the following. A wooded hillside is cleared of the timber and underwood and the ashes gathered as many plowings during that time as practicable to prevent growth of weeds. A better system of husbandry is to sow buckwheat, peas or some similar crop during a tender whole season. This crop is cut just where the whole crop is attained, and covered by the plow and as a sufficiency must need time to arise and be cut. The land is thoroughly rotted and sweetened at the same time.

One other means of preserving the soil is to rotate, and thus allow various crops to lie and feed more fully. The advantages of this are that one crop of land is relied on for more thorough cultivation. A more mature work is to be made to apply where it can do most good, and the fertility of the land is so preserved by alternate resting as pasture and and cropping. Considering our soil, climate and locality, this seems to be the most feasible means of preserving the soils from exhaustion, and it is practically and completely within the reach of all our farmers.

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GEORGE RICE, CHAS COLEMAN, JR., } EDITORS AND PROP'RS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
OF THE
Southern California Horticultural Soc'y.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 9, BAKER BLOCK.
GEO RICE Secretary

It seems that our article on orange culture in our July number touched a tender spot in the breast of a few of our more sanguine growers, and by referring to another page of this issue it will be seen that one of our readers has gone for us without gloves and with tomahawk high in air.

Owing to the want of space in their respective departments, "How to Preserve the Fertility of the Soil" was crowded out of Agriculture into Southern California, and "The best Industry for a Poor Man," which should have come under Viticulture, appears in the Poultry department.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank has laid upon our table a statement of its condition at the close of business on Thursday, June 30. The showing is very gratifying, and is a standing advertisement of the prosperity of our many industries. Its total assets reach one and a quarter millions. The fact that it owes depositors over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shows that it enjoys the unlimited faith of the business public.

We are pleased to learn that the attack against the Pork Packing Company in East Los Angeles last month was dismissed by the court, owing to the entire want of evidence to sustain the charge. This institution has been doing business among us about four years, and its products have won an enviable reputation near and far. Its hams, bacon, lard and mess pork go into the territories by the car load, and the demand is constantly increasing. Our farmers find a ready market with this company for all the hogs they can produce, and at good round prices.

S. Gates, of Pomona, it is said, has 40,000 young apricot trees in nursery. We believe that most nurseries are short of this fruit. It might be well for budders to note this and bud freely of this fruit, because it is sure to become one of the leading industries

The codling moth scare reminds us of the time when everybody became wild over the brown scale bug. A little later excitement ran high concerning the red scale, nevertheless our orchards survive, have increased wonderfully, and are yielding abundantly. However, we would not advise a quiet indifference, but would urge our orchardists to an unrelenting warfare against not only the codling moth, but against every species of insect that preys upon our fruit trees until the extermination is complete. While most of our growers are alive to this work there are a few who will sit idly by and allow insects to breed by the wholesale, and said insects of course will find their way into the orchard of the more watchful neighbor. This is all wrong, and we have a way out of the dilemma, by the Board of Supervisors appointing a committee whose business it will be to see that these delinquents apply the proper remedies. Nearly all the leading fruit counties in the State have already made these appointments, and certainly Los Angeles county will be as progressive as they. However, should the Supervisors fail to act favorably in the matter, there is no reason why we should become greatly alarmed, but we should be active ourselves, and should use our influence with our neighbors to be active also. This moth as yet exists in only a few places in our county and by using active measures at once its increase and spread is an impossibility, but he is an industrious little fellow, and if you procrastinate, he will revel to your injury. The remedy as follows, is very simple: First scrape off all rough bark, clean out the crevices and crotches, and wash the trees with soft soap, sulphur and water in the following proportions: to one gallon of water add three-quarters of a pound of strong soft soap and a quarter of a pound of sulphur. Instead of this wash, the whale oil soap and sulphur, known as codling moth wash, may be used.

The twenty-eighth annual State Fair will commence on the 12th and end on the 24th of September at Sacramento. An examination of its catalogue shows it to be complete in every department, and the premiums offered are remarkably liberal. We trust that there will be a large individual representation from Southern California, and for ourselves we make the very liberal offer to take a grand collection and exhibit it in a body, not as coming from any one section, but from Southern California as a whole, provided that the people will supply us with said collection. We believe that such an exhibition would be of immense value in advertising the various industries of this southern country. Will our orchardists, vineyardists, farmers, etc., come to the front with their choice productions. Complete arrangements can be made at the Pavilion during Horticultural Fair week, Sept. 5–10, with the editors of this journal.

Gov. Geo. C. Perkins will formally open the Centennial and Horticultural Exposition Monday, Sept. 5.

EXTRA PREMIUMS.

Agricultural Implements.—A limited number of carriages, agricultural implements, etc., will be admitted inside the Pavilion, on which diplomas will be awarded if meritorious.

School Premiums.—The rules governing the school exercises are the same as last year, and pupils wishing to compete for any one or more of the *Mirror* office school premiums can have full particulars by addressing the Secretary.

Bread Premiums.—Lankershim & Co. (See Catalogue.)—The loaf of bread must be made from Lankershim's flour, and not weigh less than three pounds. The judges will act on bread Wednesday at 3 o'clock. Entries will be closed at 2 o'clock same day. The person receiving premium must furnish receipt and method of making bread for publication.

C. C. Burr & Co.'s Premium (See Catalogue.)—For the best biscuit and sponge cake made with Champagne Baking Powder. Six biscuits required and sponge cake not *less* than one pound. Entries to be made with the entry clerk up to 2 o'clock and judges to act at 3 o'clock Thursday. The exhibit to be made at the stand of C. C. Burr & Co. at the Fair.

Extra Special Baby Premium by Mrs. R. H. Hewitt.—A baby blanket, embroidered; value, $25.00. To be given to the best boy or girl not receiving the first premium, that is, if a boy baby should take the first premium then the best girl should have the baby blanket, or *vice versa*. No baby can take two premiums. Baby show Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, open to all two years old or under.

Meritorious Exhibits.—A special committee will be appointed and instructed to act on articles not mentioned in the catalogue and award such premiums, medals, diplomas or cash, as the committee may think the exhibits worthy.

In addition to the regular art display, a Centennial Loan Art Exhibition will be one of the great attractions of the coming Fair. Great preparations are to be made during the coming month. Persons having rare and curious articles or pictures, articles of great age or historical connection are requested to notify the "Loan Art Committee," who will give a guarantee of the safe-keeping and care of all such exhibits. Each and every article for this department will receive extra special care and be insured by the Society against damage or fire.

The exhibits at our Fair will be photographed by Payne, Stanton & Co., the artists, engraved and published in *Frank Leslie's Weekly* New York, and in the Semi-Tropic California.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, with their usual liberality will carry all the exhibits for the Fair free—the packages not weighing over 20 lbs.

John Kirk, Danville, Ill., writes:

Is there any chance for a carriage woodworker to get employment there, or to start a shop on a small scale? There are plenty of carriage shops already here doing a good business, and no doubt a first class workman would get from $2 to $4 per day.

Do they sell land there on small payments down and monthly installments for the balance? You can make any arrangement you wish about payments provided you pay part down and give security on the land for the balance.

Do you know of a man in your vicinity by the name of Seth Daniels? He is a relative; have not heard from him for years; was in Los Angeles the last we heard from him. No.

ROCK FALLS, ILL., June 22, 1881.

EDITORS SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA:—Some time ago I requested you to send me a copy of your journal. I received the June number, for which accept thanks. * * * A good many of us here are talking of coming to your country to try our fortunes, and would like to ask you a few questions: 1. What are the chances for any one to go into the fruit business? 2. Best location for fruit raising? 3. People here talk of so much dust out there owing to the long term of dry weather. How is it? 4. Which would you advise a man to buy, improved or unimproved property? 5. What can a man find to do while his trees or vines are coming into bearing?

ROBERT LOWRE.

The above is a copy of only a few of the questions asked, and in reply we would say that the chances for fruit raising are number one and promise to be the best paying business in Southern California. Land can be had with water for from $50 to $100 per acre, or without water for from $15 to $50 per acre. Many are advocating less water than is generally used. Much of our land will grow fruit without water,—we have the proof of this remark to show anybody who will come. In regard to location we would say that there is a difference of opinion. Near the mountains you will probably require more water than on the most lands, but the fruit in the former location may have a finer flavor. We have some dust, but never mind it. If you were here one season you would be surprised to see how little you noticed the dust. We never think of it. While your young trees and vines are coming into bearing you and your boys can raise potatoes, beans, small corn, etc., between your rows of trees, for the market, and in this way make a part, if not your entire living. As a rule we would advise buying unimproved property.

SEE the Centennial Guards at the Pavilion during Fair week. The like was never equaled.

THE CODLING MOTH

This little animal so destructive to fruit trees can be eradicated easily if the farmers give it half the attention that they give to Gen. J. Thompson, 36 Spring street. Mr. Thompson watches his chances and when he sees a bargain he steps into the market and buys and by thus buying closely he is able to give better bargains to his customers than any other house in Los Angeles. He also makes a specialty of filling orders from the country, and will guarantee the same satisfaction to those orders as is given to the customer over the counter. The clerks at 36 Spring street are active, courteous and obliging while Thompson, well, he is here, there and everywhere at the same time, looking after the wants of this one, that one and the other one.

The Centennial Fair and Exposition is now upon us, and parties coming to the aforesaid had better some prepared to lay in a large supply of groceries for the Fall months. Give him a trial and you will stay by him. We know whereof we speak, and *don't you forget it.*

THE McLellan Bros. appear in our advertising columns with many reliable insurance companies and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. These gentlemen, by their business tact and integrity, have won the confidence of the public and are worthy of an unlimited patronage. The insurance companies which they represent are among the very best and have justly made an enviable record. For full information as regards the sailing of steamers, freights and fares we would refer you to their finely fitted up rooms over the First National Bank.

The readers of SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA from San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and of our own county, will find a very handsome business edifice nearly opposite the postoffice which they will certainly find it to their advantage to enter and examine. Messrs. Barker & Mueller, the owners, have done much to improve our city, and have opened a first class stock of furniture, carpets, oilcloths, curtains, etc., which can be obtained at the lowest living prices. That the advertisement of these gentlemen appears in SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA will be a sufficient reason for a host of our former friends to patronize the establishment, and we also fully recommend it to their attention.

Two grand choruses of over one hundred voices each—the American chorus under the directorship of J. H. Buck, the Spanish chorus under the directorship of Pico Arevalo—will sing on the grand stage now being erected at the Horticultural Fair Sept. 5-10.

THE Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad will carry passengers and exhibits to the Fair at greatly reduced rates.

BRIGHT TIMES.

The "hard times" of the East of which the citizens of the Pacific Coast know comparatively nothing, and which created cheap stores on the Coast of no small joke, have charged. One of the most enterprising merchants during the hard day on the East, was James G. Begole, who has now opened a branch store in Los Angeles, of which he is to be found attending to customers and otherwise looking after business. His motto is to give the best possible goods for the least money. His stock of goods are from the eastern establishment, and bought in the great manufacturing centers at the lowest possible prices. Don't fail to call for it but see for yourself, No. 53 Main St., the old City Carriage stand, and see the goods and prices for yourself. Remember his partner, James G. Begole, Cheap Store, and remember that he enjoys the ability to show goods to gentlemen and prices cheaper than ever known before.

SELF and Co. are considered by many of good judgment who always succeed. If a man or woman who has to buy goods from a merchant can get the same at just better prices at less prices than he find from the merchants who have the same goods on consignments. Take for example, a man who wants a pair of shoes, she has seen Mr. A. S. McDonald is a practical shoemaker, a member of his business, that he has a supply on hand, and a good assortment, and the man goes to him for his shoes.

Mr. A. S. McDonald, No. 31 Spring street, possesses the above qualifications in an especial degree. During a recent visit to San Francisco he had the good fortune to meet with a large and superior stock of boots, shoes, etc., which was offered to him at a great sacrifice, and having the money in hand he purchased them.

He is now receiving the above stock at wholesale prices, and it will pay every lady to call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere, as it is seldom indeed that such an offer presents itself to the people of Los Angeles.

For eastern trade, there is a special one with Mr. McDonald, and having a thorough practical knowledge of the customs of the public, one feel assured that our best interests and good business are secured by leaving the order with him.

THE editors of SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA have occasion to recommend their former friends and readers to come to the Fair to the various and satisfactory establishment of Mr. W. W. Crosby, No. 20 Main street. Mr. Crosby is the successor of B. H. Wright, and though comparatively a new comer, has been twenty years in the business on this coast, and attracted a large trade by the excellence of his stock and reasonable prices. Those who are in need of goods in Mr. Crosby's line should call on him, examine his large stock, earn its low prices and receive your full money's worth.

Apiculture.

CHIPS FROM THE HONEY HOUSE

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.

To do this successfully queens should be reared and ready to furnish each new swarm with a fertile queen at time of forming such colonies; the time saved in breeding is very important.

TO REAR QUEENS

Form a nucleus from your strongest stocks, Italians if you have them, select a comb containing capped brood and plenty of eggs and young larvæ, look it over carefully lest the old queen is on it, now cut one-third or one half the lower part out of this comb, this gives the bees room to build cells on lower edge, a convenient place for the operator to remove them, when forming other nuclei. Place this with its adhering bees in an empty hive, and next to it other comb containing honey and bee bread, this affords food and protection. Give the nucleus hive at least a quart of bees, and set it on a new stand and confine the bees therein until the next morning. Then contract the entrance so that but one or two bees can pass out at the same time. They will usually build six or ten or more cells on the eighth or ninth day after the nucleus was formed. Then open and with a very thin-bladed knife cut out all the cells but one, and use them immediately in forming other nuclei, by attaching each to a frame of comb and bees taken from an old stock as before described, and placed in an empty hive. In transferring queen cells care must be taken not to expose them to cold or heat, or to denting the cell. Leave about an inch square of comb at base of cell and insert it among the young brood. Never leave a nucleus hive destitute of young brood after the young queen hatches, as the bees are very apt to abandon the hive when the young queen goes out to meet the drones. Now watch and care for the young queens until they become fertile.

WHEN AND HOW TO SWARM THE BEES.

When your stocks are strong and you are ready to form new colonies, first, cage your young queen, then from a number of old stocks take sufficient frames and bees to form a good colony of bees, close up the new swarm until the next morning, then open it, and on the second or third evening liberate the queen. You can continue in this manner until you have such increase as you desire, but in all your operations use plenty of smoke.

Again, the forwardness of the season must be your guide as to time to form your colonies. You can rear queens early and keep them in readiness; a colony of bees without fertile queen build mostly drone comb. The beekeeper that rears queens for his new colonies must have his hives for the season ready early. His success is not in the number of colonies he can have on hand, it is not bees we want, it is honey. It is not a great number of workers in one field that will secure this, but a large force in each hive. The apiary should have the cheerful ray of the morning sun. A very good way to check robbing is to place a bunch of grass or wet hay over the entrance to the hive. The bees will find the way to their own hives, but robbers will be caught by the sentinels while passing through the grass. The moth is a scavenger which comes to clean up the wreck of the negligent bee keeper.

S. D. BARBER.

TWELVE FACTS FOR BEGINNERS.

D. A. PIKE.

MR. EDITOR:—I will offer for publication a few facts which every bee-keeper ought to know:

1. That the life of a worker bee, during the working season, is only from six to eight weeks' duration, and that a large majority of them never live to see seven weeks

2. That a worker bee is from five to six days old before it comes out of the hive for the first time to take an airing, and that it is from fourteen to sixteen days old before it begins to gather either honey or pollen.

3. That all swarms engaged in building comb, when they have not a fertile queen, build only drone comb, and that all the comb in the lower or breeding apartment should be worker or brood comb, except a very small quantity of drone comb, four inches square being amply sufficient.

4. That the more prolific the queen is the more young bees you have, and the more surplus honey will be gathered, other things being equal.

5. That you ought never to cut moldy combs out of the hives, for the reason that you should never allow it to become molded.

6. That you ought never to double swarms or stocks of bees in the Fall, because you ought to attend to that and make them strong during the Summer by taking brood from strong stocks and giving it to the weaker.

7. That a drone laying queen should be taken away and her producing workers put in her place, else the colony will soon come to naught.

8. That as a rule, as soon as an Italian queen shows signs of old age or feebleness, the bees themselves will supersede her.

9. That all colonies should be kept strong in order to be successful.

10. That every hive should contain about two thousand cubic inches in the breeding department

11. That beginners in bee-keeping should be very cautious about increasing the number of their swarms or stock rapidly until they thoroughly understand the business.

12. That the hive itself, if well constructed, is all the bee-house you need in the Summer season

If I get time I may give you my method of how to get good queen cells, at some future time.

J. C. McMENOMY,

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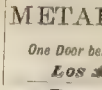

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C. N. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Nos. 1 & 2 Fort St., east side Temple St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

J. BROUSSEAU,

Attorney at Law,

Nos. 56 & 57 Baker Block,

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ARCADE SHIRT.

Shirts Made to Order at Short Notice. Prices Reasonable

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Farm and Freight Wagons,

WITH IRON TRUSS AXELS

And Slope Standard Spokes, Boxes set by hydraulic pressure, has heaviest axle, and is the only complete wagon in use. I also have the

Portland Platform Spring Wagon.

Of different sizes, carrying from [illegible] to [illegible] pounds. They are the best

FAMILY WAGON!

And the only Wagon that will carry FRUIT and give satisfaction.

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Nos. 11 12 14 16 and 17 Baker Block

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Manufacturers of

Buggies, Farm and Spring Wagons

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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Doors,

Windows,

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Corner Alameda and Macy Streets,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Produce Market.

MARKET REVIEW.

We [illegible] our exchanges and [illegible] telegraph [illegible] well [illegible] a fair [illegible] years. [illegible] promises a large [illegible] any failure [illegible] the Mo[illegible] Valley. [illegible] as last year's, will add very largely to it. The barley supply is light and prices are well sustained in San Francisco and here. The demand at present is nominal owing to unfavorable rains in Arizona. Probably there will be more inquiry in a few days; however, holders are firm and the market is strong. Fruits of all kinds are in demand at good prices, also dairy and poultry products.

The following are [illegible] paid to farmers' wagons:

WHEAT.—No. 1 milling $1 10@1 20; No. 2, 9[illegible]@$1 05, inferior, nominal.

BARLEY.—Strong with quick sales at 80@82c for feed, and 85@90c for brewing.

CORN.—[illegible] for large yellow; [illegible] for small do; 95c@$1.00 for white.

HAY.—Higher and of an upward tendency; loose, $6@7, small bales, $8 50@9 50.

POTATOES.—[illegible] $1 00. Early [illegible].

FRUIT.—Oranges, $1 50 [illegible] lemons, $1 [illegible] per box, [illegible] per box $1 [illegible] 6c per lb., pears, 3@5c [illegible] grapes, 4@7c per lb.

HONEY.—None coming [illegible]

BUTTER.—[illegible] per lb.

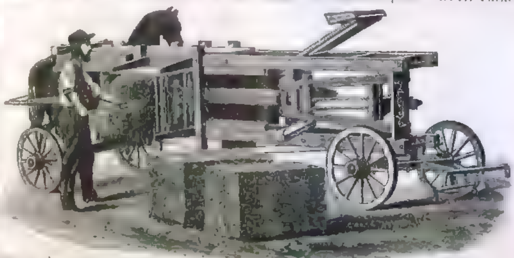
CHEESE.—[illegible]

EGGS.—[illegible]

POULTRY.—[illegible]

BALED HAY

The sale of barley hay depends much upon the condition in which it is baled. About nine-tenths of the hay crop that is shipped from Southern California is now baled by the Economy press. We have been acquainted with Mr. Geo. Ertel, the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, for over seven years. We have visited his manufactory in Quincy, Ill., quite frequently during that time, have "written it up" from a personal inspection, and all reports to the contrary, we can testify that Mr. Ertel's hay press establishment is one among the many extensive manufactories of the beautiful city of Quincy, an honor and credit to Mr. Ertel and to his city.



The Economy Hay Press, of which the accompanying cut is a representation, has not only achieved a well merited precedence over all other hay presses, but it also retains its world wide reputation for pressing hay, etc., more compactly than any other press in the market, hence all kinds of railroad cars may be loaded with full weight of hay. The Economy is operated with but little force, and is sold at so low a price that any farmer can buy it—and more money is made in operating this press than can be done by any of its competitors, which fact can be fully substantiated in any locality where the Economy has been introduced. Being in use in every State and Territory in the United States and Canada, and having received the first premium over all its numerous competitors in 1880 without exception, the claims of the Economy to superiority remain undisputed.

Hundreds of indorsements could be given of the working of these presses, but we give only a few names of men who are using the Economy press: D. H. Turner, [illegible], has two presses; R. Nadeau, Los Angeles, three; A. T. Currier, Spadra, one; M. F. Quinn, El Monte, one; Washburn & Millard, Pasadena, one; J. W. Bailey, San Bernardino, two, and many others have these presses in use in Southern California.

The Economy has the reputation of being the lightest, most easily operated and at far less expense than any other press known in the market. In fact this press is the only one giving profitable investment to its owner and operator. The following letter from Mr. Turner is about what every owner says of this press:

FLORENCE, Cal., August 27th, 1879.

GEO. ERTEL (Quincy Ill.)—*Dear Sir*: I have just finished a fifteen days' job pressing, my bales averaged 70 bales per day, and 230 lbs. to the bale, can easily press out 8 tons per day and load 12 tons in box railroad car. I can get all the work I can do, while all other hay presses are lying idle here and no work for them to do at any price. Yours respectfully,

D. H. TURNER.

For circulars or further information address Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento, or Geo. Ertel, (the manufacturer), Grand States Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., or Economy Hay Press Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill.

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Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 25 YEARS.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST.

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EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER!

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast, as sales have the largest of any other. Remember when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

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Plans of steamers cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from

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OFFICE: No. 36, Main Street, [illegible] Nat. Bank Block, Los Angeles.

Choice City Property for Sale.

[illegible] on Main Street, consisting of [illegible] on lots to suit purchaser. For [illegible] apply at LANDING'S OFFICE, Business Block.

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Bargains in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes

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GREAT SLAUGHTER!

Until the stock is reduced. The [illegible] the goods and prices. [illegible] Prices changed [illegible] many things to be SLAUGHTERED AT COST

Men's Pant [illegible]
Men's Pant [illegible]
White [illegible]
Ribbons, every shade [illegible]
Black and White Lace
Tulles, Skirts
10,000 Pairs Misses' Hose
7,500 Pairs Children' Hose
Brocaded Silk and Satin, in all Shades
Gloves [illegible]
Ribbons [illegible]
Corsets [illegible]
Misses' [illegible]
And [illegible]

In fact, all the novelties that the Eastern Market affords. This is NO HUMBUG, as some of our [illegible] may say, as I have brought prices down and incurred their envy. I CAME TO STAY! It has been our aim and constant endeavor to study [illegible] of our patrons. We thank all for [illegible] prices is only to reduce this Mammoth Stock [illegible] Eastern store, to be closed out.

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SODA WORKS

No. 48 Sanchez and Street.

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Soda, Sarsaparilla & Mineral Waters,

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Try Stoll's Soda Fountain at the Centennial Fair.

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JEWELER,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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A FULL LINE OF GOODS

Gold & Silver bought

JEWELRY

Removed to Corner of Court and Spring.

The Poultry Yard.

HOW TO KEEP FOWLS IN GOOD HEALTH.

Give them the field or orchard to run in where they can pick up worms, insects and bugs. Have a dish of lime sitting in or near the hen-house, so the fowls can help themselves as inclination prompts them. If you do this you will never have soft-shelled eggs. Every week, or at the farthest every two weeks, give them a feed of scalded cornmeal with, for fifty fowls, a large teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and two or three spoonfuls of sulphur. Don't neglect this. If you have peppers of any kind grown on your own place, they will answer the purpose, but you should see that the shell is broken very fine before mixing with the meal. Keep a pan or bucket in a convenient place for them to drink, put into it a piece of blue vitriol as large as an egg, and give them either water or milk. Sometimes a handful of old rusty nails or any old pieces of iron thrown into the water will take the place of the vitriol. Use both if you can.

TO KEEP FOWLS FREE FROM VERMIN.

In the first place never allow hay, straw or anything of the kind to go into the hen-house. Fill your laying boxes one-third full with fresh, fine stove ashes, put in a nest egg and mother hen will complete the work. Occasionally clean the boxes and put in new ashes; if you are using tobacco run up a little and sprinkle it in with the ashes. Whitewash your hen house inside and out, also the roosts; for the inside work use crude carbolic acid freely in the whitewash. It is well to go over the roosts and certain parts of the inside every two or three months with this mixture. Once a month it is well to run a little kerosene oil on the roosts just before night, and when the fowls go to roost the heat of their body acting upon the oil will produce an atmosphere which will be sure death to any vermin which may be lurking in their feathers. One pint of oil will be sufficient to saturate the roosts for fifty fowls.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.

The profit of a poultry yard depends to a great extent as to how it is managed. This is true of any business. The fowls should be made every fowl pay as large a profit as possible. There is a great difference in markets, and one should be governed by them, for instance, in one market there is more demand for eggs than fowls. Then it should be the business of the breeder to cater to that trade. As a rule, I think there is more profit in eggs than fowls, unless they are early spring broilers. With proper care and feed, one can increase the number of eggs to a great extent. Hens cannot lay or produce eggs unless their food contains the elements of which the egg is composed. That is, a large share of albuminous or egg-producing elements. In addition to the quantity of albumen required in the organism of the fowl, the laying hen requires an extra amount for ovarian organization, the white of a hen's egg being about 12 per cent of albumen, and this must be furnished in her feed. By making a chemical analysis of the different grains, you will find that wheat contains a larger amount of albumen than any other grain. Therefore it is the grain to make the base for egg producing food. The other important items are when fowls do not have a large field to range in, to give them once a day, if possible, a feed of chopped meat and more or less green food. Chickens are like the human family in one respect—in that they like a change in food. As a proof, take fowls that have been fed on one kind of grain for some time, and do not seem to have the appetite that you would think they should have, give them a little cooked food, such as a cake made from coarse corn meal and scraps together, or some other grain than that which you have been feeding, and you will see that they will jump for it and eat it in a style that will be satisfactory to the most exacting. While wheat is one of the best feeds for producing eggs, it is one of little value for fattening purposes, compared with corn, as corn contains a great deal of fatty or oily substance, which puts the flesh on fowls in a very short time. Pure water is also a very essential item to the health of fowls; or if you have milk to spare, that is better still, as it not only moistens the food, but also contributes albumen, which goes to the formation of the egg.—*American Stockman.*

THE BEST INDUSTRY FOR POOR MEN.

We know of nothing that promises so large a return for the labor and capital expended as grape-growing. There is no crop that we know anything about that is so sure year after year as grapes. There is nothing else in agriculture, viticulture or horticulture that will yield so much money in so short a time at so little expense. Forty acres of good vineyard is better than 400 acres of wheat land. The hills are said to be as good as the valleys for grapes, and that land can be had for one-half the price or even less, and consequently a man with very little means can start a vineyard. The third year it will pay. In the mean time any industrious man can earn enough working for others to support a family. After the third year the income will increase rapidly, and in a few years a twenty-acre vineyard will be worth a small fortune. Commissioner Wetmore gives it as his opinion that a vineyard will yield $100 an acre net profit, for wine purposes. To illustrate this: J. B. West, of San Joaquin, is reported to have sold 300 tons of grapes, produced on only twenty-eight acres, at $27 a ton, equal to nearly six thousand dollars for twenty acres. Does any man want a better chance than this? And he can do still better than that, as we have proof here in our own county, by turning our grapes into raisins. Mr. Blowers, Mr. Briggs and perhaps some others, have cleared over $300 an acre from making raisins. Practical men have abundant confidence in this industry and are enlarging their vineyards year by year. Dr Glenn, of Colusa county, who is a practical, scientific farmer and close figurer, is reported to have put out a thousand-acre vineyard, referring to which the Stockton *Independent* says: "Dr. Glenn is no amateur experimentalist, but one of the most practical and sagacious of farmers, and would not go into the grape-growing business on so extended a scale unless he could foresee that he could make it pay. His example on so large a scale will most likely excite a fresh interest in this branch of industry. After all that has been said and done, it is still a matter of astonishment that a field of wealth so inviting, expansive and productive should not be more largely occupied. There is everything to encourage the vine grower in this State. The fact that we have the finest soil and climate, that the crop never fails and needs little irrigation, that the labor is light, cheerful and healthy, and that the reward is greater per acre, is certainly a great inducement. And then, hundreds of people that are unable to do hard work may find this a delightful and profitable employment." And to this we desire to add a few words from the San Jose *Mercury*, as embodying our ideas in behalf of the poor man. That paper concludes an article on the subject: "Here, then, is an inviting field for the overcrowded labor market in all our large towns and cities. Millions of acres of land, especially in the foothill and mountain counties, can be had at from $1 to $12 per acre, that are the best of grape lands. The grain-raising business, while one of the largest and most remunerative industries of the State, requires more land and capital to make it profitable than the average poor laborer can command, but every man who has a particle of energy may own a little vineyard and a snug home."—*Yolo Democrat.*

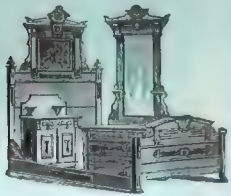
REMOVAL.

We call the attention of our many customers and the public to our new location, No. 42 Spring Street, two doors towards the Post Office from our former location.

We thank the public for their generous patronage in the past, and assure them that, with our additional room and increased facilities, we will carry the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Notions, Hats, &c., of any establishment in Southern California. We make a specialty in our line, and offer larger varieties to select from at the very lowest cash prices. Remember our new store, No. 42 Spring Street.

FOX & KOSTER.

DOTTER & BRADLEY.



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Largest Stock & Lowest Prices.

COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG

A New Treatment for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all Chronic and Nervous Diseases. It is taken

By Inhalation. And acts directly upon the great nervous and organic centers, and cures by a natural process of vitalization.

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15,000 ACRES

Of the most [illegible] for Sale [illegible]

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Very Low Prices, and on easy terms and Low Rate of Interest.

Hundreds of flowing Pipe Wells. Water near the Surface. Rivers on two sides; ever-flowing creek through the tract. Front on the ocean.

Transportation and passage by Steamship or Railroad.

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Candy Works,

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Can supply the trade of Southern California with

Better & Cheaper Candies at Wholesale

In shorter time and with less freight than any other house on the Coast.

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AT THE HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

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VOL. IV. SEPTEMBER. NO. 9.

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AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF

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LA DOW'S JOINTED PULVERISING DISC HARROW.—The most successful cultivator ever introduced on the Pacific Coast. Over 200 sold in California since 1880.

OUR FOUR-HORSE PULVERIZER.—Made especially for the Pacific Coast. Cuts 15 feet; drawn by four horses; weight of pole equal on each horse; each gang independent, with patent Scraper Bars attached; each gang drawn by three journals; cuts uniformly deep, the entire length of each gang; ground thoroughly pulverized by once going over; capacity, 35 acres per day.

A FORCE SEED SOWER to be attached to the La Dow Harrow, making it the most complete and successful implement ever introduced.

Sample Testimonial.

SAN GABRIEL MISSION, LOS ANGELES CO., CAL., Feb 17th, 1881.

MR. GIESE, Los Angeles—DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter I would say I have put in over 600 acres of grain with the La Dow Harrows I purchased of you this spring without one dollar's expense on them, and on stubble land without plowing. I have also used them in my orchard, and in every case they have given perfect satisfaction. I cannot see that they are worn much, and think they will wear well.

Yours truly, J. HARBERT

THE LA DOW ORCHARD DISC HARROWS have reversible discs to throw the soil to or from the trees.

LA DOW SPRING TOOTH SULKY CULTIVATOR.—Combining all the advantages of the common spring tooth harrows while the draft is transferred to the wheels, and the weight of the driver keeps the implement in the ground.

Who Would Walk in the Dust When They Can Ride on a Spring Seat?

FURST & BRADLEY WROUGHT FRAME SULKY PLOW, with Friction Attachment for raising the Plow out of the ground by the power of the team.

DON'T let PRICE be the ONLY consideration, when you go to buy a Sulky Plow. We believe in buying for as little money as possible if you get the BEST, but be SURE, before you close the bargain, that you are not taking SECOND QUALITY. Poor goods can be afforded and, from necessity, have to be sold CHEAPER than good ones.

To the farmer who thinks one kind is as good as another, we have nothing to say; our remarks are intended for those who can understand that Sulky Plows, although they all have the same general appearance, vary as much in quality as do wheat, corn, oats, cattle, hogs, butter, cheese or any other farm product.

Why should the "Furst & Bradley," with its Patent Friction Attachment and other valuable improvements, be sold for the same price as one that does not have them? These improvements are valuable to the farmer. Isn't it worth something to him to have a plow that can be raised out of the ground by horse-power, instead of having to be pulled out of the ground by main strength and awkwardness? Isn't it worth something to have a Sulky that your boy can do as much plowing with as you can? Isn't it worth something to have one on which the main lever locks to the PLOW, leaving the frame and pole perfectly free, so that there is no pressure on your horses' necks? and, isn't it worth something to have a Sulky that is well made, of strong material, by an establishment that has had many years of experience in their manufacture? Well, we think it IS. Our Sulky Plow is the ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD having a Friction Attachment for throwing the plow out, and the only one having its main lever locked to the plow; which features are patented and controlled by us.

Just think of these things when you go to buy a Sulky Plow, and don't let any agent's "soft blarney" make you forget them either.

GARDEN CITY GANG AND WALKING PLOWS. Combined Riding and Walking Cultivators.

FRIEDMAN AND ADJUSTABLE HARROWS.

CHILLED SHARES for Steel Plows, all sizes; for Gang, Sulky and Hand Plows made at the factory and are sure to fit.

DIAMOND IRON PLOWS.

GARDEN CITY CHILLED PLOWS.

We Carry a Greater Variety and the Largest Stock of Plows in Southern California.

FISH BROS'. FARM, FREIGHT & SPRING WAGONS.—The best wagon on wheels, and the ONLY Wagon using Holmes' Patent Self Oiling Skeins.

I handle nothing but AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, therefore give it my entire time and attention, and my aim shall be in the future as it has been in the past, to carry only such goods as have proven to be especially adapted to the trade of Southern California. A full line of EXTRAS always in stock. My goods are ordered in car load lots direct from the manufacturers, therefore, saving to buyers the high local freights.

SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

AND

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.

VOL. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., SEPTEMBER, 1881 No. 9

Agriculture.

MORE BARLEY AND LESS WHEAT.

It is a fact that this county is better adapted to raising barley than wheat. Year after year the farmer has been experimenting with wheat, and it has not proven satisfactory in any particular. There may be years when partial success attends the wheat crop, but these years are so few and far between that it now behooves our farmers to drop experimenting and to sow that which can be relied on for a full crop every year. Until recently the price of our barley depended solely upon the San Francisco market, and it barely paid to raise it, but now we are entirely independent of up-country markets, and barley commands about as high a price here as there. This has been brought about, of course, through the opening up of the Territories east of us, which promise to absorb all the barley that this section can produce from this time forward. Not only will we continue to have our present feeding points to supply, but the Atlantic and Pacific railroad will give us northern Arizona and northern New Mexico with the new towns which will spring up along the way. Without doubt our market, and a good one, is assured for a number of years, and if our farmers will only recognize this fact and bend their energies more to barley, they will find that there is something more connected with their industry than incessant hard labor. Barley may be sown much later in the season than wheat, it will yield nearly double the number of bushels to the acre, it is much less liable to rust, it will stand a dry season while wheat will utterly fail, and to sum it up, you are always sure of a barley crop, but of a wheat crop you are never sure. There is no good reason why this county and the county of San Bernardino should not double their barley yield.

If a choice brewing grain is raised you have the East and Europe at your door bidding for it; railroad freight rates and ocean charters will not always remain where they are now, but even with present rates our prices are such as to justify the farmer going more largely into this industry. The time of year is drawing near when attention should be turned to the fall and winter sowing. Procrastination should never fall in the way of the farmer; always drive your work and you will see that it will succeed.

If you have any ground that can be dry sown, such as summer-fallow or volunteer, be sure that it is seeded before the first rain comes, and be so prepared if possible after the rain is over to move into the field with sufficient force and improved machinery to do your work up quickly and well. Too much careless slip shod farming is practiced in the desire to sow a large acreage, better put in a less amount of ground and do it well than run over a large tract in an indifferent manner. It costs just as much to head an acre that yields only ten sacks as it does to head an acre that yields double that amount, the capital invested is just as large in the one acre as the other; therefore the percentage of interest to the bushel is double as much in one case as it is in the other. These facts may seem to some to be beneath their notice, but on a large ranch these items alone would amount to several hundred dollars.

Farming will certainly bear a little close careful figuring, and the farther the farmer inquires intelligently into all the little minutiæ of his business and looks to every avenue of expense and leakage, where he may save here and curtail there, the greater will be his success, and the more satisfactory will be his endeavors.

INDICATIONS OF EARLY RAINS.

It is very seldom that we have had as early as the month of August such unmistakable indications of early fall rains as are noticeable all around us this season. The violent rain storms and cloud bursts east and south of us show a disturbed state of the atmosphere over a large extent of country in close sympathy with us in respect to weather matters. These rain storms have already come so near us as to materially affect our own atmosphere during and succeeding them. Then we have had very little real hot weather, and there has been a noticeable absence of north winds of that drying and pinching character so common in some former summers. The atmosphere has been charged with an unusual degree of moisture the season through, and for weeks past this moisture has been perceptibly increasing instead of decreasing, as has been the case generally in seasons past. There have been but very few nights this summer in which we have not had more or less dew, and for some weeks past this dew has been rapidly increasing. In the early mornings now the dew is so heavy as to have a doubled effect in laying the dust on the roads, and vegetation is visibly enlivened by the dampness. All these signs are favorable for an early and damp fall, though they may not go to the extent of indicating a wet winter. Farmers have done too much time to get ready for the fall rains, and it will pay them well to employ their time in such preparations.

EUROPEAN CROP REPORTS

LONDON, Aug. [illegible].—The volume of reports on the harvest of different countries throughout the world, brought out annually is now being issued. It reports that the wheat crops in France are this year from over a larger area, and indicate a better crop than last year. This year barley is not so good as in [illegible], but is fairly good, maize very ordinary; oats and rye fair. To wheat crops generally the report shows that they are not up to those of last year, but wheat is not much below the average. None of the crops will be very good and none very bad, and none of the crops are over average [illegible] are fair. The Swiss wheat crop is very poor in quantity, [illegible] quality it is very fine: oats and barley, good in quantity and quality, but there are small areas sown of the latter. In Belgium wheat is far below the average; barley good, rye and oats fair. All crops in Spain are bad. All cereals in Holland are in good condition. All reports from the United States agree that the crops will be under the average.

The life of the nation comes from the farm. It is to this source that we must look for our national prosperity. Just in proportion as intelligence and science spreads among them, just in proportion will the country assume strength and solidity. It is flatly absurd to say that any nation can be great while its people in the rural districts remain in a condition of ignorance. Such a thing has never occurred in history, and it is fair to assume that such a thing never will occur.

The success of all business depends upon the prosperity of the farmer. When crops begin to fail and the farmers are holding their grain on hand in order to prepare themselves against emergencies, every department of human industry feels the pressure of the times. Let farmers have abundant crops, and, being a class of people who [illegible] as a general thing, [illegible], their prosperous circumstances [illegible] the [illegible] of the miner and the railroad man, the mechanic and the laborer in the [illegible] mills.

Horticulture.

"OUR HOMESTEAD."

Our old brown homestead reared its walls
From the ways of the dead school
Where the apple bough could almost cast
Its fruit upon the roof,
And the cherry tree so near it grew,
That when awake I've lain
In the dim moonlight, I've heard the limbs
As they creaked against the pane
And those orchard trees—oh, those orchard trees—
I've seen my little brothers rocked
In their tops by the summer breeze.

The sweetbriar under the windowsill
Which the early birds made glad,
And the damask rose by the garden fence,
Were all the flowers we had
I've looked at many a flower since then—
I've—in fact I've had care—
That to other eyes were lovelier
But not to me so fair.
For those roses bright, oh! those roses bright,
I've twined them in my sister's locks
That are laid to the dust from sight.

We had a well, a deep old well,
Where the spring was never dry,
And the cool drops down from the mossy stones
Were falling constantly
And there never was water half so sweet
As the draught which filled my cup,
Drawn up to the curb by the rude old sweep,
That my father's hand set up.
And that deep old well, oh! that deep old well,
I remember now the flashing sound
Of the bucket as it fell.

Our homestead had an ample hearth,
Where at night we loved to meet;
There my mother's voice was always kind;
And her smile was always sweet;
And there I've sat on my father's knee
And watched his thoughtful brow,
With my childish hand in his raven hair—
That hair I miss now!
But that broad hearth's light, oh! that broad
hearth's light,
And my father's look and my mother's smile,
They are in my heart to night.

—*Phebe Cary.*

PARASITIC INSECTS AND THEIR REMEDIES.

It seems that the brown scale bug which in former years attacked citrus trees only is now spreading to deciduous trees, and in some sections has become a decided nuisance, if not an actual enemy. However, we are free to confess that we do not share the degree of fear of its presence among our orchards that seems to possess other writers and growers. The reason for this, though, may be found in the fact that effective measures exist, and if they are employed at its first appearance it will not be a difficult task to subdue and exterminate this pest. In the first place, if orchardists would wash and scrub their trees every spring with soft soap and water, using the soap freely, applying it with a soft rag in the hand, reaching high into the limbs and cleaning out the crotches and removing all rough bark or surfaces with a pruning knife, the cry of scale bug, woolly spkis, codling moth and other kindred insects would seldom, if ever, be heard. So much to begin with, and the beginning would be the end if applied once or twice a year. In order to reach the smaller limbs and branches a wash of concentrated lye, say a pound of lye to a pail of water administered by means of a syringe or force pump in the form of a light spray will answer the purpose and will kill every form of insect life. The wash may be even stronger, but it should be applied when the tree is in a dormant state, otherwise it will eat the foliage and tender growth and the tree may suffer permanent injury. Kerosene oil has been used in some instances with marked success; this, too, as a rule should be applied while the tree is at rest, and the high test oil is considered more effectual and less liable to injure the tree than the crude petroleum. One advantage the kerosene has over the lye is that if of the highest test it can be used at any time during the year, but the application should not be made while either trunk or foliage is in any degree moist from dew, fog or other causes. The reason is this: When kerosene strikes a dry surface it at once penetrates, but when it strikes a wet surface the moisture sheds it, as a shingle sheds the rain. Tobacco wash is another remedy which is harmless to the tree and may be applied at any time of year. Two or three pounds of dried tobacco just as it comes from the field, in a kettle of water over a hot fire for a few hours will furnish enough wash if somewhat diluted to spray several trees. Moderately strong soft soap suds may also be used during the growing season, but its action will not be so positive as that of the former remedies. The soap and lye have another virtue besides that of killing the insects: They are active fertilizers, they carry a large percentage of potash; thus while they relieve the tree externally, they administer to its strength and growth internally. There is nothing that will give a bright, healthy, thrifty look to a tree so quickly and so decidedly as a good washing with soft soap or a spraying with concentrated lye. These facts have been established beyond a doubt by careful, practical men, who experiment not for pastime, but that they may know the proper remedies to apply to exterminate the as sidious little enemies that appear in our orchards from time to time.

THE KIND OF TREES TO PLANT.

EDITOR "SEMI TROPIC CAL."—The busy times and endless duties in and about the Cannery prevents me from writing, at this time, as fully as I would like, but will offer a few suggestions to our fruit growers who are looking to the Cannery for a market for their fruits.

The question with fruit growers, at this season of the year, is what kind of trees to plant out during the coming Winter, and what kind of buds to graft. Now, allow me to make a few suggestions, and then will give you the varieties most profitable to plant. First, never go to a nurseryman to find out what kind of trees to plant for profit; but go to some good reliable man that has had experience in the canning and packing of fruits. If you ask the nurseryman what to plant he will, most likely, name over an endless variety of such as he has, and tell you "this is good" and "that is good," and "you want five of this and five of that," as the case may be, according to the number of trees you are going to plant and nine times out of ten, if you follow his advice in selecting an orchard of a hundred trees, you will have twenty or thirty varieties. Then, what is the consequence? you are disappointed in your expectations. When your orchard is grown you have just a little of all varieties, and, of course, a large proportion worthless and the balance is such a small amount that it does not pay you to bother with it; neither is there enough for the fruit buyer to spend his time with it, and so the man with his hundred varieties is disappointed in his orchard and income. Now, I am almost a stranger here, having been here but a few months; but during so short a time I have discovered that there is but a very small proportion of the fruit brought into market that is really desirable. We will take the peaches, they are mostly George the Fourth or Royal George, Old Mexican, and a number of other worthless varieties; and right here let me say a word about bringing them into market:—They are, as a rule, picked in all stages from half grown to over ripe, all the largest and finest are over ripe and so soft that they are all bruised out of shape and entirely worthless for canning or most any other purpose. You say to them, "this fruit is in bad condition; I wish you had handled it more carefully; such as this you ought to have left on the tree for several days, and those you ought to have picked and brought to market last week;" and what is the reply? Why! they will tell you it don't pay to go over their trees so often, and so they just picked them all at once. Now, what is the buyer to do? There is a lot of worthless fruit, as much so from not being handled rightly as the varieties themselves, only one-fourth that can be used by the canner or fruit dealer; and, as a matter of course, the price is set according to condition and quality. What is the consequence? The buyer gets the benefit of all the hard names used in the English language. Never stopping to think that the buyer is not to blame: but that the fault lies with himself. In the first place, he has not a good variety, and in the second place, they were poorly handled and so he goes off dissatisfied, and says growing fruit don't pay; and that he is going to grub up his trees, and so are his neighbors, and he enumerates different kinds of crops and trees that will pay better. For instance, one gentleman says "I am going to grub up my peach trees and put out willow and gum trees;" I said all right (to myself.) If you manage the willow and gum as you do your fruit, you will be just as sick of it, and make just as great a failure as you have on your fruit.

It is just so, a man may have the best business in the world and if not properly managed he will surely make a failure of it. Now, let me tell you, that the poorer your fruit is the more pains you should take in picking and marketing it. There are a few men here that handle their fruit properly; and such men I never have any trouble with.

I look at their fruit, and I say "all right; unload it; make out their weight and hand them their ticket;" and they go away satisfied, pleased with themselves and their orchard and the big price paid them. When you plant out a fruit orchard you plant for profit. For canning the following varieties of fruit are the best: Peaches, White Heath Cling, Lemon Cling and Golden Cling. The latter grown in the Sacramento valley. As to the Freestone peach, the early and late Crawford are the standards. Among pears the Bartlett is the most profitable of all others. It is both a good shipping and canning pear, and is about the only one used by canners. Plums, the White Egg and Coe's Gold Drop take the lead; they always command a high price in market. There are only two varieties of apricots that I would recommend for planting, viz: the Large Early and the Peach Apricot. Both are heavy bearers and grow very large, and are raised quite extensively at and near Santa Barbara by Joseph Sexton. There is no need of any one making a mistake at this late day in planting out an orchard. But after it is planted take care of it, and do not let your trees bear too heavily. Thin them out and pick off all the small fruit at an early stage and before it has injured the growth of the larger. Then, above all, pick and market your fruit when it is just right, and you will be pleased with the result, and you will make fruit growing profitable, have no reason to grub up your trees or find fault with the buyer.

J. J. GROOM.

CROPS WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

A writer of experience tells the San Diego *Union* that it is possible to grow large crops there without irrigation. He makes the following statements in the course of his article: "If any one would give us, free of cost, an irrigating stream or an artesian well, and agree to keep it in perfect good order, we would not in this county use either, except for raising vegetables or for household purposes. This may seem a rash assertion, but it is made upon due consideration, after several years familiarity with the best sections of this county, and a careful observation of the soils and products in different seasons, as well as in different modes of cultivation. There are soils that may require some irrigation, such as the very sandy, or that with the top-soil and hard-pan close to the surface. But on nine-tenths of the arable land in our county, the soil is sufficiently deep and fine to hold all the moisture necessary for the growth of trees and vines, and even many of the vegetables in common use. All that is needed is the proper cultivation of the top soils.

"Any one who has noticed the failures to raise good corn, potatoes, etc., in this county, has doubtless observed that there was a desperate effort on the part of the crop to do something, and that it fell just as it was nearing maturity. He has also not failed to notice the fact that in almost every case the ground had not been touched since the crop was put in. A visit to the places of John Mitchell, of Fall Brook, or J. P. M. Rainbow, of the Valleeito, will go far toward convincing any one of the value of cultivation. The writer has personal knowledge of the fact that those trees never had a drop of water applied, that the level of the water in the well alone by them, and on the same level with them, is twenty-three feet below the surface. All his other varieties of fruit trees are in as thrifty a condition as his orange trees. Cultivation has done it all. At several places in Fall Brook one can see a fair piece of corn raised in the same way on dry upland, over fifteen feet from water; yet not one piece of it has had one-quarter of the cultivation that in Illinois is absolutely necessary to keep the weeds from killing the corn completely.

"Here is an experiment easily and cheaply tried. Plow a small piece of ground deeply and thoroughly; pulverize well with a harrow; stir the top for three inches every two or three weeks, and oftener if possible. Don't wait for it to take. Don't decide by appearances that it is loose enough, but *stir it anyhow*. Put corn, potatoes, cabbages, etc., things that can be worked between the rows and both ways. After cultivating take up the good old weapon of your fathers—the hoe—and work around the hills and close to them, too.

"We have no space to discuss the philosophy of it, but it is an uncontrovertible fact that such stirring of the top soil—whether it attracts moisture from the air or from below or does both—keeps the ground just below it moist. On the places at Fall Brook above noticed we have time and again in the Fall—the driest time of the year here—scraped off three inches of the dry top-soil and found the earth below damp enough to pack into a ball in the hand, and this in spots twenty five to thirty feet above the level of the water in the well. If this position be true its advantages are enormous. It opens to our country a future such as few years ago was never dreamed of. It strikes the fetters of sterility from thousands upon thousands of acres, hitherto deemed worth less except for stock ranges. It makes at once a capitalist of muscle and puts vast possibilities into the hands of men who have been sighing for means to develop with windmills and artesian wells

PROFIT IN FRUIT.

California fruit now practically has the world for a market, without a rival in quality. Car-loads of the fresh fruit are daily started on their journey across the continent, and they reach their destination to find a ready and remunerative market, while our canned and dried fruits are well-known and greatly prized in Europe. This demand for our fruits is not the result of any abnormal and transient condition of the fruit market, but is a gradual development of years, and is destined to increase year by year for at least a decade to come. Probably it is not generally known to the fruit growers of California that although the fruit crop was large in the Eastern States as well as in California last year, all the canned goods in the hands of packers were sold to Eastern dealers within two months after the fruit season was over. With a light fruit crop East this year, the demand for California fruits, and especially canned peaches, plums and apricots is much greater than the supply. There is a special demand for our peaches this year, as the Eastern crop is almostnil, and the introduction of our peaches will in this way secure and will greatly enlarge the Eastern market for them, so that the supply next year will no doubt prove inadequate and the price, as this year, will rule very high.

It is slowly dawning on the minds of the average California farmer that a few acres devoted to the best varieties of fruit will pay better and prove far more satisfactory than a whole farm given over to wheat and potatoes. Great apprehension was felt lest the market would be overstocked with California fruits, a few years ago, and to-day the demand is greater in proportion to the supply than at any former period, while the actual production is not less than ten fold what it was when the greatest anxiety was expressed and the question most earnestly discussed, lest the fruit market should be glutted and horribly overstocked. In some respects, particularly, where no canneries have been established and fruit driers of the best kind are unknown, and where the cost of transportation will not permit the shipment of fresh fruit, there will be a surplus of fruit this year and considerable loss, but all these fruits could be saved and used with profit, as they will be in the near future, by a little more skill and enterprise. But the fruit raised convenient for shipment to market will find ready sales this year and for many years to come, and the owners of small orchards of well selected fruits will be made independent, if prudent and frugal, in the next ten years.—*Resources of California.*

HOW AS A BARGAIN, Sunnyside, corner of Second and Main streets, have just completed a large addition to their building, and with increased quarters and conveniences they hope to be able to supply the increasing demand for goods in their line. It is not an unusual thing to see the streets near their establishment nearly blocked with teams, each awaiting his turn.

MR. WM. LACY, cashier of the First National Bank, appears in another column with some very staunch Insurance Companies. Mr. Lacy needs no recommendation from us; the mention of his name carries confidence into the business. Geo. B. Clark is to acting assistant agent, with office under the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

ONE OF the finest displays at the Pavilion during Fair week will be that of Dotter & Bradley, the pioneer furniture house in this city, 80, 82 and 84 Main street.

Viticulture.

FILL THE GOBLET AGAIN.

A SONG

Fill the goblet again! for I never before
Felt the glow which now gladdens my heart to its core;
Let us drink!—who would not?—since, through life's varied round,
In the goblet alone no deception is found.

I have tried in its turn all that life can supply:
I have bask'd in the beam of a dark rolling eye;
I have loved!—who has not?—but what heart can declare,
That pleasure existed while passion was there?

In the days of my youth, when the heart's in its spring,
And dreams that affection can never take wing,
I had friends!—who has not?—but what tongue will avow
That friends, rosy wine! are so faithful as thou?

The heart of a mistress some boy may estrange,
Friendship shifts with the sunbeam—thou never canst change:
Thou grow'st old!—who does not?—but on earth what appears,
Whose virtues, like thine, still increase with its years?

Yet if blest to the utmost that love can bestow,
Should a rival bow down to our idol below,
We are jealous!—who's not?—thou hast no such alloy,
For the more that enjoy thee, the more we enjoy.

Then the season of youth and its vanities past,
For refuge we fly to the goblet at last,
There we find—do we not?—in the flow of the soul
That truth, as of yore, is confined to the bowl.

When the box of Pandora was open'd on earth,
And Misery's triumph commenced over Mirth,
Hope was left—was she not?—but the goblet we kiss
And care not for Hope, who are certain of bliss.

Long life to the grape!—for when summer is flown,
The age of our nectar shall gladden our own:
We must die—who shall not?—May our sins be forgiven,
And Hebe shall never be idle in heaven.

—*Byron.*

THE BEST VARIETY OF GRAPES.

This is still an open question, but it does seem that by this time experience should have solved it. For raisin making, unquestionably, the White Muscat and the Gordo Blanco are the proper varieties. All are agreed thus far, but for wine and brandy purposes the discussion waxes warm and earnest. Some contend that the foreign varieties *only* should be used—that the Mission should be wholly discarded—while the older and more experienced growers do not express themselves so emphatically. This variety has been much decried and neglected for several years, but now, for its many good qualities as a grower, a bearer and a producer of wine and brandy, which the people are beginning to learn, it is coming forward as a decided favorite. The Mission grape is less liable to mildew than any other known variety in this section, and while other varieties in the same field suffer from blight, and mature only a few scattering grapes here and there, the Mission will yield prodigiously. As regards the attacks of noxious insects, and the liability to disease and decay, the Mission is the last to suffer. True, it makes a strong wine, but give it age, and it will acquire a smoothness which will satisfy the most refined taste. That it makes a good brandy nobody will deny, and for bearing qualities, what variety, under a similar cultivation, will yield as heavily from year to year? The grower can depend on the Mission with a certainty of a crop every year, and a slight neglect in cultivation, owing to a remarkable vigor of the vine, does not show itself so readily as in the foreign varieties. But while we extol the virtues of this pioneer grape, we do not wish to underrate some of the tested foreign varieties. Many varieties are needed in order to meet the taste of all. If we were to plant a vineyard for wine and brandy, our first choice would be the Mission; second, Zinfandel; third, Blanc Elbe, and then, for the sake of variety, a few other kinds, but the Mission would make the largest part of the vineyard. There may be a few readers who will shrug the shoulder at this declaration; be it even so, the time will come when even they will wish they had planted more of the Mission. It is a fact that soil and locality have much to do in establishing the quality of the grape. The inland valleys and mountain districts produce less to the acre than the lower and coast sections, but the wine in the former location is lighter, and, for immediate use, is perhaps better than in the latter section. However, we have evidence from both localities in favor of planting largely of the Mission variety. The principal reasons have already been stated, namely: a sure and vigorous bearer, less liable to attacks by noxious insects than any other variety, resists mildew and blight better than any other variety, it is the hardiest vine we have, and, for all purposes, there is no other variety known that can be so successfully used in as many ways as the Mission.

THE BONANZA OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

It is said that a word fitly spoken will bear repeating, therefore we publish below a recent editorial from the *Los Angeles Herald*:

"What prettier life is there in the world than that of a man who, in the nearly perfect climate of Los Angeles, buys from thirty to forty acres of land and makes himself a vineyard? On the supposition that his grapes would yield him only $50 an acre net, he would have an income of from $1,500 to $2,000 a year. But there is absolutely no exaggeration in putting the net yield per acre at $75 to $100, and where the vineyardist also makes his own wine, at much higher figures. Of course, there is no income until the third year, and even then the grape vines are not in full bearing order, but, once fairly under way, they live practically forever. There are vineyards in the San Gabriel Valley which are quite one hundred years old, and that are even now prolific bearers. Mr. W. H. Workman last year netted $200 an acre from a portion of his vineyard, which is over sixty years old. Thus the delay and inconvenience of waiting are well repaid, to the end. No man, however, should attempt the experiment unless he likes an open air life, and has money enough to see the thing through. He should be able to buy his land and put upon it the necessary improvements, with an overplus sufficient to see him through the probationary period. The inducements held out by Los Angeles County are, to those who have at least small means, and to such the return is large if not immediate. There is nothing like it on the American continent, or even in France. The yield of the grape is something to marvel at, ranging from four to, in some extreme cases, ten tons to the acre. Last year grapes sold for from $20 to $25 a ton, some very choice grapes going as high as $30 to the ton. Eligible lands for vineyards can be had anywhere for from $15 to $40 per acre, according to quality and location. Right here is the genuine bonanza of Southern California."

CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE WEALTH.

The following is an extract from the address of Lloyd Tevis, President of Wells, Fargo & Company, before the American Bankers' Convention, at Niagara Falls, New York, on the 10th inst:

"It is already evident that in the agricultural capabilities of her soil lie the possibilities of California's greatest wealth. California is, to-day, not a mining but an agricultural State. Her wheat crop last year, after supplying all home demands, including that of distilling, gave a surplus for export of not less than 1,400,000 tons—a surplus worth, even at the low rates that prevailed on account of the scarcity of tonnage, $37,500,000, or more than twice the whole bullion product of the State. Or, to put it in another way, the wheat crop of California for 1880 was worth more than half as much as the bullion product of the whole United States.

VALUE OF THE VINEYARD AND ORCHARD.

But great as are the possibilities of grain-growing in California, it is now becoming apparent that the most valuable of her industries in the future will be that of the vineyard and orchard. California is by nature the France of America; yet, in spite of the natural adaptation of her soil and climate to the culture of the grape, wine-making in California has had many difficulties to contend with, arising partly from want of experience as to soils, varieties, modes of culture and manufacture; partly from the necessity of developing the proper organization and machinery, and partly from the time required to gain a reputation and secure an assured market. It is only within the last few years that all these difficulties, inseparable from the naturalization of a new industry, may be said to have been definitely overcome. But they have been overcome. The grape growers of California can now sell their grapes as certainly as the farmer can sell his wheat, and at far more re-

munerative prices. There is an apparently limitless demand for the purpose of supplying you, gentlemen of the Eastern States, with what you deem to be foreign wines, while some California wines are already beginning to make a reputation which it does not pay to disguise under a foreign label. California is now sending to the Atlantic Coast more wine than is imported from France, and it is estimated that the wine crop of last year yielded to the growers nearly $3,500,000. The curing and packing of raisins has only recently commenced, but it is already an assured industry.

MARKET FOR CALIFORNIA WINES AND FRUITS.

What is true of the product of the vine is also true of the product of the orchard. For the finer qualities of fruit, such as will bear long railroad transportation, or are preferred by the canners, there has been developed a market which it seems impossible to glut. In San Francisco, in Alameda and San Jose, are fruit canning establishments, which during the busy season, employ over a thousand hands apiece, and all over the State, wherever there is an important fruit district, this industry is rapidly developing. Orchards of the finer varieties of peaches, plums, pears, nectarines, etc., are being set out in all parts of the State, and in the southern section the culture of semi-tropical fruit is attaining large dimensions. Considerable quantities of fresh fruit, carefully selected and packed, are forwarded by express to Eastern cities, even at the high rates of freight now ruling, and with cheaper railroad communication, or a means of preserving fruit so as to enable it to stand the slower carriage of the regular freight trains (which, it is now said, has been discovered), this business must enormously increase."

CALIFORNIA WINES.

California is the only country in the world that sends to market pure wines, free from admixture of any kind. But now our first class wine men complain that some are using grape sugar, extracted from corn and vegetables, to doctor inferior wines. Last week we saw a notice that a dealer had received from France extra superior claret, on sale at $1.50 a gallon, and an equally low price in bottles. On tasting we said, "That wine is not from France; no claret of such body and bouquet was ever made in Europe. They haven't the sun to ripen grapes into wine like that." He replied that French labels made it sell to thousands who would not buy it if they thought it was American. Public attention should be called to California claret especially, for its manifest superiority to what is imported. Two French experts differ as to the cause of the body, spirit, and high bouquet of our wines. One attributes it to the richness of our soils and their sewness. The other says nay; it is their prolonged season without rain or storm, and their everlasting sunshine. It is too much of a good thing; your wines are too strong. But if we had some of them we could make them first-class by our treatment! They say our raw wines. "It needs skillful treatment to adapt it to the popular taste." Our Consul informs us that the falling off of vintage by the phylloxera greatly shortens the wine product, though for every gallon short from the vineyards a gallon and a half is supplied by art. Around Paris alone are seven very large factories making artificial wines to order from rotten apples, damaged dried fruits of all kinds, from beets, and from spoiled molasses; also largely from glucose made from potatoes. Petitions are presented to the government to put a stop to the fraud. The petitioners, who are dealers, assert that not one-third of the wine consumed in Paris is made from grapes. How does that sound to our snobs who turn from American grape-juice to patronize what is foreign. Never was planting so active among vinters as it is now. Wine pays, and grapes bring advanced prices. Orders for certain kinds of wine are in excess of supplies, and for every kind the demand promises to be ample at full rates. The French government is prohibiting the use of certain ingredients essential to making sham wines, and curtailing the use of other elements less injurious to the health. A late law forbids the mixing of more than half the usual quantity of potassium sulphate in making artificial wines. These restrictions increase the sale of California wines to fortify the artificial.—*Baltimore Sun.*

SURE DEATH TO RABBITS.

Many remedies have been advocated to abate the rabbit nuisance, and all claim some merit, but the following one from the *Rural Press* it seems has proven to be very effective:

"It is believed that a practical extermination of hares and rabbits can be effected in many communities by a concert of well directed efforts. It is reported that in New Zealand and Australia the prevalence of rabbits has been a source of terror to the inhabitants, inasmuch that it is made a subject of legislation, and the rural police are instructed to see that the land owners use means of destruction prescribed by law. Phosphorized oats have proved a most efficient agent, for which the following recipe is employed in their preparation:

1 lb. phosphorus,
2 lbs. dark sugar
2 gallons water

Boil, and stir slowly and cautiously 10 minutes; then stir in 100 lbs of oats, to remain until saturated. Nearly all kinds of vermin eat it with avidity, and always with fatal results. By its use rabbits are said to be destroyed by the hundreds of thousands.

Being much troubled with hare, rabbits and squirrels amongst my crops, I recently made a test of a similar preparation, as follows:

1 stick phosphorus
½ lb. brown sugar
2 gallons water

Heated as above, and 20 lbs wheat added. After soaking for half an hour (being kept hot and occasionally stirred), I added enough wheat middlings to absorb the remaining liquid, and, by stirring gave a coating to the grains of wheat. The preparation was then dried by being spread in the sun upon a flat rock. The cost is a mere trifle.

One half of the quantity was scattered through the trails along the sides of the ranch, several parallel trails being traversed and about a dessert spoonful dropped at the intersection of each cross-trail, also, numerous deposits were made in the squirrel colonies.

The effect was most remarkable. The squirrels have entirely disappeared, and not one hare is now to be seen where previously they could be counted by dozens trooping down from the hills. They will doubtless stray in from neighboring ranches; but I am firmly persuaded if all my neighbors would act together, covering an extended range, using liberal quantities of the poison, and occasionally repeating the treatment, we could rid ourselves of the evil, and turn our profitless hillsides and outlands into vineyards, whose returns would more the owners, and whose verdure would bless the vision of each passing traveler.

O. S. CHAPIN.

Poway, San Diego Co., Cal., Aug. 8, '81.

ANAHEIM VINEYARDS.

The grapes are fast ripening, and the vintage is expected to begin about the middle of September. Whether the average yield will come up to the phenomenal product of last year is a question that is very hard to answer. Some vineyards will yield much more than last year, others an equal amount, and still others much less. As a rule, the grapes are smaller than last year, but this deficiency is counterbalanced by the fact that the bunches are generally larger. Of one thing we have ample proof—the vineyards of Anaheim are healthier and thriftier than those of either San Gabriel or Los Angeles. In the former place no irrigation, in the latter place too much irrigation. These, we think, are the reasons, succinctly stated, which make the vineyards inferior to those of Anaheim. Here, for two or three years past, the great bulk of irrigation is done in Winter; some of the largest vineyards never receive a drop of water later than March, and the system has been found to give the best results. Our more pretentious but less sensible neighbors should profit by our example.—*Anaheim Gazette.*

Our advices from every section point to a large grape crop. The large wineries are already contracting for grapes at about last year's prices, and are preparing, we understand, to do a much larger business this year than ever before. Surely our grape industry is very promising, and this winter will witness a boom in vineyard planting.

MILDEW is a fungus growth, which can be killed by sprinkling the leaves with pulverized sulphur.

Southern California.

1781 HISTORICAL. 1881.

"TO-DAY WILL SOON BE YESTERDAY."

The history of the city of Los Angeles properly belongs to three periods, namely, the period of Mission rule, when the edicts of the Friars were law and everything was subservient to their will; the period of Spanish rule after the independence of Mexico and the downfall of the Mission power; the period of American occupation and the progress which has resulted in building a beautiful, prosperous city. Each period had its separate and distinct work to perform, and that each did its work well is evident when the instruments and advantages of the different periods are properly considered. With the Friars from Mexico came a body of Mexican regulars to act as guards to these zealous missionaries and to perform such other duties as needed their services. This band of regulars was divided among the many Missions established along the coast, and as their term of service expired, most of them being married and having families, their next move was a very important one to them. It was one of the conditions of founding the Missions that a white man could not settle upon the land claimed by the church, consequently, to accommodate the retiring soldiers, who had become enamored of the country it was necessary to establish pueblos or colonies beyond the precincts of those sacred confines.

Every settlement of this kind that was made in conformity with a decree of the home government received certain aid and emoluments which enabled it to begin under very favorable auspices. Each retiring soldier having a family received his regular pay and rations for three years; besides two oxen, two mares, two mules, two goats, two sheep, two cows with one calf, one hog and a donkey were given to each settler, to be paid for in small installments. In order to secure these advantages a number of soldiers at the Mission San Gabriel, whose term of service had expired, petitioned the home government to set aside a portion of land for their use.

This was done by the then Governor of California, Don Felipe de Neve, who, on the 26th of August, 1781, issued an order that the pueblo of Los Angeles should be founded, which was done on the 5th of September of the same year, under the name of Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles.

The soldiers, twelve in number, with their families, making in all forty-six persons of both sexes, began the settlement by laying out a public square in the form of a parallelogram one hundred varas long by seventy-five wide. On three sides of this square and fronting it were located twelve resident lots, one-half of the remaining short side was given to public buildings and the other half was left an open space. Besides this, at a short distance from the public square, and upon the rich soil near the river, where the waters of the river could be used for irrigating purposes, they laid out thirty fields for general cultivation. These fields contained forty thousand square varas each and were mostly laid out in the form of a square and separated from each other by narrow lanes. They were devoted to vineyards, orchards, corn, barley and wheat raising, together with certain kinds of vegetables, but the principal occupation of the settlers was raising cattle and horses, for the grazing of which they enjoyed the entire surrounding country. The settlers, however, at that time, could not acquire a title to their lands and held them only by virtue of the general law of possession; still justice was in store for them, though somewhat tardy. In 1821 Mexico declared her freedom from Spain, and very radical changes in the general laws were at once instituted, and in 1833 the granting of titles to land came into practical operation.

The government of the settlement was a compound of political and military. The chief officer, the Alcalde, was appointed by the Governor, before whom all grievances were tried. In their easy going way the wants of the settlers were few and easily supplied. They had little or no intercourse with the outside world until 1820, when foreign vessels, principally American, began to call at San Pedro and exchange goods for hides and tallow. Some ten years later trade with Arizona, New Mexico and Sonora was brought about through the enterprise of American hunters and trappers. Thus briefly have we glanced over the first fifty years. We began with forty-six souls and a virgin soil, and at the close of the first half century we find a city of six or eight hundred inhabitants, with a goodly number of productive orchards and vineyards, and large bands of cattle and horses roaming over the commons belonging to the settlement. The subsequent history of Los Angeles is too recent and familiar to the general reader to require anything more than a passing notice here. General intercourse with the outside world wrought an entire change over the former tranquility of the settlement. Internal commotion, strife, and often bloodshed, marked the way up to and through the Mexican war times, and even after that period history points us to some very dark, bloodthirsty deeds, in most of which foreigners—that is, other nationalities than Mexicans and Spaniards—were the principal actors. Since the close of the war of 1860-1865 the growth of Los Angeles has been rapid and permanent. Some of the business blocks would do justice even to New York, Boston and other Eastern cities. From the hills back of town where Fremont's canons dictated terms to the city in 1846 a beautiful panorama meets the view. Among the hills, at their feet and beyond, lies a city of twelve thousand inhabitants. Orchards, vineyards, and beautiful homes stretch away off into the hazy distance. Five lines of railroad with their busy life center at our feet, telegraph lines reach out to every quarter of the globe, indeed the transformation is complete, and we are lost in contemplating the changes that another hundred years will bring.

SANTA ANA AND TUSTIN.

The southern end of Los Angeles county has made most gratifying progress during the past year. This section depends upon its own merits, and has not had the liberal advertising which other portions of California have so freely indulged in, but every settler, during the past two years, seems to have appointed himself a committee of one to bring out as many of his friends and relations as possible to settle in the beautiful semi-tropic valley. It is a fact that shrewd business men, and not a few of them either, after traveling over all portions of the Pacific Coast have purchased homes near Santa Ana, and since spent thousands of dollars in improvements.

PRESENT STATUS OF SANTA ANA.

Santa Ana is located thirty-four miles from Los Angeles, six miles from Anaheim and about ten miles from the ocean. It is connected with Los Angeles, San Francisco and the East by the Southern Pacific Railroad, which has its southern terminus in the flourishing little town. Outside of the county seats no town in Southern California has a larger trade or a more hopeful future.

FACTS ABOUT FRUIT.

In the immediate vicinity of Santa Ana fruit growing will, probably, be the principal industry. The orange, lemon and lime grow to perfection, and there is seldom frost enough to injure even the tender banana. The soil is, principally, a light sandy loam, easily worked and very productive. Nearly everywhere in this portion of the Santa Ana Valley irrigation, after the first year of setting out an orchard is not only not essential, but is held by many experienced fruit growers to be injurious. Still some fine and productive orchards are regularly irrigated, and a positive rule cannot be laid down, as different grades of soil require different treatment.

WINTER IRRIGATION.

When the winter rains are insufficient, winter irrigation is certainly very advantageous. A thorough soaking at this time will frequently assure crops which might otherwise be uncertain. The fruit having the finest flavor is undoubtedly produced without irrigation; but irrigation increases the size.

THIS SEASON'S FRUIT CROP.

The fruit crop in the vicinity of Santa Ana has not been quite up to the usual standard this year in quantity, although the quality has never been superior. This does not apply to the last orange crop, which was very large and exceedingly fine. Nearly every enterprising farmer put out a vineyard last Spring, and the oldest vineyards in bearing will have a fair average crop the present season.

THE RABBIT PEST.

The greatest pests with which vineyardists in Los Angeles county, who reside

on the outskirts of the principal settlements, have to contend with are the rabbits. These mischievous little animals are very fond of the tender shoots of the vine, and speedily destroy a young vineyard. Unquestionably the most effective remedy for this evil is a well con-structed lath or shake fence. The expense of this plan is considerable and has deterred many from putting out vineyards. Dr. M. S. Jones, of Santa Ana, has another method which, although it may be known to many of our readers, will do no harm to relate. Taking advantage of the fact that rabbits have a strong aversion to blood, he procures a quantity from the slaughter houses, dilutes it, and thoroughly sprinkles his vineyard each month. The expense is but trifling and the result, in his case, at least, has been highly satisfactory.

TRADE OF SANTA ANA.

The town of Santa Ana commands the trade of a fertile country many miles in area. The merchants are enterprising and liberal, and the continual influx of new comers and new building enterprises inaugurated render trade good for the mercantile community and abundance of labor for mechanics. We do not hesitate to say that no community on the Pacific Coast offers greater advantages to new comers with some capital than Santa Ana.

TUSTIN.

Tustin is, properly, a suburb of Santa Ana, and a very garden spot. Here the semi-tropical orchards have made astonishing progress during the past six years, and the fruit product of the Tustin settlement is already very large. Tustin has been especially blessed by the advent, during the past five years, of a wealthy and enterprising class of settlers who have constructed comfortable and, in many cases, elegant houses; planted the best varieties of trees and vines and given them the best care and cultivation.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

Tustin is especially adapted to the semi tropical fruits. Although the San Francisco market was overcrowded with sour and poor oranges last Spring, and the price, consequently, much lowered; the fruit raised in Tustin and the adjoining country was in good demand and commanded a fair price. The lemon and lime escaped, last Winter, the sharp frosts which visited the upper portion of the county, and as the demand for these fruits is continually increasing all these trees which are now in bearing will, probably, find an improving market each year.

THE AREA IN VINES

Is yearly increasing, each new comer putting out from twenty to forty acres. The Muscat seems to be the favorite, although all the leading varieties are well represented. Raisin making is a great success in the neighboring settlement of Orange, but we have not as yet heard of any experiments in Tustin. We have heard of no damage from mildew, and insect pests on the grape are thus far unknown.

DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

The visitors to the Horticultural Fair, last Fall, will remember the fine display of apples, pears, figs and other deciduous fruits made by the Tustin settlement; all were of the best quality and attracted much attention. A Cannery will be required, within the next five years, for the Tustin and Santa Ana settlements to consume the large fruit surplus which can thus be economically shipped to all portions of the world.

IMPROVEMENTS AT TUSTIN.

The Tustin settlement has had an addition of several families since the first of the year. Mr. N. Vanderlip has purchased twenty acres of fine fruit land and is erecting a large and handsome house. Mr. J. S. Rice has just completed a $3000 house, and we understand that another new comer, Mr. Vandermuellen, will shortly build. A gentleman from Riverside is also building a cottage and several other parties are contemplating extensive improvements.

THE CITRUS FAIR.

That our tourists and visitors may better appreciate the growth and improvement of the Santa Ana country, the Southern California Horticultural Society contemplate holding a citrus fair at Santa Ana next Spring. If sufficient encouragement is given to the project a new impetus will be given to horticultural pursuits, which will add much to the development of the resources of these young and growing settlements.

THE CAUSE OF CALIFORNIA'S WET AND DRY SEASONS.

BY H. D. BARROWS.

Of course everybody is familiar with the homely phenomenon of the condensation of water at the mouth of the tea-kettle spout, —the simple explanation of which is that the current of air, laden with moisture, passing from a *hot to a cold* atmosphere, is chilled, and the humidity or water, in attenuated solution that it carries is suddenly condensed into aggregated and visible drops. In other words, invisible moisture or vapor, by passing *from warm to cold*, becomes visible water. One's breath in cold weather illustrates the same phenomenon.

A reverse current, *i. e.*, from *cold to warm*, produces a contrary result, dissipating instead of condensing the moisture. People talk about timber and cultivating the land, and laying railroad tracks, and rainmounding, and what not, as being rain-inducers; but the principle above referred to has more to do in determining or governing the rain question than any and all the other reasons put together. Whenever the currents of the atmosphere carrying moisture are tend towards a cold region from a warm one the inevitable effects will be to retard and chill and condense the floating moisture, and if the humidity is great and the change of temperature sudden, to precipitate it in rain, or hail, or snow. Herein, in a nut-shell, is the whole theory of rain in all countries, in all climates, and in all seasons.

Now if the above theory is true, no argument and no explanation are needed to show that its *converse* must be true. Heat disperses and dissipates. "Old Salts" tell us that the trade winds of the Pacific blow towards the *equator* during the six months of the year corresponding to our dry season. Except that for two hundred or three hundred miles off the coast, they are each day *diverted* towards the *southeast*. What is the cause of this diversion? Why, as the sun rises and heats up each day with million-furnace power the sands of the great Colorado Desert, the air over all that vast region becomes rarified and thus producing a vacuum, which the diverted wind-currents of the Pacific rush in to fill. Whatever humidity they contain is *deposited* or dispersed, moving as it does, with these currents, from a cold region to a warm, *i. e.*, from the ocean to the superheated sands of the desert.

All the facts in the experience of all who live on the coast agree with this theory. We daily see, if we take any notice of the matter, that every morning in summer (or whilst the sun is north of the equator, say from 8 to 11, as the sun over the mountains begins to heat up the desert, the wind begins to rise and gets stronger and stronger till some time in the afternoon, when our temperature differs very little from that of the ocean itself, because it comes directly from the ocean; and then, as the sun goes down the wind goes down with it, the sands of the desert, cooling quickly (being only superficially heated), after the sun's rays are intermitted, while the ocean does not cool so quickly; and as a result then a breeze blows in the night from the land towards the ocean.

One of the effects of these daily breezes (from a cold to a warm atmosphere) is to gather up all the fog that we would otherwise be liable to have constantly, as we are near the ocean), and also all the floating clouds and to dissipate them, and thus it is that we have our charming cloudless skies during our long California summers. And what is more to the point than more sentimentally, especially living as we do in a latitude where the sun, a portion the year, is nearly directly overhead,—these mid-summer breezes, come directly and constantly each day from the ocean, and are thus invigorating instead of debilitating.

Our peculiar situation thus between an ocean and a desert, although it gives us a long, dry summer, by the simple operation of natural laws, also gives us during all that long summer the grateful, bracing breezes that not only make the semi-tropical heat of our locality tolerable, but they in fact help to make our climate one of the finest, if not the finest, in the world.

In winter, as the sun recedes south of the line, it does not heat the desert so fiercely each day, and then we are liable to have wind currents from other directions,—from the warm south to a colder north, and with them rains, as in other parts of the world.

Carp Culture.

THE CARP AND ITS CULTURE.

In the accompanying engraving we reproduce a careful drawing of the mirror carp, *cyprinus carpio specularis* so-called on account of the large scales which run along the sides of the body. This is one of three races of carp recently introduced into this country, the other two being the scale carp and the leather carp, the one entirely covered with scales, the other having few, or none.

The carp was first introduced into this country from Germany, where it has been cultivated for food for years, and its value has been widely known. The first experiments with this fish in this country were made by our Government, at Washington, and its superior worth was soon evident. From this quarter the fish has found its way into numerous lakes, rivers and ponds throughout the land. But our main desire in calling attention to it, is to show the feasibility of its culture in small ponds on our farms and ranches. Already there are a few carp ponds in this southern country; the seed, of course, came to this coast from Washington, and we know from this that we have the most desirable variety. Mr. Pettit, of San Bernardino, is our pioneer carp man in Southern California, he having begun the culture some two years ago, and is now, we learn, beginning to market fish at good prices. Near Florence we have another pond in the willows, a capital place, and probably another year will see some of the fish in our city markets. Major Toler, some months ago, put five hundred young fish into one of our city reservoirs, and unless the small boy begins with hook and line too soon, we will shortly have a reservoir full. We learn that another gentleman has recently started a pond just a short distance east of the city, and flatters himself that, in a year or so, he will have a bonanza in partially supplying the city with a fish much superior to that which we generally get from our neighboring waters.

This fish is probably of Asiatic origin, and has been domesticated in China for thousands of years. It is emphatically a farmer's fish, and may safely be claimed to be, among fishes, what chickens are among birds.

Its special merits lie in its sluggishness and the ease with which it is kept in very limited enclosures, it being a vegetable feeder, and its general inoffensiveness. It thrives in shallow ponds, and lives on the succulent roots and leaves of aquatic plants, seeds as they fall into the water, and other similar substances, and may be fed very readily upon corn, grain, bread, root crops —raw or boiled, and, indeed, any vegetable refuse. The carp thrives best in artificial or natural ponds with muddy bottoms, and such as abound in vegetation. In large ponds it may not be necessary to furnish any special food, but in restricted enclosures of less than an acre, they may be fed on the refuse from the kitchen garden; leaves of cabbage, lettuce, turnips, and any kind of boiled grain.

In this climate this fish spawns from April to October; they are very prolific, one fish yielding from 400,000 to 500,000 during a single season. The eggs adhere tenaciously to whatever they touch, and for that reason it is very important that a new pond should be provided with floating weeds for such attachment. The eggs hatch out in a few days, and the young grow very rapidly. They feed voraciously upon the so-called frog spittle, the green algæ seem so common in frog ponds; consequently such waters are especially adapted to carp.

As regards the best plants for a carp pond, Professor Baird mentions the ordinary pond weeds (*Pontederia* and *Sagittaria*), splatter dock, or pond lily, and, indeed, any of the kinds that grow in the water, with leaves floating upon the surface, duckweed among the number. Those which produce seed, like the wild rice, are especially desirable, as the fish feed voraciously upon them.

THE MIRROR CARP.

Ponds must not be too deep, as the water will be too cold, and will harbor fewer insects, larvæ, and worms, which form part of the carp's food. A depth of 3 feet is sufficient for the center of the pond. Toward the outlet sluice it may be from 6 to 8 feet, but only for an area of from 200 to 1,000 square feet. In the depths of this "collector," the fish seek their resting place for winter, as also in summer when the water becomes too warm. The outer part of the pond should not be deeper than 1 foot for a distance of 70 to 100 feet.

Toward the center of the pond a cavity is dug 2 feet deeper than the rest of the pond; this also serves the fishes as a resting place in summer and winter. This cavity is called a "kettle." From the entrance of the pond to the other end, where the collector and the outer sluice are situated, two or three ditches, 2 feet in depth and 4 feet in length must be made; these ditches cut the deeper "kettles" transversely as far as the collector. These ditches are intended to carry all the fish into the collector when the pond is being drained. The collector is nothing but a place from 20 to 40 feet in length and breadth, near the outer sluice, and is 1 foot deeper than the rest of the bottom of the pond. This collector must be cleaned out every year, or the fish will become too much soiled by the mud. The inflow of water into a pond should never be direct, as, for instance, a brook falling into it, as this often causes the water to suddenly rise, carrying into the pond injurious fishes. The inlet sluices from the stream must, of course, be of a strong and practical construction, and they ought to be provided with gratings to prevent other fish from intruding. It will also be found very useful to construct a hatching place, on some flat and sunny spot, near the bank; that is, a so-called cut in the land, measuring 40 to 100 feet in length, and from 30 to 50 feet in breadth, and having a depth of from 18 inches to 5 inches. This cut should be planted with aquatic plants, and ought to be the only place where the carp can ascend from deep water in order to deposit their eggs conveniently on the plants and engage in the spawning process. As soon as this has taken place, the entrance to the cut is closed with a net, so that the eggs cannot be eaten by the fish.

The rules laid down here are, of course, not arbitrary, but are intended to give the

reader a general idea of pond construction, which he can modify to suit his convenience.

The culture is attended with so little care that every farmer, who has a pond of water of any considerable size, can soon have it stocked with fish. The reservoirs which are used in many places to collect water

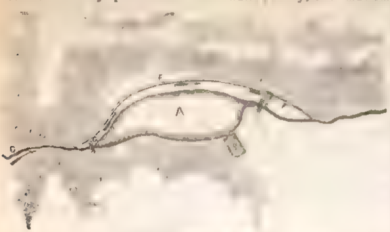


FIG. 1.—SIMPLE POND.

for irrigating purposes could be very profitably turned to this use without interfering in the least with their irrigating capacity. Sluggish water is better for this fish than a clear, running stream; a muddy bottom, where it can wallow, together with growing grass and weeds around the edges are most desirable. Near most of these country reservoirs we find an alfalfa patch; if a handful were thrown into the pond, the farmer would be surprised to see how soon it would be devoured. The same could be said of refuse apples, peaches, pears and other fruits, also potatoes, melons, turnips, etc., in fact, anything that a hog will eat may be considered good food for the carp. His growth is very rapid; this years' spawn will be ready for the home table next year, and for the market the year after. It is in its prime when it weighs from three to five pounds, which weight it attains in the second year, but at twenty pounds, its full growth weight, it loses but little of its fineness and sweet flavor. It is said that specimens have been taken that weighed even a hundred pounds, but this weight is an exception to the rule. The cut of the first pond, upon examination, will be found to be very simple and easy of construction; this would be well suited for a domestic pond, owing to the small area which it may occupy.

Explanation of Fig. 1.—A is the pond; B is the cut, or breeding pond. The dotted line contains the water having a depth of only 5 inches; B is the water of 1½ feet in depth; F F is the outer ditch to prevent an overflow of the pond, G is the inlet sluice, and E is the outlet sluice.

Explanation of Fig. 2.—This is on a little larger scale than pond No. 1. P is a natural pond. It is formed by a dam, D, about seven or eight feet high, crossing a valley, and thus collecting the water of a run flowing there. Before D is a deepening, C, the collector. In the dam, D, there is an outlet leading to another deepening, the so-called outlet collector, O C. The purpose of this collector is to return fish that may have passed through the outlet when opened. It is provided with a screen, or netting, C D. Upon the bottom of the pond, F, is the collector ditch which conducts the fish to C when the water is let out, and thus prevents them from being caught in the mud. R is the run of water, which, to prevent overflow, has to be conducted around the pond in a separate ditch, leaving an inlet at J protected with screens.

We believe that there are many locations in Southern California, which, with but a very small outlay, might be formed into carp ponds, and the rapidity of increase and growth, and the demand and high price paid for the fish as food, would largely repay for all the trouble and expense. The climate is admirably adapted to this culture, and the few who have already gone into the business report favorable progress.

The fountain aquarium, in the Pavilion will be stocked with carp during Fair week, and visitors interested can learn more fully about the business from parties in attendance, who will cheerfully answer any and all questions, to the best of their ability.

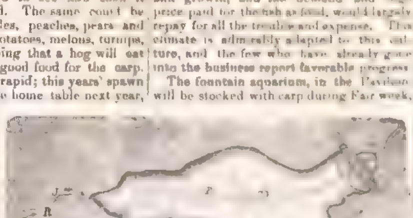


FIG. 2.—LARGER AND MORE COMPLICATED.

GOOD syrup can be made from the juice of watermelons. Six gallons of juice will make one gallon of syrup.

THE orange crop in Louisiana is reported to be a failure.

CARBON BISULPHIDE FOR KILLING SQUIRRELS.

The specific virtue of this destroyer of rodents and [illegible] has during the last year manifested itself in numerous favorable reports from those who have used it throughout the State. To those who are as yet unfamiliar with its use and efficacy the following from an esteemed resident of Los Angeles county will [illegible] the uninformed.

SAN M[illegible], A[illegible]

Mr. JOHN H. WHEELER [illegible]. My Dear Sir: I am glad [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be, un- [illegible] the State. I am, sir, very truly yours,

[illegible]

In explanation of the bisulphide, it is a heavy volatile liquid which passes into a vapor immediately on exposure to the air. The vapor [illegible] is [illegible] and small animals, though not [illegible] for a long time and that without access to free air. The vapor formed is three times heavier than air (can be poured from one vessel to another) and [illegible] the water; then as it continues to expand, as all vapors do, it forces itself into every department of the squirrel, rat or gopher hole, and one breath of this vapor is sufficient to destroy the animal.

The advantages of the poison are summed up as follows: There is no danger [illegible] all other poisons, it kills only the animal in the hole, which breathes the vapor, whereas strychnine, phosphorus, etc., is as apt to kill the pet dog, sheep, birds, etc. The animal cannot get away from the vapor [illegible] it try, but dies immediately and without pain. [illegible] other poisons may be avoided, and when taken [illegible] [illegible] bisulphide all within the hole die and remain there, while other poisons bring them out to create a stench and poison the dog and other pets.

As prepared by John H. Wheeler, the only manufacturer on this Coast, it is put up in convenient packages with complete directions for use. These packages are kept by druggists and keepers of general merchandise. Persons desiring a quantity should address John H. Wheeler, 111 Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

IF rabbits gnaw your trees and vines, mix a pint of blood with a pail of water and with a sprinkler or hay swab put a little of the mixture on the vines and trunks of your trees. Pure blood is best.

SEMI-TROPIC
CALIFORNIA,
— AN —
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and the Development of Southern California.

Terms: $1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

OFFICE, ROOMS 9 & 10, BAKER BLOCK.

Address, - RICK & COLEMAN, Los Angeles, Cal.

GEORGE RICE, CHAS COLEMAN, JR., } EDITORS AND PROP'RS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
OF THE
Southern California Horticultural S'c'y.
OFFICE ROOM No. 9, BAKER BLOCK
GEO RICE, SECRETARY

ANY hints which our farmer readers will give us, as to new and useful methods connected with farming interests, will be gladly given to our many readers through the columns of this journal. Do not hesitate to send in something of that sort, and rest assured we will give it due and respectful attention.

N. W. GETCHELL, of Vernon, has placed upon our table a specimen of the Salway peach. It weighs fourteen ounces, and measures 12¼ by 13¾ in circumference. We believe that this is just a little ahead of all others heard from to date.

OWING to the rush of business in arranging for the coming Fair, we have been forced to defer our visit to San Bernardino until next month; consequently we trust that our readers will bear patiently with us until our next issue, when San Bernardino, fully illustrated, will appear without fail.

IT is our desire that a copy of this issue of the SEMI TROPIC CALIFORNIA should reach every farmer, orchardist, wine maker, stock raiser and business man in Southern California. With that end in view we have printed an extra large edition of this number. Our next four issues will be large ones, and we request our friends to assist us in increasing our circulation an other thousand.

THERE has been a slight change in the management of the First National Bank. Mr E F Spence, formerly cashier, becomes President *vice* J. E. Hollenbeck, who retires to the Directory, and Mr. Wm Lacy steps into the position of Cashier. The First National has become an indispensable institution, judging from its recent published statement, and merits the fullest confidence of all business classes.

BY the Riverside Press and Horticulturist, we see that the red scale bug has reached Orange and the Santa Ana valley. We are sorry that such is the case; but that part of our county is not the only one in which this scale has recently been discovered. We learn that it has found its way into East Los Angeles, and the Keller orchard, on Alameda street, this city. Is it not time to wake up in the matter of applying remedies to exterminate it? Why not try high test kerosene oil when the trees are dormant, that is between growth? Better cut down one or two trees, if necessary, and burn them, rather than allow the whole orchard to become infected. We hardly believe, however, that the occasion demands such a radical measure, provided other efficient means are at once employed.

WE had the pleasure of a call from Major Edward Preiss, a Hungarian officer and savant. The Major arrived yesterday from Florida, where he followed, for a number of years, the manufacture of wines from the superbearing grapes, (*vitis vulpina* or *vitis rotundifolia*), and from the sour and bitter sweet oranges. From papers which he has shown to us, his wines were highly appreciated; he is also the author of the articles "wine" and "manufacture of wines," which were published in the Florida Semi Tropical. These essays were so highly appreciated that they were copyrighted by the publisher. Major Preiss intends to locate in our county and give his attention to the vine culture. He has been a very extensive traveler, is a walking encyclopedia, and promises us an article on orange wine next month.

WE would call the attention of our readers to a communication from J. J. Groom, in the department of Horticulture, which contains some valuable suggestions to our fruit growers, and especially to those contemplating planting fruit trees this coming winter. Mr. Groom has charge of the canning department and the buying of fruits of the Southern California Canning and Packing Company now in operation in Los Angeles. Mr. Groom has had a large experience, covering a number of years, in canning of fruits and vegetables in several of the most successful canneries in the State and is thoroughly familiar with the best kinds and varieties of fruits to raise for canning and packing, and his advice on this subject is of great value to the orchardist. There is no question but that canning fruits will be one of the most profitable industries of Los Angeles county, and it follows that those who now plant fruit trees of the varieties most suitable for that purpose will reap the best reward for their labor.

The Christmas number of the SEMI TROPIC CALIFORNIA will be the largest and handsomest illustrated journal ever printed on this coast. The extra large expense will limit the number printed to 10,000 copies, so that persons desiring extra copies should make their wants known in good season. This number will contain ten times the number of engravings in the *Illustrated Herald* and nearly four times as many pages.

THE FAIR.

The management of the Horticultural Society are bending every energy to make the Centennial and Horticultural Exposition to come off Sept. 5-10 the most successful of all their previous efforts. As a source of general good of practical information, recreation and amusement it will be worth to Southern California a value that can not be reckoned in dollars and cents. Every one acknowledges the usefulness of this Society. Its Fairs and magazine have done more than all other agencies to teach the proper things to plant and how to plant and cultivate. The people have come up year after year, and done a noble work and it remains with them to continue it. The Horticultural Fair belongs to the people, is for the people, and with the people it remains to be made a success. Will you do it? The continuation and success of the Society depends on two things—the paying off of the indebtedness and the co-operation of the membership. A proposition is now on foot to accomplish the first, and if carried out the Society will hold its Fair of 1883 in an elegantly finished and furnished and accessible pavilion, out of debt, and a successful future before it.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the Southern California Horticultural Society, at the meeting held last Saturday found everything progressing in accelerated ratio and with clock-work precision. Several hours were spent in the dispatch of business, most of which related to the great Centennial Exposition to be opened at the Pavilion on Monday, the 5th of September.

It was found that Secretary Rice had so well executed the powers with which the Board had invested him that the superb Fair programme in all its bewildering ramifications will be thoroughly ready for the curtain to rise at the appointed time.

It was resolved by the Board to hold a special meeting of the members of the Society during Fair week, in order to devise some way to raise money with which to redeem the Pavilion and lot. The meeting will be held in the Directors' room of the Pavilion, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday of Fair week. The time for the redemption of the lot will soon expire. This is the last of the many faithful efforts of the Directors to save the Society's property. Secretary Rice was instructed to notify each member of the time, place and object of the meeting.

A WORD to our readers: If you are in want of anything, from a ten-cent whistle to a thousand-acre ranch, just look our advertising pages through and you will see the name of some firm that can satisfy your wants. We are personally acquainted with nearly all of our advertisers and know them to be first-class, square, honest dealing firms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NASHUA, N. H., August 10, 1881

EDITORS SEMI TROPIC CALIFORNIA.—Please to send me some number of your paper that has the greatest amount of information regarding the country in it. You will do me a very great favor if you will answer me one or two questions. Am a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., in 1880, and want very much to come to California to practice my profession and then also to make me a home. Will you or can you give me any information as to how you would think I might succeed in the city or in some growing town? I don't know how well one might get along as a Dr. in California, but I could bring letters of recommendation from the best surgeons in Boston. Sometime I expect to have enough capital to buy a good piece of land and build thereon. My query, then, is as a Dr. Do you think Southern California offers me a good living, of course other things being equal?

Truly yours, C. B. H.

Answer—The medical profession is full in Southern California as in all other quarters; still, as Webster said, "There is room upstairs." If you wish to engage in fruit-raising, we know of no other section offering equal advantages.

336 Kearny Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20, 1881.

EDITORS SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA:—I take the liberty of addressing this note to you with the request to favor me with any information which it may be in your power to give on the following subject:

A colonization scheme is being organized by some friends of mine, and I have been requested to obtain reliable information with regard to suitable land with available means for irrigation. The object is to find a cheap tract of land with the necessary amount of water suitable for planting and growing a variety of fruit trees and grapevines. The position must not be too near the seaboard.

I presume that portions of Los Angeles as well as San Bernardino counties are equally well adapted for this enterprise; there may be some features in favor of the latter county—I mean further distance from the sea may be cheaper land and easier access to water. Any particulars you can give me will greatly oblige yours very truly, A. MAZOR.

[Will some of our land owners having land for sale answer the above correspondence, and oblige?—ED.]

HARPER, REYNOLDS & Co., Main street, opposite the Court House, carry the largest line of hardware to be found in the city, and the general verdict is that their prices are as low as is consistent with a living profit. This staunch firm we can recommend with pleasure.

SUCCESS SUCCEEDS.

"Nothing succeeds like success," is as true to-day as it ever was. The man who succeeds in a business, by indefatigable industry and integrity, always enjoys a good trade; from the very fact that he knows all about his business, employs his capital, devotes his time and entire energy in prosecuting that business. If a lady has a pair of shoes to buy she will soon *sake* that a man of the above character is the one to buy her shoes from; her husband does the same, and her neighbors and her neighbors' neighbors; and where would they find such a man in Los Angeles? Nearly everybody already knows it's at 34 Spring street, and A. S. McDonald is the man. His stock is complete in every department, bought when prices were at their lowest, with ready cash and good judgment, and it will pay you to see his goods and prices before you buy.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

SEE the Acme Cultivator and Pulverizer at the Pavilion during Fair week.

EXAMINE and taste those fine candies of A. Merriam & Co. at the Pavilion.

FOR fashionable boots and shoes go to the Queen.

T. NOLTE, the merchant tailor, 34 Main street, will make you a good fitting suit of clothes, all the way from $20 up to $60.

WANGEMAN BRO'S, the leading music house in Southern California: see their advertisement elsewhere.

WHEN you find yourself looking for groceries, just drop into Len. J. Thompson's, 36 Spring street.

THEO. WOLLWEBER, the pioneer apothecary and druggist, would be pleased to have you call at 59 Main street.

IF you want a first-class farm wagon, light or heavy, single or double, call on Rees & Wirsching, 33 and 35 Los Angeles street.

H. GIESE, Aliso street, comes out in a full page advertisement on the inside page of front cover. Do not fail to read it; it speaks volumes to the farmers.

THE I X L clothing house, Mr. Weiner, Downey Block, carries a full line of clothing, gents' furnishing goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., which is marked down to bed rock prices. Parties attending the Fair can find bargains by calling at the I X L.

PERRY, WOODWORTH & Co., are the largest lumber dealers south of San Francisco. This firm own and run a line of sailing vessels exclusively for their own use, in bringing lumber from Oregon and other ports. Their large planing mill on Commercial street, near the old depot, is complete in every department and turns out only first-class work. Fully $300,000 are invested in their business, with a permanently steady increase.

Geo. W. Meade & Co.,

San Francisco

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

California Sun-dried & Evaporated Fruits

RAISINS,

Comb and Extracted Honey, Etc.

G. D. COMPTON. J. KERR. [illegible] WEISS.

Compton, Kerr & Weiss,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

We have property of every description for sale in the city and in the country. Tracts of land from [illegible] acres. [illegible] for Dairy purposes. Improved [illegible] rent. Houses to Rent in [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

Call and see our list of property for sale, or address

Post Office Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Or J. KERR at Compton.

AT HOME.

[illegible]

The undersigned, believing [illegible] "a nimble penny is better than a [illegible]." All of which I will prove [illegible] Materials, "Bric a brac" [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] quarters with Fox & Kaiser, No. 42 Spring street.

J. A. VALDER.
The Picture Frame Maker.

California State Fair!

FOR 1881.

SACRAMENTO, - - - CAL.,

Opens Monday September [illegible] Closes Saturday September [illegible] 1881.

$30,000 IN CASH [illegible]

[illegible]

Season Tickets, for self and family, $5 00
Single Admission, [illegible]

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. J. McM. SHAFTER, President.

Apiculture.

WILL BEE KEEPING PAY?

EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC: — Agreeable to your request, I will contribute to your deservedly popular journal an occasional article on matters pertaining to bee keeping in Southern California. The question is often asked, Will bee keeping pay? I would be inclined to answer both affirmatively and negatively. Affirmatively, if managed with judgment and economy, and negatively, if otherwise. In the present article I will only speak of the preliminary steps in the matter, as I think the success of the business depends as much on these as on anything else, and all that I shall write will be devoted to the sole purpose of making bee keeping a paying business. Those who keep bees for amusement or pastime, can adopt any theory they like, but what most bee men want in Southern California is a systematic course of action which will furnish "grub" and leave something to jingle in the pocket.

If I had known, five years ago, that which I have been forced to learn by "sad experience," I could, to-day, add an extra thousand dollars to the credit of my apiary, and it is the fond hope that some one may profit by my experience, which prompts me to write these lines. I would say, in the first place, start, by all means, with Italian bees. I did so. (I have none to sell.) My first season was a bad one. A neighbor, less than a quarter of a mile distant, had black bees in much better condition than my Italians. He lost half his bees; I lost none. The treatment was the same. The next spring, I increased my bee stock to the number of one hundred by dividing, and I extracted 369 lbs. of honey for each original stand of bees. I sold the honey in San Francisco for 5 cents per pound, which only netted me about 4½ cents at Pomona, the station I shipped from. I divided, again, in the fall (which I would never do again), and, counting the honey and wax at what I received for it, net, and allowing two dollars per colony for the increase, each original colony paid me a little more than $22 that season. Now, if the next season had been favorable, I would have come out all right, but it proved to be a bad one, and now the mistake of dividing in the fall became apparent, and I lost half of my bees. No one ought to invest all their available cash in an apiary, for bad seasons *will* come, and they are liable to come in your first year's experience, as it did in mine. Had, then, I not had nothing in reserve, was might operate the bees and "starve out." And, furthermore, everyone should be able to hold his honey until the price suits him, for when the season affords a good yield of honey, the price is generally low. The honey I sold for 5 cents per pound, as mentioned above, would have sold in the same market, a year later, for 15 cents per pound. The same increase in price need not always be expected, but we have not the least doubt that it will always pay well to hold honey when it is low. Last year, one of my neighbors sold his honey for 4½ cents per pound. In two months he could have sold it for 6 cents per pound; an increase in value in two months of 33⅓ per cent. In selecting a location for an apiary, we think it advisable, by all means, to select a place having sufficient good land to grow vegetables and fruit, for home use at least, and sufficient feed for a horse, a cow, a few pigs, poultry, etc., all of which will pay well for the care bestowed on them, and will assist greatly in aiding the possessor to avoid "living like a dog."

I recently visited a bee man in a location to which a goat could scarcely climb. In a small bit of dark, rich soil, near the house, he had some fine-looking tobacco plants, well-grown. Near by were potatoes and other vegetables, a banana plant, just fruiting, fig trees, loaded with their tempting fruit; also, strawberries, and the most thoroughly bewitching blackberry patch it has ever been our good luck to fall into. He has no horse, no cow, no pigs, no chickens, and, we believe, not even a cat or dog. And, worse than all, he has no wife to make those nice blackberries into pies. We interrogated him slightly on the subject, and he replied, that when he got married he wished his wife to know, when she got breakfast, where the dinner was to come from. What could we say? We said nothing, but we kept thinking, all the time, that she might get dinner in that blackberry patch. A position in the foot-hills is certainly preferable for an apiary. From such a location bees have access to both the valley and mountain feed. The hills and mesas frequently get late showers, which the valleys miss, and, consequently, they afford late feed when the feed on the valleys is dead and gone. The quality of the honey made in such locations is always superior in flavor and color to that made on the valleys. In fact, much of the honey made exclusively on valley feed, is so dark and ill flavored as to be unfit for the table, while, even the darkest honey made from mountain feed, has a fine flavor, and, by many, is preferred to the lightest pure, sage honey. Aim to produce only extracted honey. Comb honey will not pay expenses. It can not be shipped with any degree of safety, the demand is weak and uncertain, and the amount which can be produced is too small in proportion to the amount of extracted honey which can be produced under the same circumstances. Any bee man who has tried it, will tell you the same, if he will tell the whole truth, and of course no bee man was ever known to tell a lie—at least, hardly ever!

Make up your mind not to sell your honey till you make it. Some of our bee men make hundreds of tons of honey out of gas, printers' ink and paper, thus leading astray, the inoffensive and saintly San Francisco commission man, who often finds it a difficult matter to find storage for that kind of honey. Prepare for bad seasons, for they *will* come. Prepare for good seasons, also, and, if you are in readiness when they come, you can revel in sweetness up to your eyes; in fact, you will become so sweet that everything you touch will stick to you—except your money.

J. F. STEELE.

Pomona, Cal.

Peruvian Bitters!

A TRIAL OF THESE

Peruvian Bitters

Will Convince you that they are the

Best Bitters in the World

They Effectually Cure MALARIAL DISEASES; VITALIZE THE SYSTEM and arrest the ravages of the Dreadful Alcohol Habit—DYPSOMANIA.

For Sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

R. J. TRUMBULL & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Seeds, Trees, Bulbs, etc.

Nos. 419 and 421, Sansome Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

South Bend Chilled Iron Plows!

They cannot be equalled for LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, QUALITY OF WORK, EASE OF HANDLING AND ADJUSTMENT and GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

Our Warrant.

We guarantee to the dealer and to the farmer, that every SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW will give perfect satisfaction, subject to a two days' trial in the field. If it fails to comply with the warrant, the plow can be returned to the dealer and the money refunded.

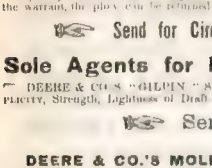
Send for Circular of Chilled Iron Plows.

Sole Agents for Deere & Co.'s Celebrated Sulky and Single Plows.

DEERE & CO.'S "GILPIN" SULKY PLOW is the acknowledged King of Plows. Its Durability, Simplicity, Strength, Lightness of Draft, Economy, Durability have given it the greatest lead on the [illegible]

Send for Circular giving full Particulars

DEERE & CO.'S MOLINE PLOWS are the best [illegible] with the best plows of other makers. The verdict will invariably be in favor of the Deere Plow [illegible] sold in excess of all the other plows combined.



"BUCKEYE" DRILL.

The "BUCKEYE" SEED DRILL for 1881 [illegible] former Drills of the "Buckeye" manufacture. It will be difficult for the farming community to appreciate the possibility of an improvement over the favorite "Buckeye" as previously constructed, but it is [illegible] friends. We have a full line of CULTIVATORS, SEED DRILLS, SEED SOWERS, HARROWS and [illegible] kinds of the most improved implements.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO. San Francisco.

WILLIAM C. FURREY, Agent,

At Los Angeles.

H. SIEGEL,

Importer and Dealer in

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

"ARCADE SHIRT."

Shirts Made to Order at Short Notice. Prices Reasonable.

56 Main Street, corner Commercial,

LOS ANGELES.

CITY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

BOWER & BAKER . . . Proprietors.

179 and 181 Main St., cor. 2d.

Manufacturers of Iron and Brass Castings, Plows, Cultivators, and do general Repairing.

Wind Mill Irons, Oil Rods, Rice Irrigating and Artesian Valves, Wind Irons, Gear Mills, Pawl, Hoists, Hold Ratches, Water Heaters, Plow Points and Cultivator Teeth of all kinds, either steel or cast iron. Cash for old Cast Iron.

W. H. PERRY. W. W. WOODWORTH. S. H. MOTT.

PERRY, WOODWORTH & CO.,

STEAM

Sawing, Planing & Molding Mills

AT THEIR LUMBER YARDS

76 Commercial St., Los Angeles.

DEALERS IN

Lumber of all Kinds

PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDINGS,

And Cut and Turned Work of all Descriptions.

If you are Interested

In the Inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time.

Roos & Wirsching,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Buggies, Farm and Spring Wagons

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Agents for [illegible] Los Angeles and Los Angeles Cal.

Produce Market.

MARKET REVIEW.

Since our last issue there has been a decided move in grain all along the line, and prices at this writing are firm and rather on the rise. The rise in wheat in Liverpool is attributed to the fact that shipments from the Atlantic ports have fallen off nearly half, and the unfavorable weather in Great Britain threatens great damage to crops. The rise in Liverpool of course had a favorable effect on our own markets, much to the satisfaction of holders. We are unable, however, to account for the move in barley. Advices from Europe promise a full crop, and Canada reports a large yield of honest one-rowed. The Mississippi Valley is hardly up to the average, and the Pacific Coast, especially California, is a little below the average. In our own county the supply is limited, though probably sufficient to meet all local and Arizona demands. Corn at last, after months of inactivity, has begun to move, in sympathy probably with barley.

The following prices are paid at the farmer's wagon:

WHEAT	$1 15@1 30
BARLEY	1 00@1 10
CORN	85@1 00
POTATOES	80@ 90
ONIONS	1 50@1 75
BEANS	1 50@2 25
EGGS	25@ 27
BUTTER	35@ 40
CHEESE	12½@ 13
FRESH FRUIT—	
Oranges, per box	1 50@2 00
Lemons, per box	2 00@2 50
Apples, per lb	1@ 2
Pears, per lb	1½@ 2½
Peaches, per lb	2@ 3
Plums, per lb	3@ 4
POULTRY—	
Hens, per doz	4 75
Young roosters	3 75
Turkeys, per lb	12½
Geese, each	75

THE CINCHONA RUBBER CURE

Some two years ago an eminent physician of Chicago announced that he had accidentally fallen upon the discovery that the variety of Peruvian Bark known as above, was a positive cure for alcoholism, or dipsomania. For a long time his "discovery" was scouted, but as time passed, and cure after cure was reported, the public became convinced that there was something in it. The Chicago *Tribune* early gave it hearty endorsement, and published the results of its use. A San Francisco journal subsequently gave the experiences of some of its corps, and pronounced the remedy a success. Latterly Eastern papers have borne testimony to its great efficacy. As heretofore prepared the mixture is exceedingly bitter to the taste, but, believing in its virtues, one of our oldest established and most enterprising business houses has succeeded in producing it in a palatable form under the name of Peruvian Bitters, which preserve all its valuable properties and act as a stimulant without its ill effects. It exhilarates a little, but no "thick-headedness" results. A fair trial will satisfy the most skeptical that this is an invaluable remedy, the effects of which are almost miraculous.—*From the Argonaut.*

B. F. COULTER

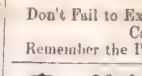
30 & 32 MAIN STREET,

BAKER BLOCK, LOS ANGELES.

:o:

Leading Dry Goods House of Southern California.
Agent for the Celebrated "Coulter Shirts."
Proprietor of the Los Angeles Woolen Mills.
Good Goods; Uniformly Low Prices.
Citizens of Every Part of Southern California, and
Strangers Visiting this Section, are
Cordially Invited to Visit this House.
Samples and Prices Given on Application.
Don't Fail to Examine our Los Angeles Flannels.
Campers and Travelers Buy the Los Angeles Blanket.
Remember the Place; In Baker Block. Call Early and Often.

T. NOLTE,



Merchant Tailor,

38 Main St., opp. Cosmopolitan Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

A Large Selection of the Latest Styles of Foreign and Domestic Goods Constantly Kept on Hand.

SEVIN VINCENT & CO., GROWERS & DEALERS IN

SEEDS

607 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

GEO. F. SILVESTER,

SEEDSMAN.

Merchant & Dealer in all kinds of Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit & Tree Seeds. Garden Tools, Plants, Trees, etc. No. 52 Washington St., between Battery and Front, San Francisco.

Agent for Double Cut, Improved Spring Pruning Shears.

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

Life Scholarships, - - - - $70
Paid in Installments, - - - - 75

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

THE LOS ANGELES

Candy Works,

32 Spring Street,

Los Angeles, Cal.,

Can supply the trade of Southern California with

Better & Cheaper Candies at Wholesale

In short time and with less freight than any other house on the Coast.

SEE THEIR STAND

AT THE HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

A. MERRIAM & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES.

In this number of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA appear the announcements of a number of San Francisco business houses. To the thousands of readers of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA we can only say that the firms represented have been friendly to Southern California in all our ups and downs, and the members of the Horticultural Society, and subscribers to the SEMI-TROPIC, should give them the preference over those who have been indifferent to our interests.

One of the most artistic displays at the Mechanics Fair in San Francisco was that made by the Standard Soap Company. The demand for the soap made by this company is continually increasing, for merit will win every time.

The business card of Messrs. Barclay & Hatch, Commission Merchants, appears elsewhere. Our farmers, generally, have had very pleasant dealings with this firm, which has always been friendly to Southern California.

The card of G. F. Silvester, Seedsman, 317 Washington Street, San Francisco, appears in another column. Mr. Silvester is agent for the Double Cut Improved Spring Pruning Shears, the best instrument of the kind we have seen in use.

The extra dry Eclipse Champagne, manufactured by A. Haraszthy, President of the State Viticultural Commission, has attained a national reputation. It is far superior to most of the imported article, and should be purchased by every lover of fine, sparkling wine.

The card of the Pacific Business College of San Francisco appears in this issue. It is acknowledged to be the leading institution of the kind on the Coast, and offers superior facilities.

The announcement of the Fulton Iron Works, 220 Fremont Street, San Francisco, appears on the last page of our cover. This establishment supplied the machinery for our Cannery, and is prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.

Messrs. R. J. Trumbull & Co., Sansome Street, San Francisco, are Seedsmen who have gained an enviable reputation for reliability. A fac simile of the Gold Medal received by them from the State Agricultural Fair appears elsewhere.

The electric belts and elastic trusses, manufactured by R. J. Horne, on Market Street, corner of Kearney, are well spoken of by all who have had occasion to use them.

The Curved Pruning Saw, manufactured by the Pacific Saw Co., 17 and 19 Fremont St., San Francisco, is just the thing for our fruit growers. By using it all injurious mutilation of the tree is avoided.

We have had dealings with Sevin Vincent, Seed Dealer, Sansome Street, for the past seven years, and always found him reliable and accomodating.

The advertisement of M. C. Hawley, dealer in Agricultural Implements, appears elsewhere. W. C. Furrey, for many years in the hardware business in this city, and a life member of the Horticultural Society is Mr. Hawley's agent.

JACKSON & TRUMAN, San Francisco, present their compliments to Southern California in another column, where they tell our people some very interesting facts. They have agents in Anaheim, Santa Ana and Colton, besides Jeremiah Rhoades, of Los Angeles. This firm are friends to our section, and glory in our success.

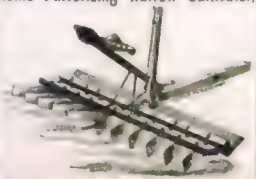
I. X. L.

— DON'T FAIL TO CALL AT —

I. X. L. Auction Co.
73 MAIN STREET,
Downey Block, *Los Angeles.*
Largest and Most Complete Stock of
Mens' & Boys' Clothing,
FURNISHING GOODS, HATS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &C.
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.
H. C. WEINER, PROPRIETOR.

INSURANCE!

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
[illegible]
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, of London—Established in 1720
NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.
[illegible]
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
[illegible]
WESTERN FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. [illegible]
Aggregate Capital $38,000,000.
Wm. Lacy, Ag't.,
OFFICES: [illegible]
GEO. R. DRAKENFELD Ass't Agent
G. B. Adams & Son,
Sole Agents [illegible]
Acme Pulverizing Harrow Cultivator,



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G. B. ADAMS & SON, Agents,
San Gabriel, Cal.

G. W. PEACHY,

Successor to E. H. Workman
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

SADDLES, HARNESS

Saddleryware, Leather, Whips, Etc.,
No. 16 Main Street,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

THE ONLY
EXCLUSIVE
MUSIC HOUSE
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music,
[illegible]
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
Sold at Lowest Prices.
WANGEMAN BROS.,
No. 46 Spring St.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Medical Electricity.
HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT.
[illegible]
RUPTURE
W. J. HORNE, Prop. and Manuf'r
[illegible] Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

ZIMMERMAN
[illegible]
Fruit & Vegetable Dryer.
Over 13,000 in Use!
Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.
John B. Niles,
[illegible]
[illegible] LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Poultry Yard.

THE LEGHORNS FOR EGGS.

Without doubt the Leghorns will produce more eggs in a year than any other breed. They are more hardy than the Black Spanish, which is also a number one layer. The young chick feathers out very quickly after getting out of the shell, is active in looking about for worms and insects, and, withal, is very domestic. At four or five months the young pullets will begin to lay, and if given a good warm, comfortable house, and sufficient and proper food, they will lay all winter. Of this breed there are two varieties, differing only in color—the White and the Brown—otherwise, we believe, they are identical, although we have never had the Brown ones under our immediate care. It is characteristic of the Leghorns that they never wish to sit, they are, therefore, called non sitters, consequently it is well to have a few barnyard fowls for sitting purposes. A cross with the Dominique will give good sitters and mothers, and will not lessen the quantity of eggs very largely, though for constant, uninterrupted laying, it is the pure, unmixed Leghorns that we would recommend.

NEVER keep fowls after they become three years old; either send them to the market or use them for your own table. After that age, in this climate, they are liable to become diseased, and as egg producers they don't begin with young fowls.

KEEP your fowls in good health, and they will either be laying eggs or raising chickens the whole time. There is no reason why they should idle away any time, and they will not if they receive proper care and feed.

DURING the moulting season your fowls need a little tonic. Cayenne pepper and sulphur, in a panful of scalded meal, once a week, will bring them through in fine condition.

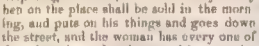
WHAT business will return as large a profit on the capital invested as raising eggs at twenty-five cents, our usual price, per dozen?

HOW TO DRIVE A HEN.

When a woman has a hen to drive into the coop, she takes hold of her skirts with both hands, shakes them quietly at the delinquent, and says, "Shoo, there!" The hen takes one look at the object to convince herself that it is a woman, and then stalks majestically into the coop. A man doesn't do that way. He goes out doors and says: "I it is singular nobody can drive a hen but me," and picking up a stick of wood, hurls it at the offending biped and observes: "Get in there, you thief." The hen immediately begs her reason and dashes to the other end of the yard. The man straight way dashes after her. She comes back with her head down, her wings out, and followed by an assortment of stove-wood, fruit-cans and clinkers, and a very mad man in the rear. Then she skims under the barn, and over a fence or two, and around the house and back again to the coop, and all the while talking as only an excited hen can talk, and all the while followed by things convenient for handling and a man whose coat is on the raw-back, and whose hat is on the ground, and whose perspiration has no limit. By this time the other hens have come out to take a hand in the debate and help dodge missiles, and the man says every hen on the place shall be sold in the morning, and puts on his things and goes down the street, and the woman has every one of those hens housed and counted in two minutes.—*Mobile Register.*

THE CENTENNIAL!!

HAS OPENED.



— AND —

LEN. J. THOMPSON & CO.,

36 SPRING STREET,

Have captured the works and offer for sale

Everything in the Grocery Line

— FROM A —

SOUTH SEA HERRING

— TO A —

Hogshead of New Orleans Molasses.

36 SPRING STREET is where the farmers trade, because there they get FULL WEIGHT, a FIRST CLASS ARTICLE and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE LIVING PRICE.

TERMS CASH.

NEITHER CREDIT NOR ASK CREDIT.

Farm for Sale.

Nine miles from Court House of Los Angeles and between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river, 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 3,000 apple and pear trees. House of ten rooms, barns, etc. Splendid opening for large dairy business. 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum. Landscape-gardening suitable for alfalfa in tons per acre per annum. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut or also for Mission grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in willows. Furrest Grove Station is at the corner and school adjoins.

$13,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who refused it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Best of reasons for sale; and absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILLIAM GOULD, Esq., Attorney, Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or JAMES SMITH, Pasadena, Cal.

McLELLAN BROS.,

Insurance Agents,

Life, Fire, Accident & Marine.

Office of Pacific Coast Steamship Co.,

Over First National Bank,

LOS ANGELES CAL.

We represent 24 Fire Insurance Companies, among the to some of the strongest, oldest and largest in Europe and America, with Cash Assets of nearly $[illegible]

Policies on all kinds of Insurable Property, at as low rates as are consistent with safety, within here.

Losses promptly settled without reference to or at the home office. Marine Insurance in first-class Companies. Life Insurance in Mutual or Benefit Life Insurance Co. All Policies issued for [illegible]. Accidents over $[illegible] per Accident policies in the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

LANDS

FOR SALE, FOR RENT, ETC.

FOR SALE. Lands in different parts of the county, and in the city of Los Angeles.

FOR RENT: Several tracts suitable for wheat or barley, to rate for share of crops, or other rent, as produced by the owner.

FOR GRAPE CULTURE ON SHARES. Several tracts well adapted to grape culture for disposal, on plan of giving one portion in consideration of the planting the other in vines and caring therefor until in bearing condition. The lands said to be fertile, to are situated on the Tejunga Ranch, about 18 miles northwesterly from Los Angeles city, and 4 miles from San Fernando depot, with abundance of water for irrigation during winter, and until the middle of June. Apply to

ANDREW GLASSELL, Jr.,
At office of Glassell & Smith.

LOS ANGELES CITY, Oct. 1, 1880.

Harper, Reynolds & Co.,

Successors to Harper, Moore & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

— DEALERS IN —

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware, Etc.

FULL STOCK of goods always on hand, both for jobbing and retail trade.

WE BUY direct from factory in large quantities, for CASH, and will sell on a close margin. Come and learn our prices before buying.

Particular attention given to

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK.

Will introduce at once the latest improved labor saving machinery for manufacturing

Cans, Can Tops and Bottoms of all kinds,

So can give inside prices.

Pumps, Well and Water Pipe always on hand.

I. J. TRUMAN. BYRON JACKSON

Jackson & Truman,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

This Harrow is all Iron, except the Teeth which are Steel. It is in 4 sections. The teeth are fastened by a nut in Malleable Iron Clamps, which hold the bars together.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR & PRICES OF THE

Cheapest & Best Harrow in the World!

TRUMAN'S IMPROVED IRON HARROW.

CHEAPEST & BEST.

60 5-8 Steel Teeth.

Four Sections Complete.

PRICE $32.

JACKSON'S

OF

Best and Cheapest.

10 foot . . . . $7[illegible]
12 " . . . . $8[illegible]
14 " $100

MADE BY

JACKSON & TRUMAN,

San Francisco.

We furnish TANKS, PUMPS, PIPE, ETC. Our Agents [illegible]

Jackson California Wind Mills,

In Southern California [illegible]

ADDRESS:

S. B. SMITH, : : Anaheim | J. M. MORRIS, : : Colton.

JOHN LOWE, : Santa Ana | JEREMIAH RHOADES, Los Angeles

JACKSON & TRUMAN, San Francisco.

REMOVAL.

We call the attention of our many customers and the public to our new location No. 12 Spring Street, two doors towards the Post Office from our former location.

We thank the public for their generous patronage in the past and assure them that with our additional room and increased facilities, we will carry the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies and Gents Furnishing Goods, Notions, Hats, &c., of any establishment in Southern California. We make a specialty in our line, and offer larger varieties to select from at the very lowest cash prices. Remember our new store, No. 12 Spring Street.

FOX & KOSTER.

ABSTRACT OFFICE

—OF—

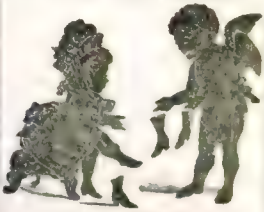
W. H. H. RUSSELL,

Rooms 6, 7 & 8, Allen's Block

COR. SPRING & TEMPLE STS., LOS ANGELES

[illegible]

THE QUEEN



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BOOT AND SHOE STORE

104 Main Street,

Has the LARGEST and most SELECT [illegible]

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HATCH & BARCLAY,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, Honey, Wool, and other Farm, Dairy and Orchard Products.

20 California St., San Francisco.

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PLUMBER,

Steam and Gas Fitter,

METAL ROOFING,

One Door below Spring St., on First.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Poultry World

The American Poultry Yard.

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Real Estate for Sale!

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H. S. ORME, M. D.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

KERCKHOFF, CUZNER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JACKSON, K. & C.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
DOORS,
MOULDINGS,
LATHS,
PICKETS,
SHINGLES,
PLASTER PARIS,
CEMENT, AND
HAIR.

Cor Alameda and Macy Sts.,
LOS ANGELES, - - CAL.

CHARCOAL AND ITS USES

Charcoal, laid flat while cold on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour the burn seems almost healed when the burn is superficial. And charcoal is valuable for many other purposes. Tainted meat, when surrounded by it is sweetened; strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents any unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant and sweetens offensive air, if placed in shallow trays around the apartments. It is so very porous that it condenses gases most rapidly. One cubic inch charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred inches of gases. In emphysema. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores, often corroding away dead flesh, reducing it to one-quarter in six hours. In cases of what we call proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives you no unpleasant odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, and is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half glass of water, often relieves a sick headache, it absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves, which extend from the stomach to the head. It often relieves constipation, pain, or heart burn.

THE successful farmer does not rely upon a single crop, nor devote his entire attention to the raising of a single article of husbandry. No one can be so excellent a farmer as to run no risk when he plants a crop of its being a failure. Many circumstances, of which he can have but the slightest foreknowledge, may combine to that be done, and while a crop of one article may be so poor as to hardly, if at all, pay for the work of putting it in, another may yield abundantly. Hence the prudent tiller of the soil, however so poor some of the crops may be, will never be without one excellent crop.

P. C. S. S. CO.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Agents,
SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Popular Steamers,

ORIZABA & ANCON.

Carrying Passengers and Freight, make regular trips every five days.

RATES OF FARE FROM LOS ANGELES

To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
To Port Harford	10 00	8 00
To Santa Barbara	8 00	6 00
To San Diego	5 00	6 00

Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For passage or freight apply here, or for the tickets and freight

Eastern Cities and Principal European Ports,

Apply to

H. McLELLAN, Local Agent,

OFFICE—No. 66½ Main Street, over the First National Bank, Los Angeles.

C. K. BROWN. W. E. MORFORD

MORFORD & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Houses, Orange Groves, Vineyards, Farms and Ranches for sale. Also

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Wool, Grain and Live Stock.

Corner Spring and Temple Streets,

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Homes in Los Angeles County, the Garden Spot of the World.

G. A. DONIPSON. T. E. ROWAN.

T. E. ROWAN & CO.,

Real Estate, Collection, Commission

AND

INSURANCE AGENTS.

—AGENCY FOR—

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FREE. A copy of our new descriptive list of Ranches, Farms, Orange Groves, and City Property, together with pamphlets on the resources of Los Angeles County, mailed to any address on application.

We will take pleasure in answering by letter any inquiries on receipt of stamp.

Special facilities for the collection of all kinds of indebtedness.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Has Prize Silver Medal awarded at Horticultural Fair, 1880, for exhibit of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

THEO. WOLLWEBER

APOTHECARIES' HALL,

59 Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Has on hand and offers at lowest prices, the largest and best assorted stock of

DRUGS CHEMICALS
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, &c.

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

Physicians are requested to examine my Stock.

A FULL LINE OF GOODS

E. H. SWEETSER
JEWELER,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
67 MAIN ST.

Gold & Silver bought

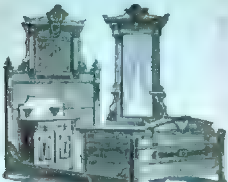
PLAIN & FANCY ENGRAVING

JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER

FIRST CLASS WORK IN ALL BRANCHES

Removed to Corner of Court and Spring.

DOTTER & BRADLEY.



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Furniture, Carpets

WALL PAPER, ETC.,

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Largest Stock and Lowest Prices

COMPOUND
NOT A DRUG
OXYGEN

A New Treatment

By Inhalation,

Sent Free.

Also Sent Free. Journal of cases and cures under the Compound Oxygen Treatment. Address the Proprietors,

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 & 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPOSITORY ON PACIFIC COAST.

We have established a Depository for our

Oxygen Home Treatments

in San Francisco, California, at which patients can procure information and supplies.
Address, ***H. E. MATHEWS,***

A. LUSK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE dealers in green, dried and canned fruits ... Their long experience in the business and honorable dealing entitle them to the patronage of all shippers.
534 & 536 CLAY ST. 529 & 531 MERCHANT St.
San Francisco, California.

CAPITAL, ... $500,000.

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Exchange for sale on
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Receive Deposits and Issue Their Certificates

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

TRANSFER CO.

Leave Orders at

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Under Cosmopolitan Hotel.

This Company has the exclusive right of checking baggage at the depots and taking up checks on trains. The only authorized Transfer Company in

LOS ANGELES.

Telephone in Office C. J. GLOVER

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Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital Stock paid up, $300,000

DIRECTORS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Authorized Capital, $300,000

RIVERSIDE LANDS!

15,000 ACRES

FRUIT GROWING

BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL HOMES

Brunson & Wells,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.

Nos. 11, 12, 14, 16 and 17 Baker Block

ABEL STEARNS

RANCHOS!

THE

Center of Los Angeles Valley,

Los Angeles County, Cal.,

Embracing Anaheim, Westminster, Artesia, Garden Grove, Etc.

WILL BE

SOLD IN TRACTS TO SUIT,

AT

Very Low Prices, and on easy terms and Low Rate of Interest.

Hundreds of flowing Pipe Wells. Water near the Surface. Rivers on two sides; ever-flowing creek through the tract. Front on the ocean.

Transportation and passage by Steamship or Railroad.

S. P. Railroad through the tract

23 Hours From San Francisco.

Convenient to markets and competing lines of shipments for produce, etc.

The unsold land for sale or lease in sections or fractions, by

Edward F. Northam,
120 Sutter Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Or apply to

R. J. Northam,
Anaheim, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Or concerning Westminster Colony, to Rev. ROBERT STRONG, Westminster, Cal.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance on interest at 10 per cent. Send for Circulars and Maps.

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Quartz Mills, Amalgamating Pans, Settlers, Steam Engines, Boilers, Hoisting Works, Cages, Ore Cars & Buckets, Pumping Machinery, Compressors, Retorts, Smelting Furnaces, Ore Feeders, Car Wheels & Axles,

And all Other Kinds of Machinery Used on the Coast.

Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for the

CELEBRATED DEANE STEAM PUMP.

Manufacturers of and Agents for SHRIVER'S PATENT PROCESS KETTLES, for Canned Goods of Every Description.

The Quadruple Wonders.

THOMAS'

COOL WATER BLEACHING SOAP!

THE "EIGHTH WONDER."

In the realm of Soap "*Thomas' Cool Water Bleaching Soap*" stands alone, perfectly and valued and unapproachable. Its name has become a household word. Its virtues have found on the lips of the world. Its remarkable success has stimulated a legion of base imitations, of which we beware and purchase no other, as does not bear the impress of the STANDARD SOAP COMPANY.

Kane's Condensed Soap.

Standard La Belle Savon.

Standard Best Soap.

The above four celebrated brands have revolutionized the soap business and have immortalized the STANDARD SOAP COMPANY. They are now familiarly known as

"THE QUADRUPLE WONDERS."

In purchasing either or all of them you will be sure to have the best. Do not be deceived by the cheap imitations, but insist on having the goods made by the

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY,

204 Sacramento St. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

D. F. BARKER OTTO MUELLER.

Barker & Mueller,

—DEALERS IN—

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

Curtains, Wall Paper, Etc., Etc.,

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Opp. Post Office. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

S. SEFERY SIMON WILLCATZ JR. M. HOLSWORTH

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Nos. 300 to 310 Hoff Street,

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

SALTED AND SMOKED MEATS,

BACON AND HAMS.

Lard in Tierces, Cans and Caddies. Smoked and Pickled Tongues.

M. HOLSWORTH, Business Manager.

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OF CALIFORNIA.

Assets over One Million Dollars.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY bases its claims to the best patronage upon its sound financial condition, reinforced by the accession of capital, giving it over a million dollars in assets; its extensive system of Agencies, insuring it a large premium income, without the necessity of heavy concentration of lines; its adherence to the best principles and practices of Underwriting, by open, fair and clearly expressed contracts and prompt and equitable adjustment and payment of legitimate losses.

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ALPHEUS BULL, Vice-President. *F. H. CARPENTER, Asst. Secretary.*

Agencies in all Principal Localities.

D. ULLMAN, AGENT, Los Angeles, Cal.

VOL. IV. OCTOBER. NO. 10.

SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE,

HORTICULTURE,

AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

CHAS. COLEMAN, JR., PUBLISHER.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

1881.

MIRROR PRINT, Los Angeles

I. J. TRUMAN. BYRON JACKSON.

Jackson & Truman,

—— MANUFACTURERS OF ——

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

This Harrow is all Iron, except the Teeth, which are Steel. It is in 4 sections. The teeth are fastened by a nut in Malleable Iron Clamps, which hold the bars together.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR & PRICES OF THE

Cheapest & Best Harrow in the World!

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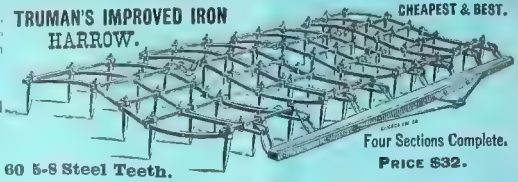

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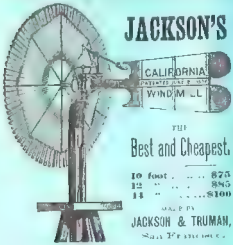

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SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

AND

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.

VOL. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., OCTOBER, 1881. No. 10

THE FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Southern California Horticultural Society took place this year under unusually favorable auspices. Our farmers and producers generally have been blessed for the past two years with fair crops and good prices, the late eastern connection by rail is stimulating immigration in a most encouraging manner, and our merchants and manufacturers have as much business as they can reasonably expect. The management of the Horticultural Society has a right to claim that this era of prosperity has been largely augmented by its annual fairs. The grand showing made each year of the unsurpassed resources of Southern California has attracted world wide attention and hundreds of visitors have been persuaded to remain in our section and cast their lot with us after an inspection of the wonderful products of this region.

The management of the Fair desire to thank the farmers in all portions of Southern California for their generous co-operation in giving their time and best efforts to the success of the exposition. It is true that some complaint has been made that the fruit growers of Los Angeles city did not exert themselves to the extent they might have, but the entry books of the Society show that the exhibits from the city were not so trifling as many supposed. The county at large, San Bernardino and Santa Barbara counties did themselves ample justice and maintained their already well established pomological reputation.

So far as we can learn the thousands of visitors, and the writer met representatives from all sections, were all highly pleased both with the exposition and management of the Fair. We believe it was as good a representation of the present agricultural and industrial progress of the country as could have been obtained. It has remained for a very few individuals who were willing to receive, and did receive their full share of the benefits of the Fair, without contributing anything of importance to its success, to complain at the management.

The preparation and arrangements of a Fair involve an immense amount of unrecompensed labor. Months must be spent in advertising, and traveling to all portions of the District, and in answering the thousands of letters which come from all quarters. When the Fair opens the benefit of all this advertising and labor must be shared with a host of adventurers who take advantage of the crowds present to draw by side attractions from the attendance at the Fair.

In spite of the annoyance experienced this year from these sources the Fourth Exposition of the Society was a success from all standpoints, and as one merchant, who has resided here since '53, said to the writer, was worth a million dollars to the town and county. As a very large proportion of the readers of the SEMI-TROPIC were present at the Fair we shall not burden them with a long account of all that took place. We believe that a brief description of the principal exhibits and points of interest, to be found in another part of this paper, will be most satisfactory and if by accident we omit any items of importance our readers will excuse us on the ground that the omission is an unavoidable oversight.

SILK CULTURE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—EXHIBIT OF SILK GROWN AT PASADENA, 1881,

By Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, Vice President of California Silk Growers' Association

The undersigned Committee on Miscellaneous Exhibits, beg leave to report in addition to the awards marked in the margin of the accompanying list, as follows:

That in view of the immense development of the silk manufactures of the United States, which in 1880 amounted to $32,000,000, and for which all the raw material is obtained in foreign countries, has stimulated the efforts in various States of the Union to promote silk culture wherever climatic conditions are sufficiently favorable.

Again, $1,200,000 worth of silk worm eggs passed through San Francisco last year on their way from China to the markets of France. The raw silk imported for American looms amounted to a total value of $43,492,137; most of this was from China and Japan. To promote the interests of silk culture in California the committee recommend a *Silver Medal* to Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, for a representative exhibit of silk grown at Pasadena consisting of.

1. Six varieties mulberry for feeding.
2. Cocoons.
3. Silk of one, two and ten cocoons reeled separately.
4. Moths of silkworm, male and female.
5. Eggs just laid.
6. American and foreign silk goods.
7. Charts illustrating culture.
8. Flowers made of cocoons.

We also recommend that the premium list of 1882 should offer encouragement to silk culture by the following specifications:

For best essay on silk culture, $20.

For best exhibit of reeled and manufactured silk grown in this country, including sewing silks, not less than one pound, $10.

For best and largest cocoons, $5.

For best ten mulberry trees from cuttings within the year, $3.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. LAWTON,
W. T. CLAPP,
O. N. CADWELL,
} Committee.

OUR WINES.

In addition to the awards made for wines exhibited at the Horticultural Fair, the Committee made the following report:

J. De Barth Shorb's Port of 1871, which was not put in competition with the other entries, was a most excellent wine and much superior to the other entries. [Mr. Shorb received the medal for a Port much younger.]

SPARKLING WINE—Awarded a silver medal.—We cannot too highly recommend the Champagne of Arpad Haraszthy. In our opinion it is destined to take the place of the finest brands of French champagnes.

ROBT. S. BAKER,
V. V. HOOVER,
D. T. FREEMAN,
} Committee.

BUTTER AT THE FAIR.

No one man showed more enterprise and energy in making an interesting exhibit at our Fair than J. H. Seymour of the Grange store.

The proprietors of the Grange store made a magnificent display of "*Gilt-edged Butter*," such as they sell over their counters to the thousands of customers who will have no butter unless they get it at the Grange store. They also made an exhibit of butter ready for shipment to Arizona and New Mexico. The butter was packed each roll in a tin can and the cans packed in salt in a heavy strong box. The butter from the Grange always reaches its destination in good order and brings a higher price than any other. Their butter exhibit was changed every day—coming in fresh on the morning shipped to Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Old Mexico the next.

The proprietors of this establishment deserve great credit for pushing their trade into the territories and creating a demand for all kinds of produce, for which they pay the very top price.

HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

The Exposition a Grand Success.

THE OPENING DAY.

Monday, September 5th, found a large and well organized band of men at work bringing order out of confusion. The plan adopted by the Society this year of having the agricultural and horticultural exhibits from each section in care of some representative from the same was found to work well, and lifted much responsibility from the regular employés as well as giving much better satisfaction to all parties concerned. In a short time the hall presented the appearance of the court of Pomona and Ceres, and by noon the visitors began to arrive in considerable numbers

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

which took place in the afternoon (a creation of Horticultural Fair management) was also a pronounced success. The parade presented one of the most remarkable pageants ever witnessed in Los Angeles. All the military, benevolent and fire organizations turned out in full force, the streets were handsomely decorated and it was universally admitted that a larger crowd never before assembled in the City of the Angels. After the parade Don Juan Toro and Major Horace Bell read interesting historical papers in Spanish and English, respectively, from the platform in front of the Court House.

MONDAY EVENING.

About 6:30 o'clock a dense crowd began to pour into the Pavilion, and by 8 P. M., to use a theatrical term, there was hardly "laughing room" left. At this time Governor Perkins and party, comprising Lieutenant-Governor Mansfield, Secretary of State Burns, General Backus, and Judges Sepulveda and Howard, arrived at the Hall and were escorted to the platform by President Short, Directors Bent, Shields and Secretary Rice. The party being seated the "Centennial Chorus," under direction of Mr. J. H. Book, was sung in a very impressive manner, after which Gov. Perkins made an address, which was appreciated by all who heard it.

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS.

Owing to lack of space we are unable to present the whole of the Governor's speech, but give the following extracts, which will give the reader a fair idea of the remainder.

Mr. President, Members of the Horticultural Association, and Ladies and Gentlemen:—In response to your kind invitation I appear before your worthy and honorable association to aid and co-operate with you in paying homage at the shrines of Pomona and Ceres, and to express thanks for these magnificent gifts of fruits and flowers.

* * * * * * *

Look at the wonderful array of nature's gifts spread before us, amplified and enriched by the efforts of your Association. A few short years ago and these valleys, now unparalleled in fruits, cereals and flowers, raised their upturned faces in sullen, uninviting barrenness. Surely the approving smile of heaven is upon us! On every side, in valley, on hill, the happy results of your labor shows forth to gratify both heart and eye. The whole world lies here before us. That fig speaks to us of Syria; that luscious peach recalls to us the fertile land of Persia; Media has gifted us with those citrons; yonder pomegranate bids us remember Africa; those famous apricots have stamped Epirus on our memory, while next the apple, pear or plum gratifies your taste, yield Armenia your thanks, and forget not Pontus when the delicious cherry delights your palate; and, above all, fail not to adore the benificence and wisdom of Him who has thus blessed this fair land.

* * * * * * *

The horticultural field of California is exhaustless, it is indeed a promised land. The taste now springing up among us unfolds an appreciation for the beautiful that can and will be greatly enhanced by your efforts.

Let every man learn that in wooing nature he is cultivating the affections; let every man learn the true use and meaning of a home. Improve our homes and you improve our morals. Attachment to our homes is a gem of patriotism. * * * Agriculture and horticulture, however great their pecuniary success, if they do not result in that final triumph, a home, we count a failure. I believe that upon home life and the home culture of the youth of the land, whether in town or country, depend the peace, prosperity and the very life of the nation.

Let us pray for the multiplication of true homes in villages, city and on the farm. * * * Give us such homes in plenty, oh bounteous Heaven. * * * Midst the tumults of a contending world and the fall of thrones and principalities the Republic of America, secure in the hearts of a people from homes like these, shall not perish from the face of the earth!

After the Governor's address the chorus sang "Now the Roll of the lively Drum," President Short made a brief address and the large audience quietly dispersed.

THE DECORATION OF THE HALL.

The Pavilion was decorated with unusual taste this year, long wreaths of evergreens being suspended from the center with palm leaves intertwined, and Spanish, Mexican and American flags introduced here and there to advantage. Mr. Stengel's magnificent collection of California, Australia and New Zealand ferns was the most interesting feature of the decoration and added much to the appearance of the hall.

THE EXHIBITS.

It will be impossible to do justice in these columns to all the exhibits made by the various sections of Southern California. We shall try to give the most interesting features of each exhibit, commencing outside of Los Angeles county.

RIVERSIDE.

San Bernardino's beautiful colony made a grand display of fruit, principally grapes. The distance from Los Angeles prevented some of the fruit from arriving in prime condition, but otherwise the display was perfect. The strong soil and abundance of water seem to bring the grape to perfection, and in point of number of varieties placed on exhibition, Riverside far exceeded any other settlement. Mr. A. S. White had a magnificent collection, embracing 41 varieties of the grape, and was awarded a silver medal for this display as well as $10 for the best twelve varieties of white grapes. A six year old vine belonging to Mr. R. H. Henderson was also exhibited, which decidedly seemed to be more grape than vine. It contained nearly 60 pounds originally, but in transit many dropped off. There was also a fine exhibit of pears, apples, oranges, lemons, limes and dried figs, muscat and orange wines. A diploma for the best display of lemons was awarded to G. W. Garcelon, and a silver vase to J. W. Galloway for best box of dried figs. The Riverside exhibit was in every respect very creditable, and the display was carefully inspected by horticulturists from all parts of the State. The magnificent advantages which the colony already enjoys, and which will be still further extended after the advent of the California Southern Railroad, should be known to all. We trust the Riverside people found their stay in Los Angeles as pleasant as our people found the company of their guests, and at the Fifth Annual Fair we hope to see a larger delegation. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. L. M. Holt, editor of the Riverside *Press*.

SAN BERNARDINO.

San Bernardino Valley was represented by some fine looking cases of dried fruit from the Lugonia Fruit Packing Company, canned goods from the Colton cannery and a display of oranges from Craft's celebrated orchard. The Mojave desert furnished specimens of ore from all the principal mining districts in that newly (in one sense) discovered bonanza; a fine specimen of marble was also on exhibition from the Mojave. A silver medal was awarded to A. S. Spencer for best display of minerals. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. C. B. Cooke for the general exhibit.

SANTA BARBARA.

No one who carefully observed the fine display of fruits on the Santa Barbara table doubted for an instant that there are great horticultural possibilities in store for our northern neighbor. The climate and soil of Santa Barbara county are well adapted to almost every variety of temperate and semi-tropical fruits, but the lack of transportation facilities has discouraged many from engaging in horticultural pursuits. A railroad is needed in Santa Barbara county, and we are pleased to observe that there is every reason to believe that in less than two years the long felt want will be supplied. We believe that the local traffic of Santa Barbara county would, from the first, support a railroad, and in a few years it would be a well paying investment.

One of the most lovely spots on the Pacific Coast is Carpenteria, Santa Barbara county. This district embraces some eight miles along the coast, running a few miles inland, to the lofty Santa Inez range. The picturesque scenery in every direction, including a magnificent view of the blue ocean, the fertile soil and other advantages have rendered the Carpenteria a favorite resort for all in search of the beautiful. Carpenteria furnished one of the finest displays of deciduous fruits in the Pavilion, nearly all gathered from the ranch of that enterprising gentleman, Mr. O. N. Caldwell. His display consisted of *sixty three* varieties of seedling apples, eighteen varieties of seedling pears, twenty-four varieties grafted apples, fifteen varieties grafted pears, and a general assortment of other fruits, both green and dried. Mr. Caldwell was awarded $15 for the best display of apples, a silver cup for best ten pounds of dried pears, $5 for the best display of plums, $2 for best one variety of plums, silver cup for best display pears, $10 for best twelve varieties of apples, and $10 for best variety of seedlings. The Santa Barbara cannery had a fine display of canned goods. From the beautiful ranches of Messrs. Cooper, Hollister and others there was a good exhibit of almonds, English walnuts, oranges, lemons, limes, Japanese persimmons, olives, green, olive oil, and claret wine.

A silver medal was awarded to the Santa Barbara cannery, and the same to Elwood Cooper for best 12 bottles olive oil. Col. Hollister was awarded $5 for best half bushel English walnuts.

PASADENA.

Pasadena seems never weary of well doing, and on this special occasion deserves great credit for the most excellent display made. A most worthy example is set by this thriving little settlement to those who think that it is no use to attend fairs, no use to exhibit at fairs, no use to do anything. Since the First Annual Fair of the Southern California Horticultural Society the value of real estate, both improved and unimproved, has advanced fully *five-fold* in Pasadena. Now while the people of this pleasant little settlement do not generally desire to sell their homes, it is gratifying to know that a cash purchaser can be found nearly every day of the year and an ample return obtained for years of labor.

Perhaps the most interesting and novel feature of the Pasadena exhibit was the display of silk worms and their appurtenances by Mrs. Dr. Carr. This lady had on exhibition several varieties of the mulberry tree upon which the worms feed, also silk worms in every stage of development, cocoons and the raw silk wound from them. The Pasadena table was handsomely decorated and well taken care of. The fruit from numerous exhibitors, and of many varieties, consisted of peaches, pears, apples, figs, green and dried, pomegranates, plums, grapes in great variety, oranges, lemons, limes, crab apples, nectarines, persimmons, Mandarin oranges, citrons, straw berries, quinces, black berries and [illegible]. Also a fine display of beautiful [illegible] almonds, English walnuts, [illegible] and several varieties of grapes. The exhibit by Mr. Cooper was particularly fine, also the display of Mr. Ion Wa[illegible] of Ellerslie. The Pasadena Horticultural Society was awarded $25 for the best display of California fruits, W. [illegible] $[illegible] for 12 best varieties of apples, O. H. Cooper $5 for best 6 varieties of peaches, M. Rosenheim $2 for best 3 varieties nuts, Mrs. Carr silver cup, for display of [illegible], silver medal for display of silk and silk worms; Mrs. Rosenheim silver cup for best jar guava jelly, silver cup best display cut flowers; J. B. Cooper, silver cup best 10 pounds apples; J. H. Baker, [illegible] for best soap for destroying insects. Several other exhibits were awarded worthy of honorable mention.

ORANGE.

This beautiful settlement, located in southern end of the county about twenty two miles from Los Angeles, six from Anaheim and three from Santa Ana, was not represented at the Fair. Orange settled by a thrifty, hard working class of people who are making themselves beautiful homes surrounded by orange groves, orchards and vineyards. The water supply is derived from the Santa Ana river and seems to be ample at present. The climate may be said to be almost perfect, and even a light frost is a rarity in winter. The semi-tropical fruits raised at Orange always command the highest prices in the San Francisco market and the business of raisin making is attaining considerable proportions. The most prominent feature of the Orange exhibit was a small pineapple tree in bearing, which first fruited last February. A display of raisins from Mr. W. F. Windham was very creditable and a table of raisin grapes from Mr. McPherson is also worthy of especial mention. There was also a good general display of oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, pomegranates, 18 varieties grapes, apples, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, watermelons and honey, besides a collection of articles made from native woods and several hanging baskets. Mr. McPherson Bros. were awarded $[illegible] for best display of grapes, $[illegible] for best [illegible] a medal for raisins, and a diploma for best currants; A. J. Sanders, two diplomas for fancy wood work. Mr. J. W. Anderson collected and arranged and took care of the exhibit, for which from the Society desires to return hearty thanks.

FUSTIN CITY.

Thanks to the energy and enterprise of Mr. H. K. Snow and one or two others, [illegible] the display from Fustin was worthy of what may be justly styled one of the brightest gems of Los Angeles county. Fustin is one of the youngest and most progressive portions of our county, and as we make bold to assure as much for its most extraordinary progress.

No table in the Pavilion showed a greater range of horticultural and agricultural products, a fact for which [illegible] because the attention were principally [illegible] on a few articles. The display of [illegible] was very creditable, and [illegible] that Fustin is distant from Los Angeles [illegible] a good [illegible].

The [illegible] of Fustin [illegible] to have [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] Mr. Snow and Wilson and from the same place as [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible]. The general display of fruit generally was [illegible] of fruit and vegetables [illegible] the cup [illegible].

The general display consisted of ten varieties of grapes, of fine and large clusters, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, several kinds of melons, [illegible] melons, crab apples, figs, nectarines, [illegible] pears, [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] a good supply of flowers.

F. Dillon was awarded the special premium of $[illegible] for best and largest ears of corn.

Santa A. Adams was awarded the premium for best lemons, and a diploma for display of oranges, lemons and limes of [illegible] and [illegible]. Also [illegible] a diploma for best bunch of [illegible].

PASADENA.

Pasadena is [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Los Angeles county. The soil and climate are [illegible] and adapted to [illegible] and [illegible] of the best [illegible] in the country for [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and being opened on the 1st of September, found to be in perfect condition. Mr. Kincaid was awarded $3 for best 6 varieties of apples, Rev. C. F. Loop $3 for best 5 varieties pears, W. T. Martin diploma for display of broomcorn.

ANAHEIM.

Anaheim was better represented at the Fair this year than at any previous exposition. The display was large, well arranged and a success in every respect. The collection was made by Mr. S. B. Smith and deserves a longer notice than our space will permit. We trust the result of the experiment will encourage the Anaheimers to make an exhibit from their section a regular feature of the succeeding Fairs.

Mr. Geo. R. Bunde, a resident of Placentia District, near Anaheim, made an exceedingly fine display of fruit and vegetables. He was awarded a premium of $10 for best display of fruit grown by one man; also several minor premiums. The general display from Anaheim consisted of ores from Santiago Mining Co., bullion from same, grapes (table and wine), pears, plums, oranges, peaches, apples, straw berries, gooseberries, papayas, bananas, tomatoes, green olives, peanuts, field peas, Japanese persimmons, fachin figs, watermelons, flowers, ten pumpkins—total weight 1,600 pounds, and a bundle of amber cane. An exhibit was also made in the wine department, mechanical department and art department. Hill Bros., Centralia, were awarded $10 for the ten largest pumpkins, S. L. Chilson $3 for best three varieties of peaches, B. Dreyfus silver medal for best display California sherry.

SANTA ANA.

Santa Ana made an excellent showing at the Fair, but we regret that the "swamp" was not better represented. We missed the big pumpkins of former years and other immense specimens of the vegetable kingdom for which the swamp has always carried off the palm. Yet they were not wholly absent, for there were about half a bushel of Irish potatoes of the Early Rose and Bromley varieties, each specimen of which weighed over four pounds. The field in which they grew was not irrigated once this year, the crop depending wholly upon the natural moisture.

The Santa Ana display was in charge of Mr. Robinson of that place, who cared for his charge in a very acceptable manner.

The general display consisted of eighteen varieties of grapes, pears, apples, figs, fine lemon-citing peaches, corn on cob and in sack, oranges and potatoes.

R. J. Bice was awarded $10 for the best twelve varieties of table grapes; Halesworth Bros., $3 for best 1 variety of white grapes—W. F. Halsell, best display potatoes—SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA.

J. F. Berry, display of potatoes—SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA.

SAN GABRIEL.

The glory of San Gabriel lies principally in her orange orchards and vineyards, and a large display of miscellaneous horticultural and agricultural products could hardly be expected at this season of the year. Messrs. Stern & Rose and J. De Barth Shorb each made a good exhibit of their several brands of wine and brandy, and Mr. Phillips a small collection of fruits, consisting of pomegranates, figs, apples, peaches, grapes and barberries. Mr. S. Richardson also made a creditable display of oranges and other citrus fruits.

The following awards were made to San Gabriel:

Stern & Rose, display of wine and brandies—Silver medal.

J. De Barth Shorb, display of wines and brandies—Silver medal.

J. De Barth Shorb, display of grape and brandy—Silver medal.

Stern & Rose, display of red wine (Zinfandel)—Silver medal.

Stern & Rose, Angelica—Silver medal.

S. Richardson, display of citrons—Diploma.

DUARTE.

This pleasant little settlement located in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains sent an interesting exhibit to the Fair. The collection was made by Mr. L. Barnes, on whose farm most of the products exhibited were raised. We understand that the water supply of the Duarte is shortly about to be further developed, and we anticipate an increase in the number of beautiful homes in that section.

Peaches, pomegranates, grapes, limes, quinces and watermelons were displayed on the Duarte table—all the fruit of the finest quality and in good condition. A diploma for best display pomegranates was awarded to L. Barnes.

LOS ANGELES CITY.

There was a very large list of entries from Los Angeles, but the fruit exhibit was painfully small. One reason for this was the date at which the Fair was held. Los Angeles is not in the "early fruit" belt.

LOUIS J. STENGLE.

The favorite florist of this city, made a display of tree ferns, flowers and plants of every description which called forth universal admiration. Mr. Stengle may properly be styled an artist in his vocation, and deserves the highest praise for his superb exhibit. We doubt whether any city or town on the Pacific Coast can boast of a landscape gardener or florist superior in ability to Mr. Stengle. The following premiums were awarded: Diploma, silver vase and $35 in coin.

INJURIOUS AND BENEFICIAL INSECTS.

Mr. A. Craw exhibited his elaborate collection of injurious and beneficial insects. Since last spring he has made extensive additions to his list. He was awarded a silver medal.

B. M. Lelong made a similar display of insects.

SUB IRRIGATION.

The Sub-Irrigation Company of Los Angeles made a fine display of fruits and vegetables grown on land sub irrigated. Mr. Hamilton, the principal owner of the patent, kindly permitted us to test the fruit, which we found to be of excellent quality. Mr. Hamilton was awarded four diplomas for display of artificial stone work, silver medal for best system of sub-irrigation, SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA for three best mountain watermelons, and honorable mention for several other articles exhibited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Southern California Packing Company exhibited canned goods, jams, jellies, marmalades, and dried fruits, all put up in attractive shape and style. The company was awarded a diploma for the best display of factory canned goods. Mrs. G. W. Dye, of La Dow, three miles south of the city, made an elaborate display of jams and jellies, in glass, for which she was awarded nine premiums—all silver ware. Mrs. A. C. Deane, for a fine display of jellies, was awarded a silver cake basket. Mr. O. H. Bliss displayed a fine collection of fruits from his model farm, on Alameda street. Over his table perched a large Eagle, with outstretched wings, labeled "Southern California." Mr. Bliss was awarded a silver medal for the finest exhibit of pampas plumes.

Vernon District, just outside the city limits, made a creditable display of fruits and flowers. A display of over forty varieties of wheat, in stalks, grown in Los Angeles county, was an interesting feature of the Fair.

THE HONEY AND BEE EXHIBIT.

Although the past season has been one of the most unfavorable for honey making ever experienced in Southern California, the Apiarists seem not to have lost heart, but were present in full force, at the Fair, with a display of honey, bees, and beeswax, collected from Anaheim, Los Angeles, Orange, San Fernando, and other districts. To those interested in apiary the hives of hybrid bees, Holy Land bees, pure Italian bees, and appurtenances of the bee ranch exhibited were very instructive. The bees themselves, many of them were at liberty, seemed to take a good natured view of the whole matter, and helped themselves liberally to the horticultural supplies in the neighborhood. Honey vinegar and honey cake were two novel features of the bee men's show.

A. S. Hamilton, of Orange, was awarded first premium of $5 for best display comb honey; C. N. Wilson, second premium, $3. The same gentleman was awarded first premium, $5, for best display extracted honey; J. E. Pleasants, second premium, $3. The other premiums offered were, we believe, equitably divided, but our space compels us to defer publishing the list.

This department was under the care and direction of C. N. Wilson, to whom the Society extend thanks.

PAVILION PARAGRAPHS.

A full description of the mechanical, textile fabric, art and miscellaneous departments of the Fair, together with pre-

mium list, would considerably exceed the space allotted to us for our report of the Exposition. Our readers, we trust, will kindly excuse the omission and be content with a few brief notes concerning those departments not relating to agriculture or horticulture.

B. F. Coulter's display of fancy goods, ladies' dress goods and notions, was worthy in every respect of the leading dry goods store of Los Angeles.

Many young couples were observed to stop during their promenade around the Pavilion and carefully inspect the furniture and carpet display made by Dotter & Bradley. This action may have been prompted by disinterested motives, but our suspicions point the other way.

Mr. H. Geise made the largest and most creditable exhibit of agricultural implements in the Pavilion. He deservedly received several prizes.

The Art department this year was equal to that of any preceding Fair. Mr J. A Valder, of this city, had a fine collection. Messrs. Payne, Stanton & Co. exhibited specimens of their artistic work in the photographic line. The paintings of Miss Lillie A. Ward of Pasadena received great praise, and several ladies and gentlemen in this city contributed quite liberally to the collection.

Mr. H. Heinsch exhibited a single harness which for beauty and finish we are confident has no superior on this coast. Mr. Heinschunderstands hisvocation thoroughly; his exhibit was creditable to Los Angeles and well deserved the award of a silver medal made by the committee.

Mr. Day's display of pianos and organs was the only exhibit of musical instruments in the Pavilion. The musical contest which took place Wednesday afternoon was participated in by eight young ladies, all of whom seemed to have genuine musical genius developed by careful training.

There were some twenty-eight entries at the Baby show Friday afternoon. Baby Robertson, Baby Bixby, Baby Lamp, Baby Ingram and Baby Pray were the lucky juveniles, and received the prizes in the order named.

Mr. Lichtenberger's display of buggies, Mr. Gano's iron wagon, the Acme harrow, the incubator exhibited by Mr. Niles, the the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines exhibited by Mr. Glidden, the California windmill exhibited by Mr. S. B. Smith, the display of butter by the Grange Store, Lash's fruit picker, the Zimmerman fruit dryer, the spring bed exhibited by Fuller & Day, and the display of willow ware by Meyburg Bros., all received first premiums.

Miss A. Whitney received the premium offered by the Mirror office for the best recitation, and Miss L. Frick the premium for the best industrial drawing.

Miss Sarah Parkhurst, Miss Dora Burton, Miss Teddie Hames, Mrs. F. E Browne, Mrs M Macy, Mrs F. L. Marsh and Miss Annie Willing were the winners in the bread contest.

The Eclipse Extra Dry Champagne, manufactured by Arpad, Haraszthy & Co., San Francisco, received the first premium for sparkling wine—a silver medal

The exhibit of groceries by I. J. Thompson, of fancy goods by the Widney Bros., of furniture by Sharp & Blessner, and of boots and shoes by the favorite Queen Boot and Shoe Store, and nearly by the Los Angeles Candy Works—all were creditable.

Mr. Jillson had a coop of his favorite fowls, the Plymouth Rocks, on exhibition.

Mr. D. D Brooks made a handsome exhibit of rustic wood work.

Lankershim & Co.'s exhibit of flour was awarded the first premium.

The ladies were well represented in their department by a fine display of embroidered work, needle work, etc.

The Fair closed Saturday evening, September 10th, with an address by President Shorb, after which those so inclined tripped "the light fantastic toe."

NOTE.—If any exhibitors feel that they have been neglected or slighted in this hurriedly written report of the Fair, they may rest assured the neglect was not intentional. If our attention is called to the matter in time we will see that justice is done in the November number of SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA.

HOT STEAM FOR INSECTS A FAILURE.

Some weeks ago a gentlemen of San Jose announced to the public that he had discovered a valuable remedy for the extermination of scale bugs, woolly aphis and other tree insects. This remedy was hot steam to be applied to the foliage with a syringe in the form of a spray, and with him it had proved rather satisfactory. The Santa Clara County Horticultural Commissioners, however, have been experimenting with the remedy recently and report that the steam killed every tree to which they administered it. Furthermore, the temperature of the steam in some cases was as low as 130°, only a few degrees higher than the temperature of the air during some of our warm continental days in summer. If such is the case the fond hopes of another would-be benefactor are blighted, and we must resort to whale oil soap, concentrated lye, kerosene oil, soap washes, etc.

BRANDIED PEACHES.

To every pound of peeled peaches add one gill of white brandy, make a syrup of fine sugar, add only enough water to dissolve it, let it come to a boil, then put the fruit in and let boil five minutes, remove the fruit carefully, then let the syrup boil 10 or 20 minutes longer, until it thickens, add the brandy and take the kettle from the fire; pour the hot syrup over the fruit and seal at once. If, after the peaches have been removed, a reddish liquor comes from them, drain this off before adding the clear syrup. Put up in glass jars that have been rolled in hot water. The peaches should not be over-ripe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING, is the name of a very popular Shoe store at No. 5 Spring street, of which Mr. C. L. Fisher is proprietor. This is almost a new store and the stock is all new. Mr Fisher brings into the business a ripe experience from a long apprenticeship and ownership in the boot and shoe business. In addition to the fine stock which he warrants as represented, he has a shop, where all orders are promptly filled. The shop is presided over by an accomplished workman.

MR. BETTS, near Fullerton, has a vineyard of 100 acres planted this year, which is the finest we have ever seen. The cuttings were set out six feet apart and in many places have made such a growth as to lap over between the rows. Almost seventy per cent of the cuttings came, as promised, as being than twenty. Many of them are already bearing, and altogether it is a very remarkable growth.

MR. YOUNG, of Sacramento, State Horticultural Officer, suggests the following sizes for boxes for fruit packing, Canon, 40 pounds, [illegible] pounds, 20 pounds, Bedford [illegible] 10 pounds, [illegible] 5 pounds, [illegible] 3 pounds. Dried fruit, such as peaches, apricots, etc., 50 pounds, [illegible] inches, 24 pounds, 10x14 [illegible] inches, [illegible] measures.

BROOKLYN CHURCH.—It was their first night aboard the steamer. "Ah sad," he said tenderly, "we are all alone out upon the deep waters of the dark blue sea, and your heart will always beat for me as it was in the past?" "My heart is at rights," she answered languidly, "but my stomach is awful."

A RUSSIAN bird egg takes half a minute longer to boil than a state one. Raw eggs digest in an hour and three minutes, hard boiled and fresh eggs require three hours and one half for digestion, or as long as cheese and mutton. No food of such low specific and low cost is worth the trouble of being better, and it behooves such conservatives to give one important yet neglected article more thought and attention.—Scientific News.

MR. KOEHLER, of Koehler & Fleming, says that his experience has taught him that some feeding sugar on grapes will not produce so many eggs as when grown other foods. He thinks that the grapes weaken the system. We are inclined to think that the weakening is owing rather to their acting than to the grapes. In this case an occasional meal of cayenne pepper and sulphur with cooling teas may, we think, restore them to laying again. What is the experience of others?

AN Irish paper advertises "Pigs for sale (never been out of sight) at laying."

OUR December—Christmas number—will contain 32 pages, and will be full of fine illustrations.

SAN BERNARDINO.

Record of a Prosperous Section.

THE RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES OF OUR SISTER COUNTY.

FEW persons in California have any idea of the business activity which now exists in our neighboring county of San Bernardino. At present it is almost impossible to secure comfortable sleeping accommodations at the hotels, and the merchants, mechanics laborers and other classes have all the business they can attend to. This is in striking contrast with the condition of affairs which existed two years ago, although when the dark shadow which spread over the business communities of the East some eight years ago reached the Pacific Coast, at no time during the period of depression did San Bernardino county suffer to the extent of many other sections of California.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES

Of the present "boom" in San Bernardino is the mining excitement on the Mohave Desert and the prospective advantages to be derived from the construction of the California Southern Railroad through the valley. There is by no means at present a speculative excitement in the price of land, but there is a marked and permanent advance in valuations.

THE MOHAVE MINES

Recently discovered are principally located about sixty five miles from the town of San Bernardino, and unquestionably are very rich. Mr. Waterman, the owner of some celebrated hot springs distant six miles north of San Bernardino, has recently developed a mine in Grapevine District, which is almost fabulously rich. Some of the ore has assayed as high as $25,000 to the ton, although the ledge will average about

COURT HOUSE, SAN BERNARDINO,
ERECTED IN 1874.

CLAYTON RETREAT.

$40. Mr. Waterman has refused an offer of half a million. The road is surveyed to the Mojave river, 10 miles north of San Bernardino, passes very close to the town and will give the valley dollars for his mine, claiming that the ore caught is worth at least half that amount. It is a wonderful bonanza, and an easy outlet to the sea. The Utah Southern is also being

its record discovery we believe to be only a hint of the hidden mineral resources of San Bernardino.

OTHER PROMISING MINES

Are located in Calico Mountain District lately discovered. Very rich ore has been found, and experienced miners say that most of the much vaunted locations in Arizona have no better outlook. One of these mines, the Silver King, has been bonded for $300,000. Providence Mountain District is immensely rich in silver. A sale of four mines has recently been made there for $200,000. The ore at Ivanpah, which is one of the older districts is of very high grade, and many thousands of dollars' worth of bullion are annually shipped. The Ore Grande Mining Company regularly employs a force of from 30 to 75 men, and the mines are panning out well, an immense body of ore is in sight. Other prominent mines are those of Dry Lake District, New York, Old, Black Hawk, Lone Valley, Bear Valley and Blades. Several coal mines have recently been discovered in the Cajon Pass which give great promise. The coal is of excellent quality, and the supply seems inexhaustible. Valuable tin mines exist at Temescal about thirty five miles south of San Bernardino. Miners are at present prospecting in every direction, and new locations are daily being made.

THE COMING RAILROAD.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, which now extends from California to Texas, passes through San Bernardino county, making its principal station at Colton, three miles from the county seat and six miles from Riverside. A railroad which more directly interests the people of San Bernardino Valley is the California Southern, now in process of construction from the Bay of San Diego.

extended in the direction of San Bernardino.

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION

The above favorable condition of affairs both from a mining and transportation standpoint it is certainly not strange that San Bernardino is extraordinarily active. But one of the most gratifying features of the matter is that the agricultural and horticultural resources of the valley are now to be developed to the fullest extent. A great market has opened almost at the very doors of the farmers and their staple products will command the highest prices for many years to come. When we consider the comparatively limited area of arable land in San Bernardino county when compared with the mineral districts it is remarkable that men about to engage in agricultural pursuits do not secure a foothold in a region with such a promising future while there is yet a chance. Let us briefly review San Bernardino Valley from an agricultural and horticultural standpoint.

LANDS, SOIL AND WATER.

The county of San Bernardino contains 23,472 square miles, equal in extent to half the size of the state of New York. The valley embraces an area of about 1,500 square miles of arable land. These lands are of several classes, some being adapted to grain raising, some to stock, and by far the largest amount to fruit. In many locations crops thrive without irrigation, but in the matter of water there is no scarcity, for besides the Santa Ana river and a great number of small streams there are over 450 flowing artesian wells, the estimated daily flow of which is 10,175,600 gallons. Abundance of surface water can be found in almost all portions of the valley at a depth varying from 15 feet to 150 feet. It will thus be seen that there is an abundance of water for the present and future necessities of the valley, and even if there were less this abundance, the result would by no means be disastrous, as we are convinced by observation that many orchards and vineyards near San Bernardino will yet be turned by excessive irrigation.

A SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY ORANGE ORCHARD.

RESIDENCE OF DR. FOX.

THE FRUIT.

Fruit is the principal and undoubtedly most desirable and profitable crop in San Bernardino Valley. The orange grows equal in perfection and productiveness to any in the world. Old San Bernardino home [illegible] apples, and now a [illegible] valley young and [illegible] coming into bearing. [illegible] are grown in the world than [illegible] duced here, and we believe that [illegible] market for the finer varieties can [illegible] overstocked. Nearly all of this region is [illegible] adapted to [illegible] varieties of grapes do well and the [illegible]

possess both capital and persistency. Messrs. Anderson Bros. of Temescal inform us that year before last they cleared $4,000 by holding their honey crop one year.

STOCK.

In San Bernardino county there are still numerous herds of cattle, although this industry has greatly fallen off since the passage of the "no fence" law. Mr. J. W. Waters has a fine herd of blooded stock imported by him at great expense. Mr. Waters' enterprise is worth emulating. Sheep raising and wool growing are carried on very extensively.

CLIMATE.

Although the climate of San Bernardino is warm in summer it is by no means unpleasant. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere prevents injury from the temperature and prostration from the sun's rays never occurs. The winter temperature is delightfully mild.

SCENERY.

The mountains in the vicinity of San Bernardino abound in picturesque scenery. Mt. San Bernardino, the highest peak in Southern California (11,000 ft.), stands just at the head of the valley. The cañons of the majestic mountain range which guards the valley are favorite summer resorts for pleasure seekers. Camping parties from all portions of the State visit the San Bernardino mountains both for health and pleasure.

THE TOWN

has a population of about 2,500, and as noted elsewhere, is making great progress. It is of American origin, the Spanish element not being as prominent as in most of the larger settlements of Southern California. The streets are nearly all well laid out and lined with shade trees, making the general appearance very pleasant. The Mormon element which first settled on the site of the town is gradually disappearing. Those who remain seem to be an industrious and thrifty class of people.

There are several churches and good public schools, two banks, two hotels, two newspapers the *Daily Times* and *Weekly Index*—two public halls and numerous business houses referred to elsewhere.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

We are able to present to our readers this month some excellent illustrations of public and private buildings, scenery, etc., in San Bernardino Valley.

No. 1 is a view of the court house, completed in 1874 at an expense of $60,000. No. 2 is Crafton Retreat, a beautiful place, located 12 miles east of town. Mr. Crafts, the owner, has a tract of some 900 acres, most of which is under cultivation. No. 3 is a view of one of the celebrated orange orchards of Old San Bernardino. No. 4 the residence of Dr. Fox, located at Colton. No. 5 the Stewart and Linville Block, located on Third street. No. 6 the residence of Mr. F. E. Brown, situated at Lugonia District, a beautiful and thriving locality. No. 7 residence of Mr. A. H. Hart, located on the Base Line road. No. 8, residence of Mr. J. W. Waters at Old San Bernardino.

The business blocks, private residences and public buildings of San Bernardino are very creditable and speak well for the enterprise of the people. Several handsome residences are now being erected in the Valley by newcomers from the East.

The tide of immigration now setting this way promises to enlarge the city very much and to dot the plain here and there with fine, substantial residences. These residences on the plain will have their accompanying orchards and vineyards, their alfalfa and field crops, and the wealth thus added to the present condition of things will be favorably felt in every industry.

The future of San Bernardino could not be brighter, and if her citizens are just a little vain we will forgive them, because they have every reason to be proud and a perfect right to show to the world that they live in one of the choicest spots on the Pacific Coast.

BUSINESS HOUSES OF SAN BERNARDINO

The town of San Bernardino has many large business houses which command the trade of a considerable area. We desire especially to call the attention of our readers to the live real estate firm of

CONDER & MARSHALL.

Both gentlemen are young, but the town already owes much to them for the benefits derived from their enterprise and ability. They are the leading land agents of this Valley, and have a large list of bargains in real estate. Also mining property for sale. They furnish abstracts both of land, water rights and mining claims. The firm has lately issued an illustrated pamphlet, relating to the resources of the county, which will be mailed to all applicants.

In our advertising columns will be found represented some of the leading business firms of San Bernardino, and we can assure our readers that if they consult these announcements they can depend upon dealing with reliable houses.

J. G. Burt, the successor of M. L. Drew, a cut of whose business house appears among our illustrations, keeps a full stock

of hardware and implements of every description.

Hale & Reeves, watchmakers, jewelers and engravers, have a large stock and the best assortment in the Valley. They are agents for several excellent sewing machines.

The Farmers' Exchange Bank lately opened, has superior facilities for the transaction of banking business. Hon. Byron Waters is President, E. W. Morse Cashier, and the directors are some of the leading capitalists of San Bernardino.

The Linville Mill is complete in every respect and one of the leading mills in the Valley.

RESIDENCE OF A. H. HART, Jr.

J. W. Foy, brother of our respected fellow citizen [illegible] at his magnificent three-year-old bull, yclept Bernardino Wiley I., which took the first premium as a calf at the Los Angeles Fair, some two and a half years [illegible] since. Next, going to the pasture we found some fifty head of cows, heifers and calves, all in the best condition and of pure Durham stock. Some of the principal and best breeding females of Eastern stock yards were well represented, such as Multifloras, Daisys, Yosemites, Rosebuds, Young Maryes, etc. It is a fact worth noting that Mr. Waters [illegible] at nearly all the premiums at the Southern District Agricultural Fairs [illegible] interested in the stock [illegible] Mr. Waters' ranch is a rare treat, and is complete a display of [illegible] hardly be found west of the Rockies. The [illegible] stock imported by Mr. Waters came from the well known J. W. Brown Sons, Berlin, Sangamon county, Ill., and J. C. Hamilton, [illegible]

[illegible] Los Angeles Fair [illegible] awarded to the Company at our [illegible] cultural Fair.

The soil of Lugo [illegible] a light, sandy loam, well adapted to [illegible] the water right [illegible] With such a favorable [illegible]

RESIDENCE OF J. W. WATERS.

The only [illegible] scope the [illegible] posted on the street news [illegible] the way [illegible]

Hudson & Taylor are the proprietors of a new lumber yard which is well stocked and the most convenient to the business center of the town. Newcomers who are about to build will do well to purchase their supplies of this firm.

S. E. A. Palmer, located about three miles from town, has a large stock of trees for sale in excellent condition and free from insect pests.

Paris & Goodcell is a legal firm, the members of which have long been known in Southern California.

The excellent illustrations of San Bernardino in this number were made from photographs taken by that well known artist, Mr. W. A. Vale.

San Bernardino is shortly to have a first class hotel, which by the way is sadly needed. Mr. Starke is building an addition to his present house which, when completed, will render his establishment the only desirable hotel in the town.

Mr. Henry Fulton, a newspaper man and member of the typographical fraternity for many years in the East, has lately opened a restaurant in San Bernardino which we heartily commend to the traveling public. Mrs. Fulton does the cooking and everything is clean, pleasant and homelike. To the many visitors to San Bernardino who have an abhorrence of Chinese cooking this restaurant will be a great bonanza, and it certainly deserves generous patronage.

STOCK IN SAN BERNARDINO.

We lately had the pleasure of inspecting a portion of the fine short horn stock which has been imported to California at immense expense by our enterprising friend, J. W. Waters, Jr., of San Bernardino. We first

SEMI-TROPIC

CALIFORNIA,

— AN —

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

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CHAS. COLEMAN, JR., - EDITOR AND PROP'R

OFFICIAL PAPER

OF THE

Southern California Horticultural Soc'y.

OFFICE, ROOM No. 9, BAKER BLOCK.

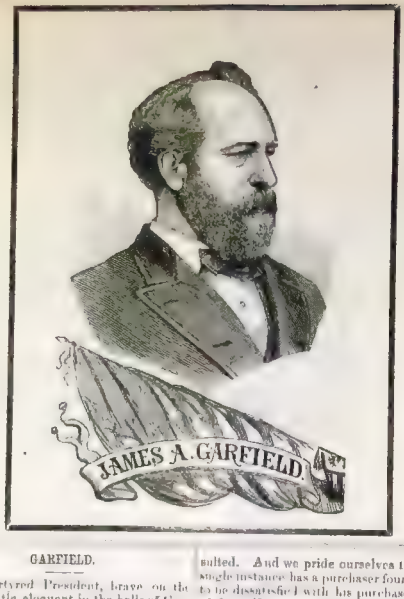
GEO. RICE Secretary

For nearly two years we have endeavored to fill the editorial chair of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA and believe we have done our duty, judging from the generous support of the public. The paying subscription list has been increased until it is thirty times what it was when we assumed control of the paper. We really are a little vain of our success, and are thankful to the public in helping us to make a success of a paper that is truly their own. In stepping down and out we are gratified to have our place filled by so able and practical a gentleman as Mr. Chas. Coleman, Jr., who will hereafter conduct the paper as editor and proprietor. Under his able management we expect to see the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA grow and flourish, and we bespeak for him the same kind support that has been given us.

GEO. RICE.

WITH this number we become sole publisher and proprietor of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA. We will surely miss the mature judgment and able counsel of our late associate, Mr. Geo. Rice, and fully appreciate the gravity of the position in which we ascend. However, we briefly outline our course in saying that it will be our aim to make this journal practical in every sense of the word, and to that end we have secured the assistance of several of our most experienced writers in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, and other departments. Besides, we solicit correspondence touching upon any and everything within the scope of this journal, and if our readers will send in their experience any little misapprehension will be corrected. Give us the facts, and if the article needs any finishing touches we will add them. Will our readers consider that this is their journal, and assist us to make it second to none of its class? It occupies a distinct field of its own and in no way comes in conflict with the regular daily and weekly newspapers of Southern California; it belongs to the fillers of the soil exclusively, and to them we shall look for the same generous support that has been accorded to our worthy predecessor.

CHAS. COLEMAN, JR.



GARFIELD.

Our martyred President, brave on the field of battle, eloquent in the halls of Congress, promising grand results as President of the United States, and noble and kind in the family circle, has been taken from us. Had he lived until the 19th of November next he would have been fifty years of age, an age ripe with experience which fitted him for the high position to which he had been called. His brief executive life had won to him the highest respect and fullest confidence of all classes, regardless of party. From north to south, from east to west, a feeling of sadness goes forth such as our Nation has never known.

Pure, noble soul, thy work is done, the voice of sympathy comes even from beyond the waters, while thy name looks a home in the hearts of fifty millions of our people. Farewell! friend of the poor and lowly, champion of right and justice! In the years that are yet to come, thy name will be revered by the coming millions, and of all the names that shall appear in our Nation's history none will shine more brightly than that of JAMES A. GARFIELD.

This paper is in no way interested in the sale of any lands, does not and will not receive any commissions on any sales, but we can say that but very few important sales have been made to new comers, but what the advice of this office has been consulted. And we pride ourselves that in no single instance has a purchaser found reason to be dissatisfied with his purchase or our advice. We insert advertisements for the sale of lands, at our regular rates, and know whereof we speak when we say no better medium for such ads. can be found on this coast than in the columns of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA.

SHOULD anybody wonder why this number is purely a Fair number, we would say that the demand came from our readers, consequently we have laid away several valuable communications, which will appear next month under their appropriate departments. It is our aim to make this journal practical in every sense of the word, still we would certainly mistake our duty if we allowed the recent Fair to pass with but a brief editorial, when its inception, its maturity and its grand success were due solely to this journal and its indefatigable editors, especially Mr Rice, Secretary of the Horticultural Society.

THE SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA will be sent to any address east of the Rocky Mountains, for one year, upon the receipt of one dollar. This offer does not include premiums, and will remain open only until the first of January, 1882. Parties in Southern California who wish to make their Eastern friends a Christmas present, may take advantage of this offer.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4, 1881.

MESSRS. RICE & COLEMAN—Gentlemen: You will please send to the address F. W. Gibson, Vicksburg, Miss., the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA, commencing September number. The bill I will settle when in town. The September number is worth the price of the paper. Respectfully,

F. WESLEY GIBSON.

To which we lift our hat, make our most graceful bow and forward our journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 12, 1881.

EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC—Dear Sir: I have just received a sample copy (June number) of the SEMI-TROPIC. Enclosed I send you one dollar, subscription to begin, if you please, with September. There are many things I would like to ask about your country, but for fear of boring you with questions I refrain. I desire to come to California and to go into some sort of agricultural pursuit. I want to be sure, however, that with a capital of about $3,000 I can succeed beyond a peradventure. Will you please explain through your paper—unless you prefer to write—why it is that bees and grapes do not do well together? Can a man have, say 20 to 30 acres and raise bees and cultivate grapes at the same time, or do the bees destroy the grape crop? Does the scale bug really destroy crops of fruit, or is it principally scare? Do tarantula and rattlesnakes abound there? How is the best plan to avoid buying land likely to be unproductive from alkali? Give some instructions about selecting good from bad land, and your advice as to the purchase of unimproved or improved farms. Please discuss in your columns the above questions and oblige, yours truly,

J. O. STILLSON.

P. S.—Send copies of June SEMI-TROPIC to A. A. Pearson, Dallas, Texas; U. N. Mellette, Nineveh, Johnson county, Ind.

In reply we would say that with a capital of $3,000 properly handled, backed up with industry, good judgment and a rigid economy, you need not hesitate about moving to this section. For further particulars touching upon this question we would refer you to the essay on twenty acres for family support and profit in another column. Again a glance at our market report will show you what farmers are now receiving for their produce, which at present may be a little above the yearly average. As regards bees and grapes going together we would rather not express an opinion. We do know, however, that vineyardists and orchardists complain of the bees, and when an apiary is located near they make an effort to have it removed. While on the other hand bee men declare that bees do not injure fruit, and are ready to argue the point at any time. The scalebug cry is very largely scare. The black scale is more a nuisance than an injury. The red scale, however, is considered quite an enemy, though damage up to the present time is very limited, and if early attention is given it, there is little to fear from it. It only exists in a half dozen orchards throughout the whole of Southern California, an area nearly as large as the States of Indiana and Illinois combined. Occasionally you meet with a tarantula or a rattlesnake, but not often. We have resided here over seven years. In that time we have seen one rattlesnake and two or three tarantulas caught by other parties for natural history purposes. You might live here for years and never see either a rattlesnake or a tarantula. There is very little danger of buying alkali land without knowing it. In fact the proportion of alkali land to other land is very small, and you can tell from the kind of vegetation growing upon it and other surroundings whether it contains alkali or not. If you are not more than [illegible] years of age and able to work we would advise you to buy unimproved land and improve it to your fancy. Twenty acres would give you all the work that you could do, and with the same economy and industry that characterizes the farmer's life in Indiana, you would experience no difficulty in making a good living from the beginning and money in the near future.

OUR PREMIUMS.

Which One Will You Have?

SUBSCRIBE NOW

WILL YOU HELP SUSTAIN A PAPER DEVOTED TO YOUR OWN INTERESTS?

Every subscriber who pays one dollar and fifty cents (one year's subscription) in advance for the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA will be entitled to either of the following premiums.

1st. OUR MAP OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA—corrected up to July, 1880, elegantly engraved and printed and folded in book form, convenient for pocket use. No person should be without a correct map of our State.

2d. OUR DICTIONARY, just from the press, newly revised by Wm. L. Allison on the basis of Webster's Dictionary, with large additions by the editor, from the most eminent modern authorities, including many meanings and words in common use to be found

IN NO OTHER DICTIONARY,

containing over 40,000 words and phrases [illegible] defined [illegible] terms [illegible] foreign words and phrases [illegible] proper names [illegible] and classical names, UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1880, etc., etc.

OVER 300 ILLUSTRATIONS.

HOW THE FIRST PREMIUM BREAD WAS MADE

Take one half a Sacramento yeast cake and dissolve in a little cold water, then [illegible] with flour to make a stiff batter, and set for two or three hours to rise. Then [illegible] water and [illegible] water [illegible] all thoroughly [illegible] quite stiff [illegible] the [illegible] time [illegible] mould [illegible] and let [illegible] moderately [illegible] This [illegible]

MISS [illegible]

Los Angeles, Sept. [illegible]

THE Horticultural Society offered a premium of $[illegible] for the best essay on "Twenty Acres of Land, for Family Support and Profit," for which there were [illegible] as follows: No. 1, by [illegible]; No. 2, by Chas. L. [illegible]; No. [illegible] Chas. Coleman, Jr.; No. 4, by [illegible] Green, all of whom [illegible]. The Committee, consisting of Judge Sepulveda, J. [illegible] Ayers, after [illegible] awarded the premium to Chas. Coleman, Jr., of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA [illegible]

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR

[illegible]

[illegible]

TWENTY ACRES FOR FAMILY SUPPORT AND PROFIT.

PRIZE ESSAY BY CHAS. COLEMAN, JR.

Limit, 1,500 Words.

For convenience we will suppose that a friend is about to purchase a twenty-acre tract on which to build a home and to make a living, and being unacquainted with this section and its possibilities he comes to us for advice and guidance. His purse contains from three to five thousand, and his family consists of himself, wife and two or three children, all in good or fair health. His preference is for fruit raising instead of a mixed general farming; so we accordingly make a selection as near a railroad, school house and market as possible, and look to it that the soil is easily worked, is free from alkali and has either water within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, in which case no irrigation is required—or that it has a good water right, either in an artesian well or a running stream. And for this selection we do not propose to pay above forty dollars per acre—probably thirty will buy it.

Six or seven hundred dollars will build him a comfortable, hard finished, little cottage of five rooms, and two hundred dollars will furnish it nicely and buy his first instalment of provisions. Two hundred fifty more will supply all necessary outbuildings, such as barn, corral, hen-house, pig pen, etc. One good horse with harness, a cow, two dozen fowls, a couple of pigs, a plow, harrow, cultivator, and other incidentals, will absorb two hundred more.

Having become thus far settled in his new home, he is now ready for business, and the season of year will determine somewhat his next move. If it be in midsummer he will irrigate, plow and raise a crop of potatoes and beans for the winter market. If it be late fall or early winter, he will prepare his entire place, save probably an acre for alfalfa, and the same amount for house, barn and garden room, for tree and vineyard planting. The alfalfa patch for many reasons should be as near the barn as convenience will allow, and the family garden will certainly be within a few steps of the kitchen door. Having made these two selections, now the questions arise how much land shall be devoted to vineyard and how much to orchard, and what varieties of fruits shall be chosen. The division of land will be purely a matter of preference and opinion; some would advocate no division, but all grapes, another would advise all pears, while a third might possibly advocate setting the entire remaining eighteen acres to apricots. However, for a place of this size, intended for a home, a mixture of vineyard and orchard is considered by our best judges to be far superior to the single fruit plan. Eight acres to vineyard and ten to orchard would probably be a proper division, still the lay of the land, soil and other conditions might demand different proportions. To select the best varieties of grapes and other fruits will not be a difficult task, since experience has shown that for raisins the white muscat, Sultana and the Gordo Blanco, and for wine and brandy the Mission, Zinfandel, Charbonneau, Blaue Elba and Berger have no superiors. Set six feet apart, the preferable distance on small places, an acre of ground will take twelve hundred vines, and with proper cultivation the third year will witness a few grapes, the fourth quite a crop, and the fifth a fair profit, with an increase in yield from that time forward. The increasing demand for California canned goods and other attending conditions would lead our enterprising friend to plant deciduous fruits almost to the entire exclusion of citrus fruits. Twenty orange trees, half as many lemon and a few lime trees would be the extent of citrus tree planting. The remaining nine and a half acres would be devoted to choice winter apples, such as White Pearmain, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Smith's Cider and Skinner's Seedlings, best canning varieties of peaches, the Crawfords Lemon Cling, Heath Cling and Foster, and of pears largely the Bartlett and next winter Nellis, together with a few other fruits and varieties, in order to have some product of the orchard ready for market and the table during every day of the year. Planted twenty feet apart this piece of ground will take something over one thousand trees; the peach trees will bear fairly in two years, the third year will find them loaded; the apple and the pear trees will begin to bear with the third year, the fourth year will bring a few boxes, but it will require five years from setting to see the trees bearing heavily. The planting of the vineyard and orchard, and preparing the garden and alfalfa patch, if accomplished in one season would require the labor of an extra man for a couple of months, at an expense of fifty dollars. The cuttings for eight acres of vineyard, twelve hundred per acre, at five dollars per thousand, would cost another fifty; one thousand deciduous trees and fifty other trees, including citrus and ornamental, would absorb at present prices about one hundred and fifty dollars more.

Here ends the outgo of money, unless a fence is desired; which, in this country, owing to existing laws, can be easily dispensed with. However, one feels more at home, and more secure, when his place is surrounded by a good strong fence or a cypress hedge. The alfalfa patch, sown with twenty pounds of seed the first of March, prepared with irrigating ditches, unless water exists near the surface, will yield its first crop of hay the last of June, and if a good, thorough irrigation is at once applied the second crop will be ready for the scythe in five or six weeks. After that it will probably bear two more cuttings before cool weather retards its growth; the following April, however, will see it ready again, and every month thereafter during the summer season, it will yield its ton and a half or two tons of first-class hay. This piece of alfalfa will afford sufficient hay for one horse and two cows, green feed for the poultry and a forkful for the pig pen every day, on which the pig will thrive and keep fat. The pig pen will keep the kitchen pork barrel full, the two cows will supply milk, cream, and butter for the family, the extra butter, together with the surplus of eggs, will help very largely on the grocery bill, and if one so desired, a good fat chicken might grace the dinner table three days in the week throughout the year. The garden, if taxed to its full capacity, will furnish fresh vegetables every month in the year; and strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and other small fruits which figure largely in the economy of the family support, should have their separate corner near by. The space between the trees for the first two or three years may grow three rows of potatoes, beans, pop-corn or any other low crop, without interfering with the general growth of the orchard. After that time the peach trees will bear, and then only the land among the apple and the pear trees should be used for such purposes. Glancing back and summing up the entire outlay so far, we find that our friend has paid out two thousand three hundred dollars, and if he began with three thousand, after throwing two hundred more into the general expenses he has five hundred dollars left with which to meet any little demands that may present themselves.

By practicing a rigid economy, with this amount of coin on hand, and by following the conditions of cropping, the cows, pigs, poultry, alfalfa and the garden, as advised in this article, a comfortable living is assured from the start, and an independence in the near future.

In five years from driving the first nail, at present prices and a low estimate, the vineyard will pay fifty dollars per acre, and the thousand trees will yield one dollar per tree, giving a gross income of one thousand four hundred dollars per year. This certainly would satisfy any moderate ambition, and if necessary would support a servant in the kitchen, a man on the farm and all the necessary luxuries to make a farmer's home complete.

From the fifth year, however, the yield will increase until the maximum income, probably something over one hundred dollars per acre, will be reached in the tenth year. Even after that the vineyard will improve and will bear more prodigiously in a hundred years than now, while the deciduous fruits, on the other hand, will after a time decay and require resetting.

With this our task is done, but before leaving we wish to say that in writing this article it has been our aim to underestimate rather than to exaggerate. We believe that the ends spoken of may be reached with the conditions mentioned, and if anybody should profit by reading the above, then our pen will have fulfilled the mission for which it was employed.

"SHON," said a Dutchman, "you may say what you please pout pad neighbors; I have had te vorst neighbors as never vas. Mine pigs and mine hens some home mit dere ears split, and toddler day two of 'em came home missing."

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Peaches, $[illegible] to $250 per 1,000
Pears, $250 to $350 per 1,000.
500 at wholesale rates.

All other stock at lowest cash rates.

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CEMENT, AND
HAIR.

Cor. Alameda and Macy Sts.,
LOS ANGELES, - - CAL.

Produce Market.

MARKET REVIEW.

Since our last there has been a marked advance all along the line. Wheat is strong and promises to [illegible] after Christmas. Barley has been [illegible] and is still on the rise. Corn at last has reached $1 60 in San Francisco, with a strong demand. Potatoes are scarce and hard to get, even at quoted prices. Eggs and butter are in demand at advanced prices, and a bare market.

Surely the farmers are having business all their own way at present, and with the high prices prevailing they are making more money than any other class. The acreage of barley will probably be doubled in this county at this fall's sowing.

The following prices are paid at the farmer's wagon:

WHEAT	$1 35@1 50
BARLEY	1 30@1 40
CORN	1 20@1 30
POTATOES	[illegible] 10
ONIONS	1 25@1 50
BEANS	2 00@4 00
EGGS	[illegible] 36
BUTTER	37@42½
HONEY—Extracted	[illegible] 16
[illegible]	15@18
HAY, per ton	10 00@12 50

FRESH FRUIT—

Oranges, per box	1 50@3 00
Lemons, per box	2 50@4 00
Apples, per box	75@1 25
Pears, per box	1 25@2 50
Peaches, per lb.	[illegible]

POULTRY—

Hens, per doz.	4 00@4 50
Young chickens	3 25@5 00
Turkeys, per lb.	12½@18
Geese, each	60@80
Ducks, per doz.	2 00@2 50

The following are the retail grocery prices, as [illegible] Thompson wholesale and retail grocer, 36 Spring street.

EGGS, per doz.	
BUTTER	$0 35
CHEESE—	45
California	15
Eastern	20
LARD—	
California	15½
Eastern	18

FLOUR

Capital Mills, per sack	2 65
Lockerbien Mills	2 65
Pioneer	3 50
Graham, 50 lb. sack	1 25
Buckwheat, 10 lb. sack	50
Oatmeal, 10 lb. sack	50
Corn Meal, 50 lb. sack	95

SUGARS—

Granulated	11½
Coffee	11
Light Brown	11

COFFEES—

Java	25
Rio	20
Costa Rica	18

TEAS—

English Breakfast	75@1
Fine Japan	90@1
Black, Oolong	50@1

CANDLES—

Adamantine, 8 Co	[illegible]
Paraffine, 6 for	[illegible]
Paraffine, 8 for	[illegible]
Common, 10 for	[illegible]

SOAP

Chemical Olive, 30 bar box	45@ 65
Brown Soap box	90
Mag. Bend [illegible] box brand	1 40

YEAST POWDER

Royal, 1 lb. cans, full weight	50
Dr Price's, 1 lb cans, full weight	50
San Francisco, 1 lb cans, full weight, best made	50

CANNED GOODS.

Oysters, 2 lb. cans, doz., standard brands	2 75
Salmon, 2½ lb. cans, standard brands	2 80
Lobster, 1 lb. cans, per doz	2 25
Crab, 1 lb cans, per doz	2 50
Corned beef, 2 lb. cans, per doz	3 00
SYRUPS	75@ 90

OILS

Cabinoil Kerosene, 5 gal	2 [illegible]
" 9 gal. cans	1 00
Eastern Kerosene 5 gal cans	1 75
RICE	6½
HONEY	10
POTATOES, ctl	2 50
ONIONS, ctl	1 50
BEANS	
Pink	2 50
White	3 50
Bayo	2 50

LOS ANGELES WINES AND LIQUORS

RED WINE, No. 1, per gal	$ 75@1 00
" " No 2, per gal	40@ 75
WHITE WINE, new, per gal	30@ 50
" " old, per gal	75@1 00
PORT WINE, old, per gal	1 25@1 50
ANGELICA WINE, old, per gal	1 25@1 50
SHERRY WINE, old, per gal	1 50@1 75
CUCAMONGA, old, per gal	75@1 00
BRANDY, per gal	2 50
AGUARDIENTE, per gal	2 00@2 10

LUMBER MARKET.

	Per M.
ROUGH R W and PINE, 1st quality	$27 50
" " 2d quality	20 00
SURFACE R W and PINE 1st quality	30 00
CONGULED & GROOVED RW, 1st qlty	40 00
do Flooring Pine, 1st quality	40 00
" " 2d quality	35 00
RUSTIC	42 50
SIDING	35 00
SPLIT POSTS, each	22½
SHINGLES, ⅌ M	4 00
LATH, ⅌ M	5 00
SHAKES ⅌ M	15 00
SANTA CRUZ LIME, ⅌ bbl.	3 00
PLASTER, ⅌ bbl	6 00
PORTLAND CEMENT	7 50
ROSEDALE CEMENT	5 00
GOAT HAIR, ⅌ lb	08

Delivered in yard.

THE NEW PEACH AT THE FAIR.

The Committee in charge, Messrs. I. B. Clapp, J. S. Mills, S. P. Lukins, are more proud of the new peach which they have the honor of naming than even the premium awarded for best display. The most notable peach on exhibition was a seedling cling propagated by Dr. O. H. Congar, from pits of the Crawford, large, showy, fine flavor, and declared to be superior to even the popular lemon-cling. To the above Committee the Dr. gave the honor of naming his lucky "find," and thereupon Mr. J. S. Mills "struck it" by the apt name of "Pasadena cling," by which name it is destined to become famous throughout this coast as well as in the East. The Committee consisting of Mr. East, Dr. White and Mr. Gay, of Woodhead & Gay, declare this peach to stand far above all others exhibited and think that for its large size and great excellence it will take front rank in its season, especially as a shipping and canning peach.

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This firm grow their own wheat, grind and [illegible] it for [illegible] and elegant mills, that will compare most favorably with the [illegible] the kind in the United States. Their mills have been run for several months to their [illegible] capacity [illegible] have been run for several months [illegible] [illegible] Mexico and Texas and [illegible] Southern California.

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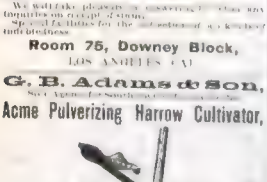

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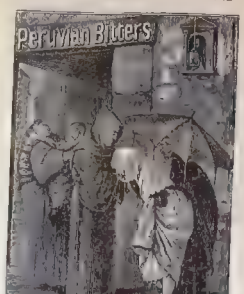

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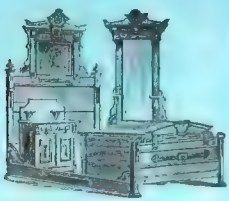

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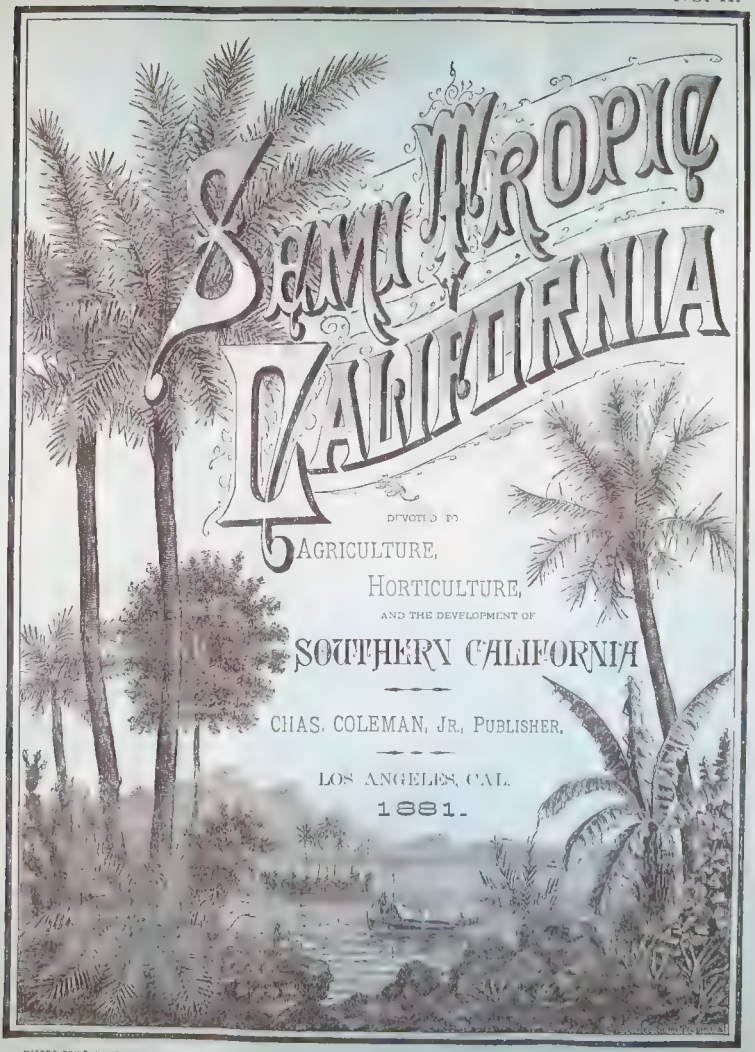
VOL. IV. NOVEMBER. NO. 11.



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Special attention to the collection of all kinds of delinquencies.
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FOR SHARE CULTIVATION ON SHARES. Several farms well adapted to raising small grain for disposal, on plans of [illegible] between the owner of the place, the owner [illegible] and the party who will do the work, and [illegible] [illegible] Rancho, about 18 miles northwest from Los Angeles city, and 5 miles from San Fernando depot, with abundance of water for irrigation during winter, and until the middle of June. Apply to
ANDREW GLASSELL JR.,
Of the firm of Glassel & Smith
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Farms for Sale Cheap.
THREE FARMS OF EIGHTY ACRES with all shares each in San Antonio Irrigating Ditch, one mile from the Court House Los Angeles, at Forest Grove Station, between Florence and Downey, on Anaheim Railway and Wilmington road, ten miles from the harbor.
Most excellent dairy farm, ten tons alfalfa per acre per month. Apricots, pears, plums, prunes etc., profitably grown.
Price, $35 per Acre With Water.
Also, a Fruit farm adjoining, with farm shares of water, on which there are over 2,000 apple and pear trees, a few acres alfalfa and willows, house of four rooms, barn, etc., bounded by Old San Gabriel River.
Price $3,000.
The whole property is fenced and cross fenced and is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California, being well supplied with water and natural grass all the year round, the whole 240 acres with 240 shares of water, as above described for
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ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
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179 and 181 Main St., cor. 2d.
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Wind Mill Irons, Oil Boring Rigs, Irrigating and Artesian Valves Mill Irons, Cane Mills, Land Rollers, Hotel Ranges, Water Heaters, Plow Points and Cultivator Teeth of all kinds, either steel or cast iron. Cast Iron and Cast Steel.

"Acme" Pulverizing Harrow Cultivator,
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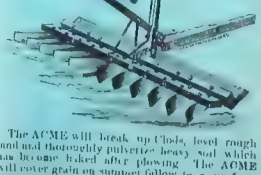


The ACME will break up Clods, level rough land and thoroughly pulverize heavy soil which has become baked after plowing. The ACME will cover grain on summer fallow to a uniform depth, will save second and third plowing in orchard, will put land in fine condition after irrigation. Illustrated Circulars on Application.
G. B. ADAMS & SON, General Agents,
San Gabriel, Cal.

SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

AND

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.

Vol. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., NOVEMBER, 1881. No. 11

Agriculture.

WORK FOR THIS MONTH.

Although the blending of the months into each other is so softly marked in Southern California, that without an occasional reference to the Almanac, one would hardly realize the month in which he was living, still to a close observer every change of moon brings a change of work. Every wide-awake, intelligent farmer understands that such is the case, still a sort of quiet indifference is so apt to possess some of them, no doubt, a modest reminder that certain things should now receive attention, will serve as a stimulant in the right direction. The summer is gone, and cool nights with scattering clouds remind us that we are nearing another winter with occasional light frosts, rain storms, and a general temperature of fifteen or twenty degrees below that of the summer. Has the poultry such quarters as the above conditions of climate would demand? An air tight, underground hen house may be required for the cold northern latitudes, but not so here. However, the house here should be so constructed that the fowls can roost well up from the ground, the roof should be perfect, and at least part of the house, that on the windward side, should be closely inclosed. Two or three days' labor, a few two by-four scantling, a half dozen bunches of shakes, two or three pounds of nails, and a few stray boards which we find lying around here and there, will give the poultry a house that will keep them warm, dry and healthy, and without doubt they will more than repay the extra labor and expense in the larger quantity of eggs which they will produce during the winter. Other domestic animals should likewise be given good, warm, comfortable quarters.

It is a cruel and a vicious habit to tie a hard-worked horse to the end of a sixty-foot rope at the close of day to gather what he can within said circumference, and to take the chances of a rainstorm before morning. Interest is so low now, rather than turn stock out to take the chances of the weather, we would almost advise the farmer to go into debt one or two hundred dollars in order to secure these improvements. Very often, however, temporary shelter is only a question of a few days' labor, other requisites being at hand, but the dread to begin loads into procrastination and the next winter's cold falls upon the unprotected stock because of this passive indifference.

In building a barn the farming tools should be given a wing or some large room, and whenever tools are not in actual use they should be found in this room, out of the sun, dew, rains and other changes of the weather. Hundreds of dollars are lost annually by allowing plows, harrows, cultivators, etc., to fall to pieces in the sun The cost of building a barn would soon be saved in these wastes alone; besides, think of the comfort and convenience which it would afford.

Now, then, suppose we examine the dwelling house; not that we expect to find a large amount of architectural beauty, a thing that would be decidedly out of place in a quiet farm house, but to see if the building will keep out the cold wind and rain this winter. To begin with, the chimney is defective, and when the wind blows from a certain quarter the stove smokes so that everybody is driven from the room. On the first warm day, after the morning house-work is done, investigate that chimney, clean it out, put a few more bricks on the top, carry the top above the peak of the house—don't neglect this; there will be some cold, windy evenings this winter when the family will want to sit around a good, warm fire.

Here and there we see daylight through the roof; a few shingles will remedy that, the hot summer's sun has warped some of the siding and battens out of place, rain will easily find its way through unless a few nails are brought into requisition. So much for buildings, which is altogether too brief, and now for the farm. If you have an orchard, certainly you will stop working the soil in it at once. This should have been said a month or six weeks ago, if deciduous fruits, probably nothing should have been done after the first of September. After the summer's growth and fruitage sufficient time should be given the trees in which to harden the young growth to withstand the winter's cold, but if the soil is constantly stirred, an effort to grow will be kept up and the first light frost kills the tender, soft growth. In the vineyard after the crop is gathered there is nothing to be done for the present. Apples that are to be kept for a future market should be picked from the tree by hand, and should be handled as carefully as though they were eggs. They may be packed immediately in boxes or barrels or may be put into small piles in a dry cellar, or in the granary or barn. The corn should be husked and cribbed as soon as possible; the pumpkins will require covering of some kind to protect them from frost, and the rich Hubbard squash will find their way into the cellar or granary.

The wheat and the barley farmer will provide himself with the latest improved machinery, will have all tools sharp and in readiness for the first rain. His harness will receive a thorough washing and oiling, he will provide himself with every little incidental which his past experience tells him he will probably need. If a bolt breaks he has one at hand without being obliged to stop the team until a man can go to town and back.

If a buckle breaks or a few stitches give way in the harness his remedy is at hand, and this is the successful farmer. All his summer fallow and other loose land may receive the seed before the first rain comes, thus leaving him to move into the new soil with his full force as soon as the ground is ready for the plow. Speculating on the probabilities of the weather is of little avail in this country; when it rains it rains, but when it clears nobody can say when it will rain again. The latest arrival can prognosticate the weather with as much certainty as the oldest inhabitant. We have this faith, however, in the future, that the acreage sown to grain in Southern California this winter will nearly double last year's acreage, and that next year's harvest will be by far the largest year known in the history of this country.

A FEW OF OUR ADVANTAGES.

California is pre eminently the State for farmers who have the means to avail themselves of its advantages

Our soil is above the average.

It can be cultivated far more cheaply than elsewhere, because most of it can be worked with improved farm machinery.

It has not yet become necessary to go into the woods and hew out a farm by severe labor with the axe, as open land is plenty.

Our climate is so mild that expensive dwelling or outhouses are unnecessary.

Grain will stand for weeks after maturing without shelling out.

Threshing is done in the open field.

The grain having been threshed and sacked may remain on the ground for months without danger of damage from rain.

A man can work comfortably in the open air almost every day in the year. He does not have to lose month after month of the winter season on account of frost and rain.

Almost anything that grows can be raised in California.

Horticulture.

ALICE CARY'S SWEETEST POEM

Of all the beautiful pictures
That [illegible] Memory's [illegible]
[illegible]
That wearieth the best of all,
Not [illegible]
[illegible]
Not for the violets golden
[illegible]
Unequeling all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge,
Not [illegible]
Where the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslip
[illegible]

I [illegible] the [illegible]
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that olden forest
He lieth in peace asleep
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow
W[illegible]
[illegible]
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the Autumn eves
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
[illegible]
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree tops bright,
He fell, in his faint-like beauty,
[illegible]
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all

PEAR CULTURE.

San Jose, Sept. 25th, 1881.

JOHN R. BRISBIN, Esq., Los Angeles, Cal.,—Dear Sir: Your kind letter of August 23d, containing an invitation to visit your city, and inclosing a complimentary ticket to your Horticultural and Centennial Fair, came duly to hand. For some days after its receipt I indulged the hope that I might so arrange my business as to be able to avail myself of your kind offer and invitation, but each day seemed to suggest something more important to be attended to the next, until I was obliged to dismiss the idea of seeing your wonderfully productive country until our busy canning season is over. Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind offer and offices. Your interrogatories relating to pear culture I will reply to in the order in which they occur, as follows:

Which stock would you use for orchard, standard or dwarf?

By all means, standard.

The dwarf, outside of a few varieties, under garden culture, has not proved a success. Twenty years ago the columns of the horticultural periodicals in the East were teeming with commendatory articles upon dwarf pear culture, and the catalogues of nurseries contained a large list of varieties, embracing most of the old tried market sorts and all the new varieties that "promised well," as suitable to dwarf culture. If a sort refused to join the dwarf stock it could be "double worked" and nature circumvented in that way. The California gardeners and to a less extent the orchardists readily embraced the popular doctrines. Large returns awaited the enterprising adventurer of dwarf pears in the near future. "There could be no mooss nothing else in it." It were yet the endeavorment of all the great lights of pear culture, and we plant them, often to the exclusion of standards, when standard could have been obtained. The result has not been satisfactory. Standards have taken the place of dwarfs and the latter are but seldom found in our orchards.

What varieties would you plant, and about what number of each for an orchard of ten acres?

My action would depend upon two considerations. First, the period of maturity of the same variety grown in different locations and seeking the same market; and secondly, the extent and character of the planting in the near vicinity. Setting aside the above considerations, I should plant all Bartlets with the exception of such late varieties as might be required to meet the local demand. Five hundred Bartlets, 15 Winter Nelis, 5 Easter Beurre, 5 Beurre Bosc, 5 White Doyenne, 5 Danas Hovey, 5 Doyenne du Comice, 5 Seckel, 2 Beurre Gifford, and 5 Beurre Hardy, would make a very suitable selection for ten acres and would give about the right distance for Bartlets. For an orchard made up of large and small growths indiscriminately, thirty feet is not too great a distance for pears.

Would you plant the same varieties with a view of having a market at canneries that you would plant with the intention of shipping to market in this state and the East?

No. Make "variaties" singular. Yes. Canners use the Bartlett only. While this variety is the only canning pear, it is at the same time the most valuable variety for shipping earlier to markets in over the East. It has a longer period upon the market that any variety that requires marketing direct from the orchard; it is a regular and uniform bearer, and comes early into bearing. The tree is hardy and easily managed in the orchard, and by its lateness in bloom and foliage it of ten escapes frosts and the ravages of those insects that are so destructive at times to the foliage of those varieties that put forth earlier. It has increased one hundred per cent. in market value within the last three years. The requirements of canners alone give this variety a prominence that no other can ever attain, while as a market variety it has no superior.

What distance apart should trees be planted?

This question is partly answered by the response to the second question, but not fully.

The Bartlett, Seckel, Onondaga, Beurre Clairgeau, and other slow growing and downish kinds should be planted nearer together than those varieties that attain a larger growth, and their predominance in an orchard should determine the distance, as regularity should be secured. When the varieties that attain a large size predominate, the distance should not be less than thirty-two feet apart. To secure the best results the trees should be so planted and trained that when they have attained their full size and maturity every part of the outer surface of each tree should in turn be presented to the direct rays of the sun at some period during the day.

What is a fair average yield per tree of an orchard with trees ten years old and upwards?

Three hundred pounds would not be an over estimate.

At what age will trees begin to bear sufficient fruit to pay expenses of cultivation?

So much depends upon soil, varieties and manner of cultivation that a definite answer cannot be given. As a rule, those trees which are the most neglected will bear sooner than those in which a regular and vigorous growth through the whole season is kept up; but such bearing will be at the expense of the future capacity and longevity of the tree, and in accordance with that law of nature which provides for the continuance of species and which asserts itself by hastening the period of maturity as a consequent upon the injury that tends to impair the vigor of the individual, or parent. I think it safe to assume that an orchard composed of the popular varieties will pay the cost of culture the fourth year from planting.

What has been the average price received by the orchardists for pears of good quality the past five years?

Bartlettes, Winter Nelis, Doyenne de Alencon, Great Morceau, Easter Beurre, Beurre Clairgeau, Danas Hovey, Nites and some other varieties have averaged about two cents per pound. While the intermediate varieties, embracing Howell, White Doyenne, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre Gris de Hiver, Beurre Bosc, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Hardy, Onondaga, Seckel, Columbia, Doyenne du Comice, Urbaniste, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre Diel, Doyenne Russeck and some others, have sold for about one and one half cent per pound to shippers.

It has been asserted and generally believed that the Great Morceau pear tree was not subject to the attack of the scale bug; but this proves incorrect. There is no variety known to me free from its attack.

The above comprises all the questions requiring specific answers. While I might have been more concise in my replies, yet I regard it but proper that some reasons be given for my conclusions.

With kind regards, I remain, truly your friend,

J. Q. A. BALLOU.

PASADENA CLING.

EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC. Dear Sir: Since the fair held here on September 8th I have been questioned repeatedly, and strongly urged to give my opinion of the new Cling peach grown by Dr. Conger, of Pasadena,

and named by the examining committee of the fair the "Pasadena Cling," and pronounced as superior to the Lemon Cling. I saw the report of the committee, and my first impression was to say nothing about it but let it pass and let those plant it that wish to. But there seems to be so many who are anxious to know if it really is as good or better than the Lemon Cling, and to know what I think of it as a canning peach, that I have concluded to give my views of it as a canning peach from my stand point, if you will permit me space in your valuable paper.

First, I will say it is not equal to the Lemon Cling in any respect. Second, it is quite cross-grained. Third, the flesh is red around the pit, which in canning will discolor the syrup and the red part of the flesh will turn to a dark purple, and in fact will discolor the whole peach more or less and give it a dark, muddy appearance after being processed. That alone is enough to condemn it by canners. Fourth, it will be quite an expensive peach to put up, it being so sour. It will take (I put it low) at least two pounds of sugar more to the dozen cans to make it equally as sweet as the Lemon Cling. Now, I happened to be at the fair at the time the peach was examined and compared with the Lemon Cling. In fact, I took the pit from both peaches, and in my opinion it is not to be compared to the Lemon Cling either in fineness of flesh, flavor or color, and still I must acknowledge it is quite a good peach, and canners would put them up provided they could not get the Lemon Cling. But I am satisfied in my own mind that the Lemon Cling will always sell for double the money per pound that the Pasadena Cling will. Then why plant it? Why not plant something that you know is good and always commands the highest price in market? A tree cannot be grown in a day or even a year; but you have to wait four or five years and only to be disappointed at last. Canners usually pay about four cents per pound for Lemon Cling peaches. I have, myself, paid five cents per pound for canning, and glad to get them at that. They and the White Heath peach are the only ones that we can can and ship successfully to the Eastern States and Europe. The Eastern people do not want our free stone peaches unless in case of a failure in their peach crop.

Now, I have been corresponding with the nurserymen north of here near San José and San Francisco, and I find that they have sold all their stock of Cling peach trees, both the White Heath and Lemon Cling. Now I will say to those desirous of planting peach trees this winter and think they must plant some kind, to take the early and late Crawford, Foster & Smock's late. These are among the best freestone peaches for canning. Of the latter kinds there are a good many trees still in the hands of the nurserymen.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. Green.

P. S. The following was received by Mr. Green a day or two after he had written the above:

San José, Cal., [illegible]

Dear Sir: [illegible] neighbors [illegible] the canners. [illegible] they find a [illegible] will be so [illegible] ity, as I [illegible]

Yours, [illegible]

LEMONS FOR PROFIT

This culture is [illegible] the attention it [illegible] fruit, is without a [illegible] healthy tree, we [illegible] lemon industry, but [illegible] good crops, a healthy [illegible] same time a healthy tree. [illegible] these qualities are found in the [illegible] possibly in the Lisbon [illegible] stock. As regards the [illegible] from actual experience [illegible] in every particular has [illegible] of the variety. There [illegible] nursery of three-year [illegible] budded in May, to the Eureka [illegible] apparent varieties of oranges. [illegible] good, generous cultivation the buds [illegible] very large growths before winter [illegible] fine bushy tops. The winter was severe, and many of the orange buds were killed, while the lemon buds were not materially damaged. In the following spring scattering blossoms were found here and there, [illegible] possible to get the [illegible] cultivating. The next spring the buds were two years old and the orange not five. They were [illegible] and young fruit. They were removed and set into orchard form, and now, as we learn from the owner of the orchard, they are producing a profitable crop. The [illegible] three set spring and the [illegible] we believe is a fair illustration of what can be done with the lemon [illegible] the culture is [illegible] From this time forward the bearing [illegible] of the trees will [illegible] hundred to [illegible] average yield. The tree is somewhat dwarfish, is thornless, a hardy, vigorous [illegible] grower, and an early and [illegible] much for the tree, and now for the fruit.

Oranges [illegible] markets [illegible] the lemon [illegible] and they will [illegible] you the Eureka, a small oblong [illegible] rich in juice, rind sweet or slightly [illegible] pay double the price of any other variety. These are facts, but [illegible] only excuse for stating them is that people may be [illegible] of a proper application of a proper [illegible] culture. But we [illegible] The island [illegible] for all branches of citrus culture, where [illegible] take advantage of this fact.

[illegible] OUR CANNED GOODS

[illegible]

Viticulture.

BEST VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

EDITOR OF SEMI TROPIC:—In your number for September headed "The best varieties of Grapes," you advise the planting of the Mission variety very strongly as *the* best. May there not be some mistake about this?

It is true the Mission grape is a good grape and has much to recommend it, and perhaps it was fortunate that that was the first grape which was almost exclusively planted, for it makes a great variety of wines, of fair to indifferent quality, and it is healthy and a good bearer. It is doubtful whether any one variety would make such a range of varieties of wine, but it is equally true I think that I could name varieties that would excel it for making any kind of wine or brandy that was ever made from Mission. If it is adapted for anything it is for sweet wines. Yet the Charbonneau will make a better port, the Pedros and San Peters will make a better sherry, the Blanc Fumé and Grande mean will make a better brandy, Zinfandel and Charbonneau will make a better red wine, whether claret or Burgundy, and as to hocks or white wine Blanc Elbeu, Burger, Zinfandel and many others are far its superior.

As regards the quantity that grapes produce, the Burger, Blanc Elbeu, or Zinfandel will yield twenty-five per cent. more grapes per acre on any upland adapted for the raising of grapes and will produce at an earlier time, while in favorable circumstances yield something of a crop the second year that will pay for picking. Again, these grapes will do better where there is no irrigation, for they mature earlier.

As regards diseases of the vine we may claim to be free from them yet, for there is nothing which affects the crop materially except it is mildew and in that the Mission would have the preference, and in low, wet localities the Mission would have the preference. But to plant such low, wet places with grapes will be of very doubtful benefit to the reputation of our wines; in fact, it will be an injury, although for the present it will pay the individual, as he will have larger crops, and as yet there is too little distinction made between the qualities of grapes, for the supply is not yet equal to the demand. But I think I can see the day coming when this will not be, and when grapes grown on our uplands will be the ones that will be in demand.

As regards mildew I have only known one variety, the Burger, which has mildewed on our uplands, and that such a small per cent that it has not been of sufficient importance to take into account, for scarcely of Burger, mildew included, yields more wine than any other variety. As regards to other diseases or casualties, I know of none as yet nothing to choose between these varieties and the Mission.

If the Mission vine has the pride of place, why is it that Gen. Naglee who makes brandy a specialty, has grafted all his Mission stock with Charbonneau, or why is it that Sonoma and Napa who already have three-fourths of their vineyards in foreign varieties, only plant foreign varieties now, and pay $25 a ton for foreign varieties—such varieties as they believe in—and only $20 for Mission? Of course it will not do to plant all kinds of foreign varieties, for many of them are trash, not one out of ten is desirable, but that a few tried and proven kinds are the superior to the Mission is equally true.

We have our Mission vineyards and they are useful and profitable; not one vine should be destroyed; all are necessary and wanted for sweet wines and brandy, etc., but if we ever expect to make all kinds of wine of the first quality, then we must have more foreign grapes, more Blanc Elbeu, Zinfandel, Burger, Charbonneau. We can make as fine a table wine, as fine hock or claret, as can Sonoma or Napa (there are twenty times as many wines of these kinds used to all other kinds of wine that we make). This I feel I know, that there is no question about it, yet the world will not believe it until we prove it by showing and selling it in competition with Sonoma and Napa counties' products. I am now selling, in a limited way, to private parties in the upper country and San Francisco such table wines, and my wines have by comparison suffered nothing. It is supposed by those not experienced in our climate that being south, ours is a very warm climate. We here know that this is not true, and they, too, would know differently were they to give the matter thought, for their vintage begins as early as ours and the first fruits in San Francisco market come from the south. As regards strength at the mission wine, it is strong, but that is not the reason why it does not make a good hock or drinkable wine. There is a something else, there is no acidity, no tartaric acid, the taste and aroma are not pleasant; it is coarse, if I may use the expression. Riesling and Blanc Elbeu are equally strong, but they have tartar and aroma and the strength does not go to the head. It warms, makes you glow, makes you happy and not dull or heady. It is a mistake that a wine must be very light to drink, strength to us is fine wine, and only ordinary are light. The finest and highest-priced wines have some strength and the best vintages of Europe are those where they have little rain and warm summers to fully mature their grapes and make *sugar*. If ever we make wine for Europe, it will have to be a full bodied wine to please them. Last year I made my wine much lighter than usual. I made wine only carrying 8 per cent. alcohol, yet even now complaint comes that it is too light in strength and have to mix it with a stronger wine of the same quality and kind to make it drinkable. You say the inland valleys and mountain districts produce less to the acre than the lower coast sections, *but the wines of the former localities is higher, etc.* In this you are in error, for the reverse is a fact. The drier the soil the dryer the atmosphere, and the more heat, the more sugar and the stronger the wine.

L. J. ROSE,

Sunny Slope.

ORANGE WINE.

EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC:—Please excuse my neglect to not complying with my promise in the last month's number of your valuable paper in regard to an article about the manufacture of orange wine. My time was so much occupied with my own private affairs that I could not spare one minute for the *bono publico*, and the "better late than never" will probably satisfy you and the readers of your excellent paper.

I was a resident of the state of Florida for six years, and followed them and in the adjoining Southern States the occupation of wine-making for five years. All my wines, still and effervescing, which I made from the *citis sulpina* or *citis rotundifolia* varieties were acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of excellent quality. Encouraged by my success as a wine-maker, I tried to make wine from the sour and bitter-sweet oranges, which are indigenous to Florida, and my labors were crowned with success. The first orange wine, which I made from sour oranges at Sanderson, Bakers county, Florida, was sold at Jacksonville, Florida, for three dollars per gallon, and the wine was then only eight months old, and will probably command by this time double the value, as the orange wine cannot be surpassed by any other wines for medical purposes.

In Southern California are a great number of orange groves, the yield of all the trees of the citrus family is very great, the demand for oranges along the Pacific coast is far behind the production, and the exportation of oranges to the East will never be a lucrative business for California, on account of the great distance by rail, as all the Eastern States can procure their oranges at a lesser cost from Florida and Louisiana. But we have to utilize our surplus oranges and can do it only by making wine from them, which diminishes the bulk and can be transported to any part of the country at a greatly reduced price.

I will give to our orange growers a few directions, which are founded upon my own personal experience, how to make wine from the oranges.

The oranges must be perfectly ripe, as the saccharine matter which they contain would not be entirely developed. The oranges are peeled first, then cut in two halves, across and not lengthwise of the peels; the cutting must be done above a tub so as not to lose any juice, both halves are pressed hard by the cutter. A good workman can peel and squeeze 120 oranges in one minute. At the time the tub is full of juice and oranges the whole mass is carried to a press which must be so close that none of the seeds can escape into the must, the seeds would give the wine a bitter taste). To each gallon of juice of the sour oranges I added two pounds of the best

white sugar, to bitter sweets one and one-half pound, and to sweet oranges one pound of the best white sugar, and to each gallon of the mixed juice and sugar one quart of pure water. The whole is put into a barrel and a space of about five gallons capacity is left for the expansion of the wine during fermentation. The orange wine has to undergo the lower fermentation, as by the upper fermentation all the volatile matter and the aroma would escape. The barrel must be closed air-tight and a fermenting tube adjusted. For the first few days the fermentation is very vigorous, and the barrels must be watched closely to prevent their bursting. After a few days the fermentation subsides gradually, the wine has to be raked off and the lees can be filtered. The fermenting tube has to be larger adjusted to the new barrel and has to remain till the fermentation ceases entirely. About six weeks after that period the wine has to be raked off a second time, and in a month more will be fit for the market, as no second or "spring" fermentation occurs, as is the case with grape wines.

Orange wine is of an amber color, tastes like dry hock, but retains forever the aroma of the orange.

From the cakes, which I took out of the press, I made vinegar, with an addition of water and molasses, which was sold at twenty-five cents per gallon, wholesale; and from the peels, oil of oranges or an extract of orange could be made, and so every particle of that delicious fruit can be utilized. Twelve hundred sour oranges, and 1,500 bitter sweet or sweet oranges make one barrel of forty-five gallons of wine and ten gallons of vinegar. Yours, etc.,

EDWARD PRESSE.

MISSION GRAPES.

The following are a few extracts from a letter by Governor Downey to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, last November:

"The number of persons in the valley who are prepared with cellars, vats and pipes, is limited, so that owners of small vineyards have to depend upon the salesof their grapes; these small grape-growers have been treated, as a rule, very satisfactorily, and the profits of their little places have been quite large. My own observation has been that the result yielded from $118 to $125 per acre, but exceptional vineyards have yielded far greater returns. When well cultivated and thoroughly irrigated, the results above stated will stimulate the planting of new vineyards to an extent never before contemplated. Our rich alluvial valley will give the greatest yield and the most vigorous, long-lived vine, and the Mission grape will prove at least in Los Angeles county, the most profitable.

Experience is worth something in guiding the beginners, and to them I will state that we have vineyards of the Mission grape seventy and eighty years old that have never ceased to yield their abundant crops without once failing to respond bountifully to the magic touch of the pruning hook, the plow and the irrigating channel. Water is everything to the vine. It must have it from the heavens or be supplied by the genius of its owner, and those who rely on a paying crop on high and dry soils will be disappointed no matter how much they may run the plow and cultivator. Besides, as a writer from Sonoma stated a short time since, those proprietors on the latter soils will in a short time find their vines giving symptoms of decay and death. Our summers are long, dry and hot, evaporation rapid. There being intervals of rain during the rainy period, it is essential that moisture must be supplied from other sources than precipitation. In travelling from Mount Shasta to the Southern boundary of our State wherever you find a well grape vine growing, it will be found that moisture is near the surface. It is nature; for nearly 60 per cent. of the cable fruit that has filled the world and delight in water, oxygen and heat, and the other 40 per cent is principally aroma. The bouquet, aroma or volatile oils is in an undefined quantity, and chemists have not yet been able to satisfactorily determine their quantity and quality, no more than they have the mystery of the essential nature of the fermentation. Now, for new beginners, I will advance the idea that we know the Mission grape and have found it useful. So have the Spaniards in the Sherry districts, for it is the same grape. The Portuguese are satisfied with it, and the fortunes of their districts consist in adhering to it. They are not flying off hunting Zinfandel and other varieties. They have a good thing in their sherry and port, and are thoroughly satisfied, so are some of us, and we desire no change. The beginner can get his cuttings of the Mission grape for nothing. They are vigorous and strong, and with less care than he bestows on an acre of lemons he can successfully tend his acre of vineyard.

The reader may wish to know something tangible about the reasonable profits of a small vineyard. The wine-makers of Los Angeles have paid this year $[illegible] a ton for grapes. The owners of the Cucamonga vineyard having more vats and pipes than the product of their own vineyard could fill, purchased the grapes of the small proprietors in the surrounding country. Those small owners preferred to sell their grapes at Cucamonga at $20 per ton than to haul them to Los Angeles at $[illegible]. Among those was Mr. Hillerman, who had a small patch of thirteen acres. Those thirteen acres at $20 per ton, gave him $1,[illegible]. The vineyard was only an incident to his orchard and bee ranch. This proprietor is satisfied. The vineyard is a Mission estate, requiring no seeding or yearly planting. The requirements are simply to plant, plow and irrigate in season. There is no heartrending toil, no costly machinery, no exhausting trouble about labor, seeks or freight charges. The owner has just to pick his grapes, dump them out of the basket into the wagon bed, put the wagon on the scales, weigh, get his ticket, and the ticket brings the money. When the vineyard owner is situated so as to make use of his time, he can do it well, at times the profits are enormous.

AMERICAN GRAPE MILDEW

This fungus is most conspicuous on the stems of the grape, where it makes patches of a brown color, on the upper side, and a white one on the corresponding side. The smooth round stems are the most affected, as it cannot be detected on the grapes, it seems. Rather than a worse, perhaps a certainty, it is said to be better to cut without the vine the stems infested in some way. With a few powder [illegible] into small bottles, small enough, where are spares, and have some prepared on large surfaces upon outside branches of the wagon. The fungus or filaments of the mildew run in all directions in the tissue of the grape but not [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the spores. The mildew takes its appearance at any time from June to September, the time depending much upon the character of the weather a warm, moist spell being most favorable to its development.

Flowers of sulphur sprinkled upon the [illegible] in season as soon as [illegible] the grapes are seen to be [illegible] to grow yellow. Anything the season the grapes [illegible] as early and [illegible] will [illegible] to the development of mildew.

WHAT IS WINE MADE OF?

As wine manufacturers are endeavoring the French government to put a stop to the manufacture of artificial wines, the question is anything but unimportant. It is well known that one-third of the wine used in Paris is made of grapes, the many Americans who turn up their noses at the juice of our own grapes will scarcely [illegible] what the spurious French wines are made of. An exchange says that there are a number of large establishments in Paris [illegible] wine made from raisins, imported and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] in Asia. But there are not enough of these raisins to make so much wine as is actually sold in Paris. Large quantities have been worked over into wine, and American raisins in the hands of [illegible] of manufacturers, but great quantities of grapes are too costly to be wasted on cheap wines, such as most Americans use. Some of the [illegible] wines imported and [illegible] are [illegible] of [illegible] what wines are made of.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mr. [illegible] has [illegible] Mission grape [illegible] in [illegible] Eastern States.

At Downey, Los Angeles county, Dr. [illegible] has begun the [illegible] of [illegible] and has shipped [illegible] of [illegible] means the [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] he [illegible] grapes.

Southern California.

THE STEARNS RANCHOS

VALUABLE LANDS IN SMALL TRACTS FOR SALE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

The map published on this page showing a portion of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties will give the reader a very good idea of the location of some of the choicest farming lands in Southern California. The Stearns Ranchos embrace in various tracts 80,000 acres of arable land yet unsold and nearly all uncultivated on the market is sandy loam, without hard-pan beneath it, very fertile, easily worked and suited to a wide range of agricultural and horticultural products. In places alkali exists, but this may be worked out by proper treatment.

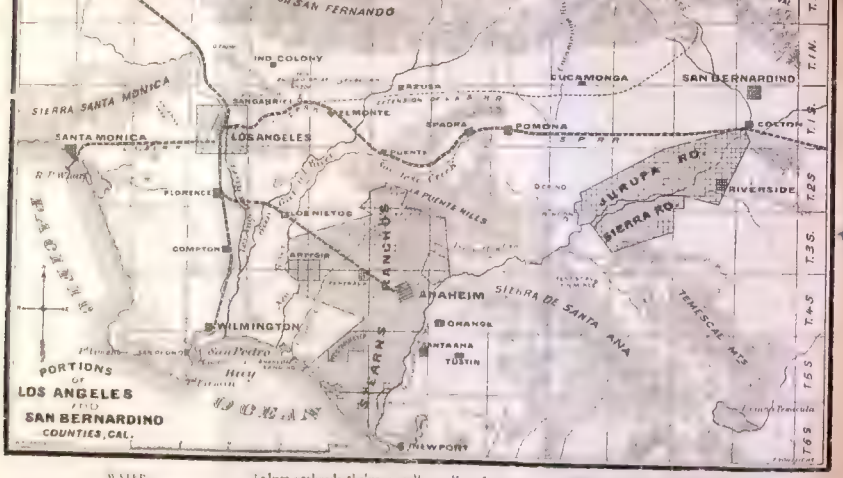
THE PRODUCTS.

Corn, barley, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, tobacco and jute are very successfully grown on the land embraced by the Stearns Ranchos. The vineyards in bearing on the lands, at present, rank among the best paying property in the State of California. The orange and lemon do well on much of the land. Apple, pear, peach, apricot and plum orchards thrive equally well and pay their owners a handsome profit. Wood for fuel is moderately plentiful, and where it is not, it can easily be grown in sufficiently large quantities for home consumption in two or three years. Stock raising is profitable, alfalfa fields furnishing an abundance of feed when there is a scarcity of natural pasturage.

one of our home ports. The experiment has already been tried successfully.

PRICE OF LANDS.

The price and terms of lands in the Stearns Ranchos are very moderate, but for information on this point we refer inquirers to the advertisement of the agents on the last page of our cover. They will take pleasure in answering inquiries, and for results already attained we refer our readers to the well-known and flourishing colonies of Anaheim, Westminster, Artesia and the many prosperous homes made comfortable by the various industries which these lands are susceptible.



WATER.

The *sine qua non* of California is abundant on the Stearns Ranchos at an average depth of from 15 to 20 feet, and there are numerous flowing artesian wells which furnish a never ceasing supply of pure and healthful water. On much of the land abundant crops of grain are produced without artificial irrigation even during years of short rainfall. The Santa Ana river flows through a portion of the tract, and the water supply from this source when properly developed will be practically unlimited.

THE SOIL

Different of the tracts of farming land now

RAILAND WATER COMMUNICATION.

The Southern Pacific Railroad runs through the tract and steamers call regularly at two points fronting on the lands. Doubtless in a few years nearly all the surplus grain of the southern end of our county will be shipped to Europe directly from

NOTES FROM RIVERSIDE.

This beautiful colony has made most remarkable progress since our last visit some ten months ago. Many new and handsome residences, orchards and vineyards appear on every hand. Land which nine years ago would hardly have brought an annual rental of fifty cents per acre now readily sells for $200 per acre and is difficult to obtain even at this seemingly extravagant figure. At first thought it would seem as if this condition of affairs is due to some speculative excitement, but such is not the case. For fear we may be accused of exaggerating we will not venture to place be-

fore our readers a statement of the actual cash receipts of some twenty-acre farms in Riverside. For the present, therefore, we will pass from the consideration of the subject and take a drive down Arlington avenue, the aristocratic thoroughfare of the fine settlement.

THE GREAT IRRIGATING CANAL.

The main artery of the settlement, [illegible] the avenue for some distance and [illegible] carry an ample supply of the life-giving fluid. The main and branch ditches are kept in perfect order, and the irrigating system—that is the method of distributing the water—is one of the best we know of. The soil of Riverside, strong and wonderfully productive as it is, undoubtedly needs an abundance of water; cultivation may in a measure supply the place of irrigation, but water is needed in any event and it is gratifying to know that there is an abundance here.

ELEGANT MANSIONS.

And humble but neat looking cottages appear on either side of the avenue surrounded with blooming and bearing orange orchards, vines loaded with grapes, flower gardens which are ever in bloom, grass lawns where the amusement-loving portion of the family can rejoice in croquet, tennis and other games, and all beneath a sky of the deepest blue, which is rarely clouded, summer or winter. The rainy season in Riverside is generally rainy only in name, the rainfall being considerably less than that of the coast valleys. Candor, however, compels us to state that Riverside is not exempt from wind. At intervals during autumn and winter northers sweep through the Cajon Pass, and while these visitors are by no means frequent, when a genuine one is in progress, the stranger is generally willing to remain indoors, although the old settlers make nothing of them. The Santa Ana zephyr is not unknown in Los Angeles county, and although scientific men tell us that it is healthy, we prefer to secure our health from some other source.

A RIVERSIDE ORCHARD.

As we pass down the avenue we [illegible] and take a look at one of these celebrated orchards, and as it happens that we find ourselves in front of the place of our genial friend, Mr. F. W. Cover, we will get him to pilot us round, that we can see [illegible] selves whether there is any foundation [illegible] the statement that Riverside land is adapted to orange culture. Mr. Cover takes us first to his pet navel orchard, and he has good reason to be proud of it, for this variety of the golden apple has been pronounced the finest of its species at every fair in which it has been placed in competition. The trees are of good shape, and from 500 to 600 oranges are hanging on each tree. The fruit will be ripe about the first of next March, and [illegible] date gives promise of being of very good size.

Mr. Cover also has ten acres in limes, his crop will be large and is already [illegible] for at satisfactory prices to responsible parties. The bushes, or rather trees, were somewhat damaged by frost last winter, but [illegible] seem in good condition.

A RAISIN VINEYARD.

Again passing down the avenue we pause for a few minutes in a ten acre vineyard, where the owner and his [illegible] are busily gathering bunches of the raisin grape and packing them in [illegible] boxes where, exposed to the powerful rays of the sun and dry atmosphere, in [illegible] they soon attain the shape and flavor of the well known raisin of commerce. As the proprietor has risen from his labor to greet us we will take the opportunity to [illegible] interview him.

Reporter.—How long have you resided in Riverside?

Proprietor.—About five years.

Rep.—How old is the vineyard?

Prop'r.—It is four years since the cuttings were placed in the ground.

Rep.—Do you irrigate the land for [illegible]?

Prop'r.—I have had the water on it [illegible] twice the present season.

Rep.—What is the average weight of the grapes on each vine?

Prop'r.—Between twenty five and thirty pounds.

Rep.—What do you estimate your crop will be the present season?

Prop'r.—The older vineyard you see yonder contains 1,750 vines. The gross proceeds from those last year averaged about ninety cents to the vine. The net proceeds of my ten acre vineyard average this season something over $500 to the acre.

Enough for the raisin business and we speed onward through the beautiful grove [illegible]

[illegible]

Where wealthy gentlemen from the great cities of the East are creating homes in which they may spend the remainder of their days in ease and enjoy the sunshine [illegible] days of the year, and by experience that are unknown and [illegible] the curse of the Eastern states are unheard of. A few miles further and the [illegible] are [illegible] in different parts of the settlement. Still further on men are busily engaged in plowing up new land for [illegible] orchards and vineyards, and we return to Riverside a large satisfied band, [illegible] observation.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ITEMS

Pomona is looking up, and [illegible] a harness maker, a wagon maker [illegible] tinsmith.

[illegible] Mission Vineyard has this year yielded an average of seven tons to the acre.

[illegible] the [illegible] Mr. Pierce's [illegible] week of 1,000 boxes.

A flour mill has been started at Pala, San Diego county, by Pauole the Sage [illegible] It is already in running order.

The track of the California Southern Railroad is finished a short distance beyond [illegible] already laid and the good work goes on at the rate of three quarters of a mile per day.

Colton is about to have a wholesale boot and shoe factory. Parties are now on the ground taking in the situation with a [illegible] and the only wonder is, that it was not built years ago.

[illegible] tax [illegible] in the State. The rate in Calaveras [illegible] in the $100; San Bernardino, $1 78; Alameda, $1 40; Sacramento, $1 [illegible] San Luis Obispo, [illegible] $2 5; Trinity, $2 [illegible]

[illegible] sales last week [illegible] excitement, and [illegible]

The Southern California [illegible] experimental year [illegible] a grand success. [illegible] goods is already [illegible] will shortly be shipped [illegible] already put up 50,000 [illegible]

[illegible] "Can they get the fruit and vegetables?" Their working [illegible]

[illegible] Thursday last, crushed [illegible] This establishment has been running [illegible] since that time. Teams [illegible] a half mile in length may be seen [illegible] to unload at the [illegible]

[illegible] Fair to be held in the city of Santa Barbara [illegible] 10th and 11th days of November next. We [illegible] our sister county. Santa Barbara [illegible] Agricultural Fair will close in this city on Saturday [illegible] day, the following Wednesday, November 9th. This section ought to go up there in force, we owe it to Santa Barbara, to the world, to ourselves. Besides, those friendly [illegible] they teach; time spent at these gatherings [illegible] the future.

Olive Culture.

HOW AND WHEN TO PLANT

BY ELLWOOD COOPER, SANTA BARBARA.

The numerous inquiries received from different persons in every part of the country concerning the olive tree; the growth, care, propagation, period of fruit bearing, oil making and pickling, the financial prospect, etc., induces me to make use of your paper as a means of answering the inquiries. I propose, in a series of articles, to give all the knowledge I possess, based upon my experience as well as information obtained from careful reading of the best books that have been published on the subject—"propagation."

The common and preferred method is to plant the cuttings, taken from growing trees of sound wood, from three-quarters of an inch in diameter to one and a half inches, and from fourteen to sixteen inches long. These cuttings should be taken from the trees during the months of December and January, neatly trimmed without bruising, and carefully trenched in loose, sandy soil; a shady place preferred. They should be planted in permanent sites from February 20th to March 20th, depending upon the season. The ground should be well prepared, and sufficiently dry so that there is no mud and the weather warm. In Santa Barbara, near the coast, no irrigation is necessary; but very frequent stirring of the top soil with a hoe or iron rake for a considerable distance around the cuttings is necessary during the spring and summer. About three-fourths of all that are well planted will grow. My plan is to set them twenty feet apart each way, and place them in the ground, butt end down, and at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the top to the north barely covered. Mark the place with a stake. By planting them obliquely, the bottom end will be from ten inches to one foot below the surface. In Europe the trees are planted from 27 to 33 feet apart. My reasons for closer planting will be given in a subsequent article.

All trees, as a rule, should be propagated from seeds. The roots are more symmetrical, the trees not so liable to be blown over, and the growth more healthful; but I have not been successful in germinating them; hence, I recommend the cutting. If the trees are propagated from seeds, budding or grafting is unnecessary. I have seen the statement that it was necessary that the seeds should pass through the stomach of birds before they could be specimens; also that by soaking in strong lye the sprouting would be secured. I have not seen the result of either experiment and accept the statements with more or less distrust. I presume cuttings can be obtained from any of the Mission orchards in the southern counties.

PRUNING.

The cutting will throw up numerous clusters of sprouts, all of which should be left to grow the first year, any disturbance of the top affects the growth of the roots. It would be advisable, however, where there are two or more vigorous shoots of about the same size and height from the same cutting, to pinch the tops of all excepting the one to be left for the future tree, so as to throw more force and vigor into that one. In the following spring, when the ground is warm and sufficiently dry, all sprouts excepting the one to be preserved should be carefully removed, cutting them off close to the cutting. The top end of the cutting should also be removed by the aid of a sharp saw. A post should be firmly planted, so that the tree can be well secured, to keep the trunk straight and avoid any disturbance of the roots, and should be kept until the tree is four or five years old. By adopting this method a great deal of time will be saved and better trees secured. The lateral branches should be allowed to grow until the tree is two or three years old; but in every case when any of said branches are rapidly making wood, they should be removed, and not be allowed to rob the trunk.

In the pruning during the first years, have only the one object in view—that is, to force all the woody growth into one main trunk. This being done, the tree will naturally form a beautiful shape. The cultivator must not look at the tree of to-day or to-morrow, but the tree of ten years hence. All branches to the height of five to five and a half feet should be removed, so as to admit of close cultivation by horses. Trees planted at the distance of twenty feet, and well kept, will in ten years touch each other. When this condition is reached they will be in full bearing, and therefore will require constant pruning or cutting back. It is much easier and less expensive to gather the fruit from small trees; besides, if the pruning is intelligently done, it will improve the fruit and secure a greater quantity to the acre than can be produced under any other conditions.

Some orchards in Europe are planted in "threes:" that is three trees in each place, planted in the form of a triangle, and three or four feet apart. This method would require the rows to be thirty-three to thirty-five feet distant, and would give about the same number of trees to the acre as by planting at twenty feet, one tree in each place. It is claimed that by planting in this way no staking is required, the trees protecting one another from the most violent wind storms, the trimming is simplified, and less care and labor required in the cultivation.

(To be continued.)

Harper, Reynolds & Co., our popular hardware dealers, have manufactured 15,000 feet of iron water pipe ranging in diameter from four to thirteen inches, for N. G. Carter, to be used for bringing the water from Santa Anita cañon to the Sierra Madre Tract.

Peruvian Bitters is a tonic which strengthens the system, eradicates malaria and may be safely taken by all.

Entomology.

THE CODLING OR APPLE MOTH.

The following extracts are from a valuable work entitled "Insects injurious to Fruit and Fruit Trees," by Matthew Cooke, Chief Executive Horticultural Officer of the State of California:

It is not necessary for our purpose to detail the amount of damage done the apple, pear and quince crop of central California since 1874, by the insect pest known as the *Codlin* or *Apple Moth* (the parent of the apple worm), as unfortunately it is too well known.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE MOTH.

The moth generally appears from April 25th to the 15th of May; a few in favorable locations by April 15th. The time at which the eggs arrive at maturity apparently coincides with the end or termination of the pupa or chrysalis state, so that the sexes are ready to unite soon after transformation.

The moths produced by the hibernating larvæ deposit their eggs in the blossom end (or calyx) of the fruit, generally; possibly because they cannot puncture the epidermis (or skin) of the young fruit. Later broods deposit their eggs on any part of the fruit. The eggs are attached to the fruit by a pasty substance. At the time the egg is deposited the skin of the fruit is punctured, making easy entrance for the young larva. It is rare to find more than one egg on any apple, pear or quince, or more than one larva. The larva is hatched in from seven to ten days, and begins to eat eagerly and burrow towards the *carpellary ovarium*, or core containing the seeds.

PROBABLE RATE OF INCREASE OF THESE MOTHS.

Entomologists claim that of the lepidopterous insects, including butterflies and moths, nearly one thousand kinds are known in the United States. That each female lays from two hundred to five hundred eggs. Taking two hundred as the lowest number, twelve female moths in one orchard would produce two thousand four hundred caterpillars; if one-half these were females, they would produce two hundred and forty thousand. In proportion, the third generation would reach twenty-four millions, supposing that no untimely death took place.

Most of the books on this subject speak of the codlin moth as going through but one generation in a year. This may be true in colder climates and shorter seasons than ours, but in parts of our favorite State there is no question that two or three generations or broods are common. From personal observation, we know that the rule for the Sacramento Valley is three broods each year. This year (1881), on account of the early appearance of the first moths, we shall probably have four broods. These facts explain the exceptional importance of this insect in California.

REMEDIES RECOMMENDED.

From the observations stated, we are led to believe that the destruction of this pest must be consummated while it is in the caterpillar state.

At any time between the first day of November and the first day of March of each season, all the apple, pear and quince trees, in any orchard infested by codlin moth, should be carefully scraped, and all loose bark removed. Procure a cloth made of old sacks or any material convenient, spread on the ground around the tree as far as the scrapings are likely to fall, [illegible] commence on the tree as far up as there is any rough loose bark, and scrape it carefully off. Also examine and scrape all crevices in the bark or those formed in the crotches of the tree. Continue scraping until you reach the ground. This done, gather the scrapings carefully off the cloth, so that they can be burned or otherwise destroyed immediately.

In order to destroy any larvæ remaining on the tree, or in the crotches, indents or cracks, also to inaugurate the growth of a new smooth bark, a wash should be applied as recommended in the following rule:

After scraping, the tree should be washed with an alkaline wash made from a soft soap containing at least nine per cent. of potash. This soap, when made, mixed with twenty five per cent. of its weight with flour of sulphur. One pound of this mixture to each gallon of water used for washing trees. Instead of this wash, the whale oil soap and sulphur mixture known as codlin moth wash, one pound to each gallon of water; or, a mixture containing not less than one pound of commercial concentrated lye to three gallons of water.

Take a common whitewash brush and give the tree a good coat of the solution, or use a garden [illegible] pump of some [illegible], commencing at the top as far up as there are any cracks or crevices in the bark, and wash down to the ground. Repeat the washing before the spring; this will destroy any larvæ or chrysalids left on the tree.

Bands should be placed on trees as follows: Take a piece of common straw wrapping paper, say twenty-four inches long and ten or twelve inches wide, double it lengthwise and put around the tree a few inches above the ground. From experiments made, bands of burlap or old grain sacks torn in strips are preferable. The larva creeping up the tree makes its nest under the band. These bands should be examined every seventh day, the larvæ collected and destroyed. Paper or rags laid on the ground around the tree will answer partly the same purpose, but may not be so easily examined. It is also recommended that some paper or rags should be placed in the crotches of the tree and on the rough branches, so as to entrap any larva coming down the branches looking for a [illegible] place, and these should be examined as regularly as the bands.

A prominent [illegible] three hundred hogs and [illegible] orchard. He employed them [illegible] off his trees [illegible] The hogs [illegible] tree to tree, and ate all fruit thrown down. This operation was often repeated, [illegible] destroyed, and a large percentage of the late crops saved. [illegible] an excellent remedy, but expensive. Fruit infested picked off the trees and destroyed, will prove successful to the extent practised.

[illegible]

To be successful, use every effort to destroy the spring brood of moths.

Any means taken to destroy the early broods will prevent the late fruit from being lost.

RESIDENCE OF J. A. GRAVES, Los Angeles.

The Natoma Fruit Company, Folsom, Sacramento county, scraped washed [illegible] and banded twenty five hundred pear trees at an average cost, labor included, of six cents per tree.

Disinfect all boxes returned from market before taking into the orchard.

The female moths deposit their brood of eggs within forty eight hours.

The egg cannot be seen plainly by the unaided eye.

The best time to [illegible] at work is at dawn of day [illegible] and July.

The moth deposits the eggs at night.

Only united action of fruit growers will gain a complete victory over this pest.

There are three [illegible] moth at least, each [illegible] central valley of California.

Supposing the moth [illegible] winter larvæ on the first day of May, the first brood of the season would reach perfection by the [illegible] and the second brood by the twelfth of August.

Biography.

RESIDENCE OF J. A. GRAVES

We have [illegible] readers a handsome [illegible] tion of the residence of one of the [illegible] legal [illegible] J. A. Graves. This house, which [illegible] beauty ranks as one of the [illegible] constructed in [illegible] of G. Hargitt, Esq. [illegible] corner of Fort and Third [illegible] in Los Angeles. The [illegible] cellar and [illegible]

[illegible]

We are glad [illegible] Baker Block [illegible]

[illegible]

SEMI-TROPIC
CALIFORNIA,
— AN —
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Development of Southern California.

Terms: $1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

OFFICE, ROOMS 9 & 10, BAKER BLOCK.

Address, CHAS. COLEMAN, JR., Los Angeles Cal.

CHAS. COLEMAN, JR., - EDITOR AND PROPR'R.

OFFICIAL PAPER
OF THE
Southern California Horticultural Soc'y.
OFFICE, ROOM No 9, BAKER BLOCK.
GEO. RICE, Secretary

OUR contributors for this month are worthy of a brief notice from the fact that they rank among the very best on this coast. L. J. Rose, of Sunny Slope fame, gives us a very valuable and interesting article on the varieties of grapes.

This communication is in reply to an article in the August number of this journal advocating the planting more largely of the Mission variety. While he speaks very kindly of the Mission, and acknowledges that it can be put to a good question any other single variety, he further argues that to make a certain kind of superior wine he would advocate a certain variety other than the Mission. In other words, the Mission is good in its place, but in order to produce the different classes of superior wines, we must plant certain foreign varieties of grapes.

Major Preis gives us some information concerning the manipulation of orange wine. His experience and success in Florida, of which we have read in publications of that State, may prove to be of great value to this section. J. Q. A. Ballou, the noted pear man of San Jose, and manager and principal stockholder of the San Jose Packing Company, through the courtesy of General John R. Brierly, favors us with his views on pear culture. We would say that he has had one of the finest pear orchards in Santa Clara valley for over twenty years, and his practical knowledge of the cultivation and marketing of pears has probably been larger than that of any other man in this State, while his connection with one of the principal canneries on the coast, has enabled him to determine the present and prospective value of this fruit. J. J. Green, of our own canning factory, has received mention in a former number, and his article on the Pearl and Cling will be of value in warning our growers that they can not be too careful in selecting varieties.

This is just the kind of information that should go forth. Much is wrong we are after in this, and the pages are ever open to a free discussion of that direction.

The Bee-keeper's department starts out with the annual address of the President of the Bee Keeper's District Association. The balance of the reading matter, save a few clippings, emanated from the editor's sanctum, and without further comments we pass this number over to your profitable perusal.

Our Holiday number, which will be the January number, instead of the December number as was said in our last issue—will come from the press about two weeks before Christmas, and as an advertising medium for our business firms will be first class. We promise a full 5,000 edition and it may possibly reach 10,000 copies. It will contain, with cover, thirty-six pages, well be hard-comely illustrated with new illustrations, and the reading matter will be gotten up with a view to making the number a library of information of Southern California within itself, a book that may be filed away for valuable future reference.

This effort will of necessity put us to great expense, and we rely on the good-will and favor of our citizens to sustain us with their patronage to the extent that it may be a grand success and that Southern California may go forth to the world in a manner worthy of her greatness.

MR W. E. WILLMORE will start for Kansas City and St. Louis on a Northern tour for the purpose of directing immigration to Southern California. We would commend him to the confidence of our Eastern readers, believing as we do from a personal acquaintance that he has a just appreciation of the advantages which Southern California offers in comfortable homes and a genial, healthful climate, to those who are contemplating coming to the Pacific Coast. As authorized agent, Mr. Willmore will also further the interest and circulation of the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA during his visit East.

We call attention to the engraving on another page of this issue of the beautiful shorthorn bull belonging to J. W. Waters, Jr., Esq., of San Bernardino. This valuable breed of stock originating in Lincolnshire, England, something over one hundred years since, always a favorite breed with stock raisers, seems to be growing more rapidly in general favor of late years than ever. The distinguishing characteristics of this breed of cattle are roundness, solidity of form, easy keeping, the fine rich flavor of its flesh, to say nothing of its milking properties, several well known instances of a yield of from 20 lbs of butter per week being recorded. The great increase in the consumption of meat on this continent and among all the nations of Europe and the growing demand for meats of a better quality, indicate a higher place than ever in the public estimation of the noble breed of cattle.

We consult the best good of our readers in recommending them to secure the valuable and important information and most interesting reading matter, including a Thousand or more of pleasing and instructive Engravings and sketches, that can be obtained at trifling expense in the *American Agriculturist*. This is not merely a farm and garden Journal, but is very useful to *every* House-keeper and to every household in Village or Country. It has an entertaining and useful department for the little ones. It is a journal that *pays to take and read*. Try it, and, our word for it, you will not be disappointed. Its constant, persistent exposures of Humbugs and swindling schemes are worth far more than the cost of the paper. The 41st annual Volume begins January 1, but those subscribing now for 1882 get the rest of this year free. Terms: $1.00 a year; four copies $3 (English or German edition); single copy, 15c.

N. B.—Those desiring can get an extra or double specimen number post-free for 10 cts., by addressing the Publishers, Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York.

All delinquents and those whose subscription to the SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA expires with this year, in order to secure the holiday number, which is the January number of next year, will need to renew their subscription before Christmas. The holiday number will be too valuable for gratuitous circulation, and it alone will be worth half of the yearly subscription price. Thereafter this journal will not be sent to any address unless payment is made in advance, or arrangement is made with this office for such payment.

THE J. Lusk Canning Company, of Oakland, is the largest fruit cannery in the world. The ground floor of their buildings covers seven acres. It is the only cannery growing a great portion of its products on its own grounds. These embrace 700 acres and are within a stone's throw of the factory. On their farm they grow blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, peas, etc, asparagus and tomatoes. Their pack this year will be 200,000 cases against 115,000 last year. Their goods are all sold, as well as those of the canneries preceding.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR opens at Turnverein Hall Monday evening, with appropriate ceremonies. During the week exhibits of stock of all kinds, agricultural implements, freeman's and ladies' tournaments, with exciting races each day. Thursday has been set apart as a school day, and a great crowd will be on the Park grounds on that day. The horticultural display will be made at Turnverein Hall during the week. Each evening will bring forth a new and interesting programme to entertain the crowd who shall be in attendance.

THE *American Home Journal*, an illustrated monthly published at Columbus, Ohio, is one of our most welcome exchanges. It is printed on a fine quality of paper, is beautifully illustrated, and its pages are full of choice reading for the politician, the business man, the farmer and the fireside. Subscription price, only $1.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10, 1881.

CHAS. COLEMAN, JR., Editor SEMI-TROPIC —Sir: The October number comes marked "subscription expired." I do not care to renew, as I shall be in California before the year expires; but that I may have the reading of your excellent monthly while in Omaha, and that others may also, I avail myself of your offer to send the Semi-Tropic to one east of the Rocky mountains for one year, upon the receipt of one dollar.

Herein find Postoffice order for $2, for two copies to be addressed as follows: William L. Adams, Omaha, Nebraska; L. Bush, Jamestown, Fentress Co., Tenn.

Yours truly, J. H. KELLOM

The above letter is but a fair average of what is received at this office nearly every day. From these communications we are led to see that this journal is instrumental in bringing out many to Southern California, and that there are thousands in the East who are seeking reliable information concerning this southern coast. While the Chamber of Commerce is casting about for such material to send East would it not be well to send a few hundred yearly subscriptions to the various reading rooms, hotels and libraries. We would furnish the same at a bare margin above cost. The holiday number alone might be worth the entire investment.

WHO HAS TREES TO SELL?

EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA: You have given us in "Twenty Acres for Family Support and Profit," much valuable information and advice for very little money. But you do not tell us where and of whom we can buy reliable trees and grape cuttings. If you reply that the advertising pages is the place to look for such things, and not in the above article, I would say I have often looked them through, as well as those of the daily papers, without finding a single blossom. I have no time to ride all over the country, inquiring here and there for what I want, when I could read it at my leisure in your journal. Though this is not the season to plant trees, I want to to know *now* where I can buy them, or at least see them and know the prices, so that when my land is in the right condition, or the rains propitious, I can plant something that will grow fruit, not seasoned stove wood. I know many trees are sold in the spring in the street, but I object to having my trees baked or wilted in the hot wind or sun, or pulled up with all their best roots broken. I prefer to take them up myself or see it done, when I can handle them properly. You say that the trees and vines for each twenty-acre farm will cost $200; surely, it is a business in this county too large to hide longer under a bushel. Who wants my $200 in exchange for apple, pear and apricot trees? In other words, who has trees to sell? L. S.

T. E. ROWAN & CO.

This is the firm name of the ablest and most reliable real estate, general business and [illegible] agents in the city. Mr. G. A. Dobinson, the [illegible] of the firm, came to Los Angeles six years ago, is a licensed attorney-at-law, [illegible] the State of New York and Arizona Territory, also notary public and as such attends to Eastern business in the way of taking depositions.

Mr. T. E. Rowan is a pioneer, having come to Los Angeles more than twenty years ago. He has served three terms as County Treasurer and [illegible] as City Treasurer, has been under [illegible] for [illegible] years, has been identified with the old firm of Hellman, Temple & Co., bankers, and when the F. & M. Bank incorporated served that institution as Teller [illegible] under the present able President I. W. Hellman, and his knowledge of California is second to none. They are also agents of the State Investment and Insurance Company of California, and the [illegible] Life Insurance Company of New York, with assets over $[illegible], and are doing a large business in this line.

The catalogue book of Southern California facts, real estate and general business which they issue, will be sent to any address free. We can [illegible] this firm to the confidence of all in every department which they represent, and to those seeking information regarding real estate and [illegible] we would say write for catalogue.

CANDY

The Los Angeles Candy Factory, A. Meriam & Co., [illegible] Spring street, manufacture all kinds of candies, from the [illegible] est stick to the most fancy creams. These candies are put up in five and twenty-five pound boxes and shipped to their customers all over the Pacific Coast, Arizona and to Texas. [illegible] department, it is said by [illegible] salers, hasn't an equal on this coast, judging, as they do, from goods received formerly from other factories. In connection with their factory they also keep [illegible] and lunch rooms, which are patronized by the elite of our city. Pleasant [illegible] for families and ladies, and farmers can get a lunch here all the way from two cents up. Write for price list of candies, and depend on square, honest dealings.

Chas. P. Johnson, in another part of this journal, has an advertisement of [illegible] breeds of poultry known, especially for laying purposes. Mr. Johnson, [illegible] long in the business, has already built up a large trade. His orders come from every section of the [illegible] and Arizona. He is straightforward, honest, square [illegible] friends, and all [illegible] him. The White Leghorns and the Black Spanish are the best layers known, nobody disputes this fact.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

The Los Angeles Pork Packing Company are now paying farmers [illegible] prices for their hogs and have [illegible] the capacity of their establishment [illegible]. The [illegible] hogs per day, and the [illegible] goods has created a demand [illegible] [illegible] that it [illegible] [illegible] to Southern California, and farmers will save [illegible] and the freight expense to San Francisco, as well by dealing with this [illegible] firm.

BUSINESS LOCALS

An advertisement of the [illegible] harrow manufactured by [illegible] appears in the last page of our [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Washington street, San Francisco [illegible]

[illegible]

The Santa Barbara Agricultural [illegible] held on the [illegible] of the present month.—*Santa Barbara Press.*

[illegible] Brother Holt. The Santa Barbara [illegible] [illegible] to be held on the [illegible] and 11th of November, 1881.

Apiculture.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

BY J. E. PLEASANTS, PRESIDENT OF THE DISTRICT BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

MY Friends and Co-laborers of the Southern California District Bee Keepers' Association.—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you on this occasion, united as we are by a common interest in all that appertains to bee culture, let us greet each other with pleasant smiles and sincere congratulations.

We have come from all parts of the district, not only to have a happy reunion, but also to debate on what will interest us all.

The year of 1881 will be recorded by the California bee keeper as almost a total failure in his occupation; but should that discourage him? Should that make him give up a business for which he has been for some time perfecting himself? and for which perhaps he is peculiarly adapted? No! Perseverance, dexterity and economy will bring us success in almost every legitimate business in which we engage.

Gentlemen, one of the most important subjects for us to discuss is, "Overstocking our range with bees." Can it be done? I say that it can, with bees as well as with animals. I am well aware that during our sage and sumac harvest it would require a large number of colonies to gather all the nectar from the millions of flowers that bloom in our mountains; but as this great flow of nectar does not continue very long it is unwise to have more bees than can go on with brood rearing after the sage, sumac and buckwheat have ceased to bloom, or before they come in bloom. I think that it is admitted by some of our principal apiarists that a given point can be overstocked, and those that are fortunate enough to count the colonies by the hundreds divide them into separate apiaries.

This season of drouth, though very hard on the majority of bee keepers, will, I hope, teach us this—not to push our honey on the market all at once, but to hold for more remuneretive prices.

When it comes to the quality of honey, Southern California could not hope to compare but lightly with that which is produced in any other part of the world. It is acknowledged by all markets where it has been tried that California honey is unsurpassed. We have the quantity, and on an average we have the quality.

I am now talking to the army of bee keepers of Southern California, among whom we are proud to count Dr. Harbison, of San Diego, whose fame is world wide as being the largest honey producer in the world. Also, C. J. Fox, of San Diego, who is not only president of the National Bee Keepers' Association, R. Wilkins, of Ventura, who has made apiculture a study for many years, before coming to this state, and in the few years that he has been among us, has made himself famous by his untiring and successful efforts to introduce California honey into European markets; Frank Flint, of Santa Barbara; A. W. Hale, of San Bernardino; N. Levering, C. N. Wilson, J. A. Haskel, Capt. Butler, R. Hall, J. W. Wilson, of Los Angeles county. Having an army of bee keepers headed by such men whose names I have mentioned, there should be no such word as fail. Again then let me urge you to unite. Let us join hands like brothers and stand shoulder to shoulder, for by so doing we encourage each other and gain new strength to overcome obstacles which impede our way to the goal for which we are all striving. Having the best honey in the world, let us put it on the market in a good, neat and suitable package, thereby creating such a demand for our honey that the doleful cry of overstocking the market will be changed to the cheerful inquiry of: How is the demand to be supplied? To me the future prospect of the California bee keeper was never more promising than now. In the near future apiculture will not be a game of chance as it has been in the past. A few good seasons and proper management will enable us to issue from darkness into light, therefore let us

Faint not! for to the steadfast soul
Come wealth and honor and renown.

In looking over this assembly I see but few of the fair sex. Why is it so? Are we all bachelors, or still worse, womanhaters? No! Most fervently I hope that neither charge can be laid at our door.

Let us in the future induce as many ladies to attend as we can; also invite them to take part in our discussions. You all are aware that in England the president of the British Bee-keepers Association, Mrs. Burdette Coutts Bartlett, is a lady whose fame is world-wide. While here in the United States one of our best apiarists is also a lady, I am confident that by exerting ourselves we could induce the ladies to grace our conventions.

I have already trespassed upon your valuable time. I thank you for your kind attention, but before closing allow me to say that it is my great desire that peace and harmony may prevail during our convention, and that the time spent here may be both profitable and pleasant, so that when the time comes for each one of us to go our different paths we may have nothing to regret, but that we have to part.

BEE MEN IN COUNCIL.

The County Bee-keepers' Association met at the office of C. N. Wilson, president, in this city at 1 o'clock p. m., Oct. 15, the president in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

A resolution was passed by the Association acknowledging the receipt from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, of a memorial to the United States Congress for the passage of an Act to prevent the adulteration of food, and requesting all bee-keepers in this county to use their influence to secure the passage of the Act, and thus prevent the adulteration of honey.

J. W. Wilson offered a resolution to the effect that heretofore dealers in honey practised an imposition on honey producers by refusing to allow for the weight of tin cans in their honey purchases, and recommending the honey producers hereafter shall be dealt with as regards packages containing honey in the same manner as producers of other commodities.

Mrs. Sarah A. Fairchild of Pomona, Mrs. J. E. Pleasants of Anaheim, and Jesse Sutton, an old soldier of the war of 1812, were, on motion of C. N. Wilson, elected honorary members of the Association. Mr. C. N. Wilson also moved that a committee be appointed to take the necessary steps to form a California State Bee-keepers' Association, committee to report at the next meeting of the County Association. The following members compose the committee: C. N. Wilson, J. W. Wilson, N. Levering.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet at the same place and hour on the third Saturday in November, 1881.

A Boston firm is reported to be doing a large business in making an imitation honey in the comb. The comb is moulded out of paraffine wax, in good imitation of the work of bees; the cells are then filled with simple glucose syrup, flavored doubtless with some genuine honey, and sealed up by passing a hot iron over them. The product is sold for the best clover honey, and much of it is said to be shipped to Europe.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

The electro-therapeutical display by W. J. Horne continues to attract great attention at the State Fair. A careful inspection of it will give one many valuable ideas in regard to the preservation of health. In this connection, the *Pacific Coast Watchman*, the official organ of the A. O. U. W., says: "Electro therapeutics as a science is growing in favor as one of the best and surest remedial agencies in the treatment of almost all diseases, especially those of a chronic nature, or diminution of the vital forces. Brother W. J. Horne has made this science a life-long study, and by patient and persevering industry has succeeded in making what is known as the electro-magnetic medical belt, that is receiving the highest testimonials as one of the greatest curative agents in diseases of the human system. He has lately succeeded to the firm of Horne & West, 702 Market street, and is now the proprietor and manufacturer of this celebrated electric belt. His *Electro Magnetic Journal*, of twenty eight pages, will be sent to any one wishing to make this a study or avail themselves of the knowledge of enjoying perfect health. In this connection we cannot but regard our esteemed brother, in his researches and inventions, as one of the benefactors of the age."—*From the Record-Union, Sept 24, 1881.*

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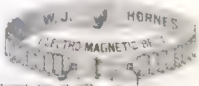

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MARKET REVIEW.

Since our last there has been little change in the market. [illegible] well sustained, while in a few instances there has been a small advance. Barley is probably in greater demand than any other cereal, and the market has an upward tendency.

The following prices are paid at the farmer's wagon:

WHEAT	$ [illegible] 1 50
BARLEY	[illegible] 1 50
CORN	[illegible] 1 25
POTATOES	[illegible] 1 50
ONIONS	1 50@1 75
BEANS	1 00@1 00
EGGS	[illegible] 16
BUTTER	[illegible]
HONEY	[illegible] 12
BEESWAX	[illegible] 20
HAY, per ton	[illegible] 18
FRESH FRUIT—	[illegible]
Oranges, per box	[illegible]
Lemons, per box	[illegible]
Apples, per box	[illegible]
Pears, per box	[illegible]
Peaches, per lb	1 25@2 50
POULTRY—	[illegible]
Hens	[illegible]
Young roosters	4 00@4 50
Turkeys, per lb	4 00@4 25
Geese	[illegible] 15
Ducks, per doz	[illegible] 85
Squabs	[illegible] 25

A FEW OF OUR ADVANTAGES.

Land will sell for more next year than it does now. It is constantly increasing in value.

The [illegible] of arable land is less than one hundred miles from sea. Los Angeles is [illegible] a rich agricultural district, with railroad and steamship connections with every important point on the Pacific Coast.

We have never had any crop failure, [illegible] or blight of any kind.

The people [illegible] are noted for their [illegible] hospitality, [illegible] public spirit, and generous [illegible].

Our school system is second to none in the world.

Church accomodations are ample.

Life and property are as safe as in any State in the Union.

Our laws are intelligent and liberal.

Finally, there scarcely exists a country on the face of the earth where the necessaries, comforts, and even luxuries of life are more certainly attainable or more generally enjoyed than in California.

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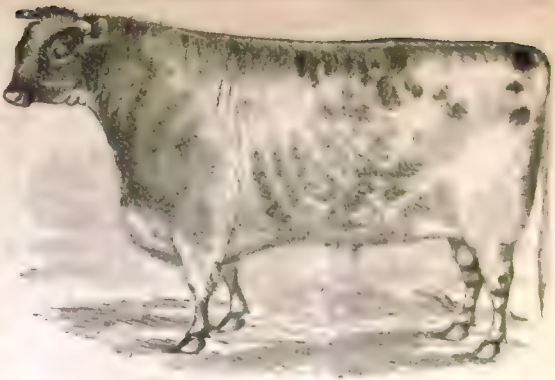

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THE BLACK SPANISH FOWLS

Many persons keep fowls almost entirely for the profit to be obtained from the sale of their eggs. In many respects poultry pays better than any other stock on the farm, as they obtain quite a proportion of their food by their own exertions, and as a part of their food consists of insects they become in that respect beneficial to the farmer, besides the profit obtained from their eggs and flesh. The debonie cash returns are increased, however, by the number of eggs laid and chickens marketed. For this reason the non-sitters, as they are called, are preferred by many, as their production of eggs is more or less continuous, and can in a measure be calculated beforehand by any judicious and skillful poultrycer. Singularly enough, all or nearly all the non-sitting breeds of poultry originated in the south of Europe or on the shores of the Mediterranean.

The most highly-bred variety of this fowl is called the Black Spanish, which was brought to its present perfection by Holland poultrymen. There are two varieties of the Black Spanish noticed in the poultry books—the White-Faced and the Red-Faced, or Minorcas. The latter is the heavier fowl, and in some cases appear to be hardier; but the White-Faced lays as large and as many eggs, and having been the result of great skill and care in breeding is the more beautiful variety of the two. As now bred, the White-Faced Black Spanish is a very beautiful bird, the lustrous black color of the plumage contrasting vividly with the scarlet of the very large comb and wattles, and the peculiarly shining white of the ear-lobes and face.

The principal value of the breed is its laying propensity. The eggs are pure white in color and very large. There is no breed of fowls, probably, that will lay more pounds of eggs in a year. With the exception of the moulting season and an occasional cold snap, Black Spanish hens will lay every week during the year. Of course, if eggs are expected in the winter, warm, comfortable quarters, warm drink, and suitable food must be provided, and if this is done very few weeks will pass without more or less eggs from a flock of these fowls.

LIME AND CHARCOAL.

Few breeders really appreciate the value of lime and charcoal. These two articles are almost absolutely necessary in the management of fowls whether bred in the fancier's yard or on the farm. A flock of fowls will soon make even a fair-sized yard foul and unhealthy unless frequently spaded up. In many cases this cannot be conveniently done, and recourse must be had to lime and other purifiers to cleanse the premises.

The value of lime in the form of whitewash is well known, and those who use it on the walls, nests, sitting-boxes, floor or anywhere either inside or outside the henhouses liberally are the ones who keep their flocks healthy and cleanly. For laying hens it is indispensable in some shape for material for egg-shells; though when fowls have their liberty they can procure a good supply of calcareous matter in the soil, but fowls in confinement should be supplied with crushed oyster-shells, old mortar, chalk, broken bits of lime, etc., at all times. Charcoal is valuable in a sanitary point of view in feeding poultry. Pulverized and mixed with the soft feed it aids digestion and assimilation, prevents disease, purifies the contents of the crop and tends to fatten. It should be broken in small pieces about the size of a garden-pea and put in troughs or boxes where the fowls could have ready access to it. Charred ears of corn is a good substitute for charcoal and is relished by the fowls. Fed during winter it makes a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the bright red combs and wattles, and the increase of eggs.—*American Poultry Journal.*

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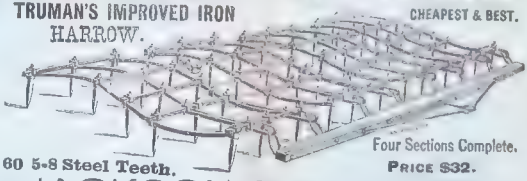

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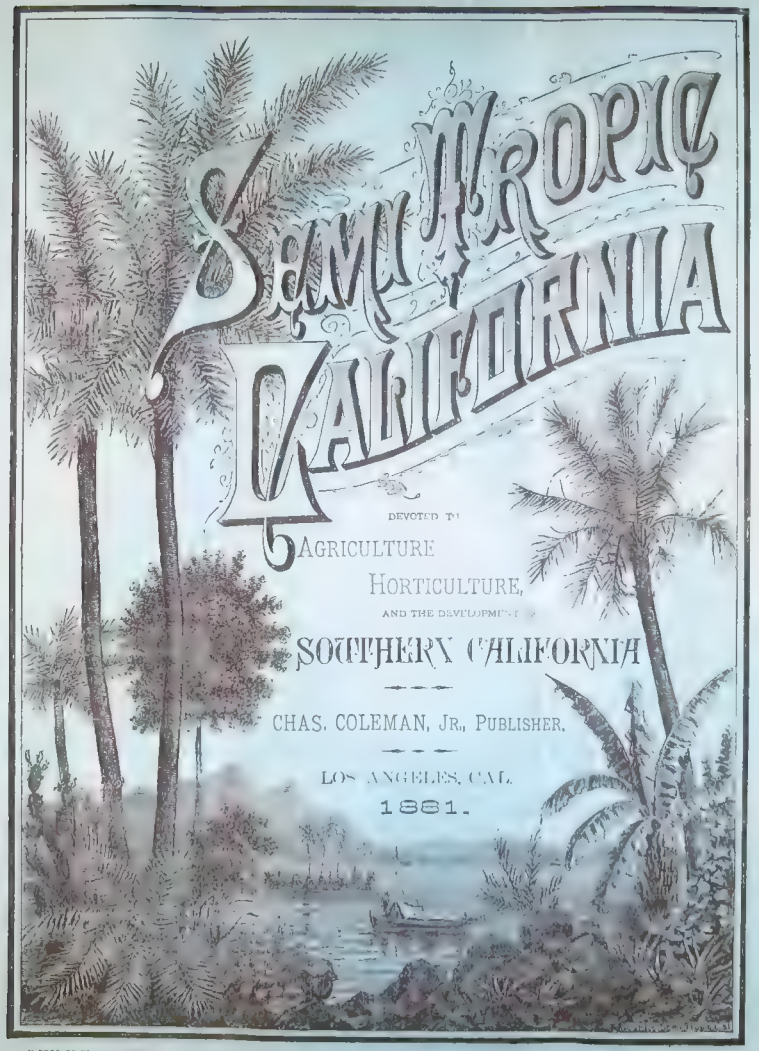
VOL. IV. DECEMBER. NO. 12.



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SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA

AND

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST

VOL. IV. LOS ANGELES, CAL., DECEMBER, 1881. No. 12

Agriculture.

IS FARMING PROFITABLE?

This question is answered in the affirmative by every rural district, yet the answer comes to us with stronger emphasis from some sections than from others.

In our August number we devoted the whole of this page to an article on potatoes, and advised, as far as we think an editor's right extends, planting largely for the late fall and winter markets. Those who heeded our advice and acted upon it are now receiving $1.75 per cental for their potatoes, and emphatically declare that farming is profitable. Our poultry department has given instruction in the care of fowls, especially for eggs, and those who read it carefully and followed its teachings closely are now marketing eggs at 42 cents per dozen, and they, too, declare that farming is profitable. Those who have an alfalfa patch and two or three good cows are receiving 30 cents a roll for butter—a scant two pounds—and as they vote in the affirmative, their air of satisfaction gives double emphasis to the expression "farming is profitable." These three branches of the general industry are sufficient to fully illustrate the happy condition of one class of our producers. This may be called small farming in contrast with our large grain and stock ranches, and it is a fact that is daily becoming more patent to us all, that the future wealth of Southern California will eventually be found in our ten and twenty acre homes. There are several causes at work bringing this about. One is, our people are becoming more domestic, another might be found in the fact that the spirit of speculation is being superseded by the more rational spirit of satisfaction bred of honest industry. Again, our large land owners are beginning to realize the fact that there is more money in dividing their large ranches into small tracts and selling at present prices than to use them for pasture lands. It is certainly very gratifying to those who rejoice in the growth and prosperity of this section to notice the promising changes which are now working so harmoniously for the common good and glory of us all. The man who arrives here to-day need not make a mistake. He can draw upon the experience of those who have preceded him ten, twenty and thirty years. In setting an orchard, without being obliged to experiment for the first five years, he at once learns from his neighbor what varieties have been thoroughly tested and found to be best adapted to our soil and climate. The same may be said of vineyard planting, and the possibility of failure will figure as a minus quantity in his case. Along with the orchard and vineyard comes butter, eggs, potatoes, etc., as necessary auxiliaries, and no argument is needed to convince the judicious, industrious man that, with our markets all in his favor, there is no risk but a desirable certainty in the profits of small farming.

Again, the man who invests to-day has the advantage of the man who invests a year hence. The earlier he begins his new home the sooner will he be surrounded with all the profits and comforts which a few years will bring. Furthermore, it will cost less to make the start to-day than at any future time. While land is generally reasonable in price now, the tendency is upward, and the rise in some sections will probably double the present prices in a few years, and those who [illegible] justly figure into the general profits of the new home. In submitting these facts we do so with a desire to start our readers to think, well knowing that the active mind will readily take up the situation, and [illegible] will meet with [illegible] defeat at the hands of determined effort.

MANURE, TOOLS AND BOOKS.

The barnyard is of more importance in farm economy than the houseyard, because out of it are the issues of crops. It is there that the manure is made and preserved. Some farmers have no barnyard, and they make very little manure, and save or preserve none. Such farmers must sooner or later go to the wall. The no barnyard system of farming will answer as long as the virgin fertility of the soil is not exhausted, but after that the farmer who neglects his manure pile, or neglects to guard it with a covetous eye, is behind the age. A proper barnyard for the advanced and progressive farmer, is one that is dished, sloping from all sides towards the center, with the bottom cemented, or in some other way made water-tight. The stables are [illegible] the yard is for the keeping of the solid and liquid manure that comes from the stock. The litter should be so abundant that the liquid is absorbed by it. To prevent the washing of the manure by rains, a cover for the yard, or that portion devoted to the preservation of manure, should be provided. Such a cover costs only a few dollars, and will pay for itself the first year in a larger quantity and better quality of manure. Look at the [illegible] and see that none of this valuable material goes to waste.

[illegible] I would carry my [illegible] wheelbarrow [illegible] towards the [illegible] farming. [illegible] that [illegible] the best [illegible] more interested [illegible] leads straight [illegible] up in the [illegible]

The farmer [illegible] work in the [illegible] much his [illegible] the farm [illegible] instead of [illegible] might know [illegible] keeping, that [illegible] early [illegible] [illegible] that can be kept without [illegible] [illegible]

One of the [illegible] Agricultural [illegible] Mr. [illegible] has been getting [illegible] cents a pound for his butter for the past six weeks. Jerseys are the [illegible] premium butter.

Horticulture.

LITTLE ENOUGH

Each hour of the day there is some demand
[illegible]
That for all the blessings they gather, years
To make an ample and swift return
To little enough we can do to pay
The debt we're owing from day to day,
[illegible]
That even a little is oft begrudged

If out of our path the thorns are swept,
If out of the raging storms we're kept,
If we're not living, as many must
On poverty's curse, and poverty's crust
[illegible]
There are times when Satan has turned away,
The poor, and needy, and helpless find,
And help them over their way so rough,
And feel that our bounty is little enough

There are griefs the heart will never reveal
There are wounds that no one on earth can heal
[illegible]
There are lives that Satan has turned astray,
And if to these we can give no aid—
The doomed, the desolate and betrayed—
As recompense for each harsh rebuff,
Our prayers and our tears are little enough.

Little enough is it in our power
To give, though we give every day and hour,
[illegible]
The burdens that others may have to bear,
And if the wealth of the world we lack,
Kind words and smiles we need not keep back,
And to those who journey a road that's rough,
The best we can give them is little enough.

—Josephine Pollard.

THE LEMON AND THE PASADENA CLINGS COMPARED.

Editor Semi-Tropic Journal: I send you the following, in comparison with your request for an article from me.

I was present at the fair when Mr. Groom of the Pasadena Cling and the Lemon Cling, and have read the enthusiastic recommendations of the former in pail that has come extensively [illegible], and Mr. Groom's article in the November number of your journal.

Mr. Groom of the Committee, said he considered the Pasadena Cling very much superior to the Lemon Cling, on account of size and flavor, but he could not recommend it for canning, as he was not familiar with the business. He said they could have shipped two tons daily during its season if they could have got them, and that they would have been willing to pay the full cost of the pound for them. He said some one from of the Lemon Cling they received this year were under size for shipping, and he conceived the idea that they are growing in the sand, especially when grown in alfalfa.

Mr. White, another of the Committee, told me the Pasadena Cling is too red at the stone for canning, and he does not think it merits the recommendation it has received.

As regards the Lemon Cling, grown on its own, it is a very generous bearer, bearing young trees producing larger and better fruit than old trees. It has also been noticed that the trees a seedling peach tree will produce superior fruit the first year or two of its bearing, and then degenerate. Some that have been thought to be excellent have ultimately proven to be worthless.

It may also be proper to remark, in this connection, that climate and soil have much to do with the quality of fruit. Crawford's Early has the reputation of being one of the best varieties for peaches. I have seen peaches of this variety raised in this city, and perhaps with too much irrigation, that were a coarse and sour as to be almost worthless. They would sell, but their reputation, and not their good qualities, sold them. The best peaches I have eaten in California were grown without irrigation, on one of the best lots north of the Duarte. The soil is of a reddish color, and is composed in part of clay and decomposed granite. Considering the soil, climate, elevation, &c., of Pasadena, the peaches raised there ought to be very much better than those raised in this city. The Pasadena Cling tested by Mr. Groom and others was coarse and somewhat acid. What could be expected of it in localities less favorable than Pasadena for the peach, and especially in unfavorable localities needing irrigation, the reader may judge for himself.

The following is the substance of the questions sent to Dr. Cougar relative to his "lucky find," and his answers:

1st. The tree is three years old.

2d. Diameter, two and a half inches plus, a foot above the ground.

3d. Most of the peaches were picked during his absence, and before he discovered the character of the tree. The six remaining averaged seven ounces each. Probably these picked during his absence were about the same size. He thinks they were about forty on the tree.

4th. Raised entirely without irrigation.

5th. He thinks it bore this year for the first time.

6th. The indications of its being a good bearer, pronounced good by competent judges. He was no judge of this himself.

Now, though the color of the pit of the Pasadena Cling condemns it as a canning peach, it may prove to be a desirable acquisition, on account of its large size. Then again, its character is not established, and the future product of the tree may fail to sustain its "brilliant promises."

I am raising some trees for my own use, and would be pleased at the introduction of any really desirable new variety, or variety not yet introduced into this country.

I would say in conclusion, plant sparingly of any variety whose character about not first have been fully established.

Yours truly,

JOHN M. WARNER.

PASADENA CLING

Editor "Semi-Tropic Journal": Your Nov. issue contains an article by Mr. J. J. Groom, may prove in the future to be all that he is hastily assumes it to be, but unless the loss Mr. Groom is undoubtedly duty to interested of the [illegible] and [illegible] in all of the affairs of life, and no doubt also places far more reliance on a stud-born fact than upon speculations based purely upon assumption. The [illegible] conclusions to which Mr. Groom arrived at, seem entirely unwarranted from a fair standpoint. None of the peaches having ever been submitted to any process, canning or otherwise, and both being submitted to the committee at the late fair at which they were on exhibition. If even of these facts it seems quite remarkable that any one should go so far as to even forestall the peach at our home market, and still more surprising that he should take it to foreign countries so soon. Only upon impartial and thorough trial, in this day of exact science, should any new thing be accepted or rejected. It is, how ever, a well known fact, that even scientific experts, as well as those self appointed, are too eager, as a rule, to condemn new things in their particular line, and especially is this the case with nurserymen and fruit dealers. The Crawford peach, it is well known, has a most enviable reputation in all countries, and no report has ever come that the red coloring matter about the pit has damaged its sale. Why then is there a probability of the same coloring matter about the pit of its child, the Pasadena Cling assuming this new function of coloring the syrup? It would seem that it would be far less likely to by its remaining whole during the process. One is almost a counterpart of the other, in external as well as internal features, the only perceptible difference being in the cling and free character.

Pomologists tell us, that in many of the clings the flavor of the flesh is very superior, but owing to its close union with the stone it is inconvenient to eat, and there fore far less popular than free stones, even of an inferior quality. Now, the Pasadena Cling is certainly not open to this objection, but on the contrary, appears to be one of the finest clings known. All impartial judges that had an opportunity of tasting it at the Fair accorded it a promising future, yet time only can tell. However this may be, it is intended that the public shall have the full benefit of it at the nominal cost of other trees. No speculation by high prices will be permitted. The public are welcome to it, hence it ought to have a fair trial before being condemned.

So far as the peach industry is concerned in this part of the State, especially at the present time, there is but very poor inducement held out to the canneries and fruit dealers to increase the acreage. Prices rule altogether too low. The prices current at San Francisco gave prices ranging from 2 to 3 cents per lb. for peaches free and cling, while at the same date here 1 to 1½, sometimes for extra choice selected, 2 cents in a few instances were paid. In short, there never has been during the past five years an encouraging fruit market in Southern California; and unless the stockholders and others interested in canneries and the handling of our fine fruits are at to their interest at once to pay even a *small* profit to the producer, the vine and citrus

fruits will speedily supplant the present orchards.

If we could handle our fruit as cheaply as the orchardist does in Delaware and New Jersey for instance, viz., [illegible] per day, we could then almost [illegible] at least, defy competition. I believe I am borne out in the statement that but few fruit growers ever think of irrigating their deciduous trees, at least [illegible] in Pasadena, and yet the prices and critical [illegible] by our dealers render the culture almost entirely [illegible]. If peaches and apples will not pay we know the vine will, and it is left for the dealer to decide this matter in the near future.

Respectfully,

O. H. [illegible]

PRUNING PEACH ORCHARDS

Different fruit need different modes of treatment. While the cherry should be kept compact the apple and the peach need a more open top that its fruit may be more highly colored and better flavored by the rays of the sun. The peach that is not fair to the sun in ripening is far superior in flavor and sweetness to the one ripened in the shade. This teaches the propriety of sunshine.

Before commencing operations look over your trees carefully; see what large limbs need removing to balance it properly, and when this is done, shorten in the smaller limbs, thin out the middle, always cutting those limbs that have a tendency to grow crosswise or downward. Let the tree, when your work is done, have a symmetrical, graceful, tidy appearance.

In peach pruning what is termed the "shortening in system" is claimed to have many advantages, but being more [illegible] than many are willing to bestow, it will not probably be practiced generally, although it does possess important advantages. The plan is this: When the tree is first planted let it be cut back to within 2½ feet of the ground; a nice, round head is produced the first year. The second year it is cut back one-half of the last year's growth; the third year the same, and so on each succeeding year, [illegible] judgment in cutting back those limbs that make the most rapid growth above the others, so that a proper poise may be maintained. The tree will be healthier; the top being low, the ground is kept cool and the bodies are saved from [illegible] and borers and the expense of gathering the fruit much reduced.

This system has many advantages over all others, especially on this coast, where the tree makes such a wonderful growth each year. Unless this system is practiced your trees will [illegible] and the load of fruit [illegible] will be heavier than the branches can hold, and the result will broken limbs, scraggily, unsymmetrical and unprofitable trees. This system has the fullest endorsement of all of our leading peach men who have made the subject of pruning a study for any length of time.

ANOTHER RAILROAD FOR LOS ANGELES

[illegible] that too with [illegible] present bright prospects will be turned to gloom. To this end our citizens, feeling [illegible] Southern Pacific and [illegible] tions cannot be relied upon [illegible] are calling the attention of the [illegible] of the Atlantic & Pacific and Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe to the large inducements in the way of freights Los Angeles county alone offers to said road should it build into this valley and city.

The Herald of this city comes out this morning with a long letter from C. T. Hopkins, Pres. of the Cal. Ins. Co., of San Francisco, to H. C. Nutt, Esq., President of the Atlantic & Pacific, and [illegible] W. [illegible] Topeka & Santa Fe railroads, [illegible] we make the following extracts:

According to the report of the State Board of Equalization [illegible] the agricultural products of Los Angeles county [illegible] were as follows, exclusive of grain, hay, vegetables and live stock:

Acres under cultivation (all crops)	[illegible]
Castor beans—pounds	[illegible]
Hops "	[illegible]
Tobacco "	[illegible]
Butter "	[illegible]
Cheese "	[illegible]
Wool "	[illegible]
Honey "	[illegible]
Wine—gallons	[illegible]
Brandy "	[illegible]
Lemon trees—number	[illegible]
Orange " "	[illegible]
[illegible] " "	[illegible]
Apple " "	[illegible]
Pear " "	[illegible]
Fig " "	[illegible]
Plum " "	[illegible]
Peach " "	[illegible]
Quince " "	[illegible]
Grape vines—acres	[illegible]
Grapes—[illegible] tons per acre	31,175
Miles of irrigating ditches	[illegible]
Acres irrigated [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Population of county, about	[illegible]

Now if each of the 222,250 orange and lemon trees, to say nothing of the other [illegible] the aggregate product would [illegible] boxes, [illegible] each. This would require for their transportation twelve cars daily during the six months, from January 1st to June 30th, of the crop [illegible].

[illegible] yet been [illegible] the trees planted are yet in full bearing, but in three years from now the crop will approximate the above figures.

Take now the grape crop, 31,000 [illegible]

[illegible] for making raisins, [illegible] Los Angeles [illegible] would be ready for [illegible].

Now as the route of the Atlantic and Pacific and Atchison [illegible] the shortest [illegible] California and the [illegible] lines impracticable for fruit [illegible], the view I wish to impress upon you is, that you can, if so disposed, create a much greater tonnage movement in fresh fruits [illegible] business in that specialty than any other railroad can, while at the same time you [illegible] with the right kind of people, and go on [illegible] year to year more quickly than any other [illegible] likely to do.

President H. C. Nutt's reply follows, but [illegible] extracts, but will add that he promises to [illegible] Southern California [illegible] as soon as they can get to it.

[illegible] a lapse of two hundred [illegible] has given us nothing to [illegible] appetite for stimulants, [illegible] the full [illegible] of the [illegible], which is fully as [illegible] against malarial diseases as [illegible] of the old Spanish [illegible] druggist for it. For [illegible]

[illegible]

Viticulture.

HOW TO PLANT A VINEYARD PROPERLY.

The time of year has again arrived when the movement toward setting new vineyards is receiving general attention. The unusual success attending our growers this year will not only lead others to go largely into this industry, but will also be the means of causing present growers to increase their own vine area. To the experienced the setting of a vineyard brings no more anxiety than the planting of any ordinary farm crop, while to others the task is one fraught with uncertainty, some guess work, and no small amount of worry concerning the success of their venture. It is said that the young bird builds as good a nest as her mother built the year before, therefore why should we not be able to equal or even excel our predecessors, when we have inherited the experience which cost them a lifetime?

The ground for a vineyard should be plowed fully fifteen inches deep, if it is the intention to grow without irrigating. Even with irrigating this depth is not too great still ten or twelve inches would probably answer. If the ground is new, all roots should be grubbed out, carried off and burned, little hillocks here and there should be leveled, and the ground in general should be given an even, smooth surface. Then plow straight trenches, in which the cuttings are to be planted, at least fifteen inches deep, with a two horse plow, as wide apart as you wish to set your vineyard; for wine, not less than six feet nor more than eight; for raisins, probably not less than eight feet nor more than ten. Stretch a rope—or what is better, a wire—across these furrows, and if your rope is knotted of your wire linked every six, eight or ten feet, according to the distance you choose, you are ready for business.

Procure a sharp, narrow spade, and with it dig a cut in the trench as many more inches over fifteen as you desire to plant; then plant the cutting behind the spade, and fasten the loose dirt around the lower end of it with your foot, and, if you like, draw more dirt to it from the sides, after you have plowed the dirt to the cuttings from both sides with a single horse plow, and you have your cuttings well and expeditiously planted. Be sure that your cuttings are well planted; if not, all your work is in vain. The crowbar style of planting is the worst of all. You cannot see what is done at the bottom of the hole, and if you find it is not properly at the end of the cutting, and the callus cannot form there; but some of the upper eyes will send out a few hungry roots and if it don't die, it were better if it did.

The process for planting rooted vines is the same, save instead of only pushing the spade down, you would dig a hole of proper dimensions in the bottom of the trench. The question, which is preferable for planting, cuttings or rooted vines? is still open for discussion. Cuttings are much the cheaper, and with proper setting and care, provided they are properly taken from the vines and treated before they are set in vineyard form, from seventy-five to ninety per cent. will grow. And if you put out a few hundred or thousand in nursery form the next year, you will have roots with which to fill out the vacancies. On the other hand rooted vines will cost much more, the labor of planting is considerably more, but all will grow, and probably they will bear a year earlier than the cuttings; still by some it is claimed that there is no gain in time of bearing. Neither do all agree upon the depth that cuttings should be planted. Some contend that fifteen inches is long enough for a cutting, and nine or ten inches in the ground is better than a greater depth. This is probably the correct theory for cold soils, or for lands upon which irrigation is practiced; but for warm, dry soils, or where irrigation is not intended, it would probably be well to increase the length to eighteen or twenty inches. Of course, you would modify the depth of trenches to suit the length of cuttings. If your trench is fully as deep as you wish to plant, so much the better, because the loose soil brought in from the sides will settle closely around the cuttings—a point in the operation which is very important, and cannot be too well attended to. Only large, well-matured canes, and those with eyes moderately close together, so that, planting at the above-mentioned depths, two eyes may be above the ground. Some say that one eye above the ground is sufficient; but suppose the upper one should fail to grow, owing to its nearness to the end of the cane, or suppose the rabbits should get one, or the whittle tree, in cultivating, should break one off, would you not then appreciate the second? Besides, if you should at any time find two, were too many, a strong thumb or a sharp knife would be your remedy. The first two cuttings from the large end of the vine are considered best, but that depends largely upon the length of the vine. Neither an over-rank nor a very small growth of vine is as good to make cuttings from as a medium growth. After cuttings are once made, they should not be exposed to the sun and wind, two or three days exposure may work them a serious injury. When made, tie them into bunches of fifty or one hundred each, wrap them with moist sacks, or something that will answer the same purpose, and remove them to the ranch on which they are to be planted. Here, with a two horse plow, prepare a shallow trench, open the packages, and deposit the cuttings lengthwise of the trench, not too many in a place, and cover them with soil four or five inches. If the ground is not too wet, cold and mushy, they would remain in the trench without harm for six weeks, but at the end of ten days or two weeks, if you are ready, they are in first class condition to be taken out of the trench and to be planted. This burying process keeps the cuttings from losing any of their vitality, neither can the ends of the cuttings become dried for an inch or two back, as they do under other treatment, and the eyes are swollen ready to start as soon as they are planted and exposed to the sun and warm air.

WINE OPINION OF L. J. ROSE.

Realizing the value of the opinion of L. J. Rose as regards wine culture, we make the following extract from his report to the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners of December, 1880. Although one year has elapsed since these opinions were written, they are none the less applicable at the present time, and considering their source, we know that they will be read with much interest:

It is a pleasing task to review the grape and wine industries of Los Angeles County for 1880. Crops have never been larger or of a better quality, and the demand for the grape by wine makers has been good, and continued so to the end. All parties concerned are satisfied, and contentment and plenty cheer the vignoron on to renewed effort for the coming year, which already is full of pleasing prospects. They are casting an agreeable shadow before, through an abundant rain for the season thus far, and the viticulturist is now busy in pruning and saving cuttings for future planting. There will be more vines planted the coming season than ever before.

It is now a proven fact that we, too, can make the finer qualities of light bodied pure wines. In former years Los Angeles had the reputation of being especially adapted for the making of Port, Angelica, Sweet Muscat, and Brandy, but, in the making of light dry wines the county stood last on the coast. The writer never shared in that belief; for, if the Mission grape attained a higher and more perfect maturity, and made a wine of the best quality for which it was adapted, I could not see why other varieties of grapes, which were suited for other kinds of wine, should not, also, when ripened in our genial, pleasant climate, make a wine—a light wine—characterized by a bouquet of the best quality. Of course locality, climate, and other causes have a marked effect on the quality of wine, and all conditions must be favorable to make a wine of the first quality; but I mean to say that the variety has more influence than any one other condition.

Perhaps there is no locality in California which is so little understood as to its climate as Los Angeles and other southern counties. I am often met, when in Stockton, Sacramento, and other places in the State, by the query, "Well, it must be very hot in your county now?" whereas the fact is that our summer heat is much less, and our nights are much cooler, than is the case at either place mentioned. We have but little hot weather, but a more even temperature, warmer winters, and a longer season. As this is the home of the orange, lemon, and other like fruits, the instance is a natural one, but we excel in raising these, not because we have a greater summer heat, but because we have a warmer winter and a more even temperature for the whole

year. It is no longer an experiment whether we can make a light wine of the best quality. It is a fact accomplished—a fact which all viticulturists who have tried our wines admit. I can show wine in quantities which only carr es seven per cent of alcohol, and it can be drank with pleasure when one is dry, to quench it, and leave no dullness of the mind behind. Of course, this cannot be done with the Mission grape, and the verdict I rendered on that grape has been a just one, which said that we could not make a light wine, and that all our wines had a sherry flavor. The planting of other varieties of grapes, however, tells a different tale. The planting of Blaue Elben, Burger, Zinfandel, and Charbonneau, changes this verdict, which was based upon wine of every kind and car ety made from our grape, viz.: the Mission.

Taking the present year's yield, which is the largest we ever had, at ten thousand pounds to the acre, and allowing five thousand seven hundred acres in bearing, it gives fifty-seven million one hundred and thirty thousand pounds of grapes produced in this county this year; and, taxing fifteen pounds of grapes for a gallon of wine, this would give the grand total of three million eight hundred thousand gallons of wine.

These figures seem large, even to me, yet I cannot see how I can make them less. I am in a favorable condition to make estimates, for I have bought the product of many vineyards for several years, and this year have bought over twelve million pounds of grapes. Although five tons to an acre, as an average, may seem large, yet several vineyards which I bought yielded ten tons, and I believe five tons is within the fact.

Probably half the vineyards of this district are irrigated; and, although grapes can be grown in any part of the district without irrigation, yet with irrigation larger crops are produced, and vineyards retain their fertility and thrift for hundreds of years. Irrigation entails much work, and it may yet be considered an open question which pays best—deep tillage, without irrigation, or irrigation. Lands without irrigation can be bought very much cheaper, say for one-fourth, and this again forms a factor in the problem of "Which pays best?" It must, however, be confessed, that as long as the belief prevails that irrigation is a preventive of the phylloxera, there is a comfortable feeling in having water.

Our mountain slopes and our uplands are now the lowest in price, and yet these lands are the lands that will produce grapes of the highest value. The possibilities are immense. A great future is in store for us.

It may be safely stated that grapes grown for sale to wine makers, this year, have netted ninety dollars an acre, for the crop was large and the price good. The average price this year was one hundred and twenty-one dollars a ton. The wine and brandy made would sell to-day for over a million of dollars.

VINEYARD OBSERVATIONS.

Editor Semi-Tropic Tribune: Having recently travelled through a portion of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, I have concluded to give you a few notes concerning my observations among the new and prospering vineyards of our section. In the first place I have found no one who feels for the future of the grape. The prophecies which have so agitated France and portions of Northern California, and which have a majority of our viticulturists, mainly for the reason that the irrigating ditches of every hand can be brought into requisition to drown out the pest should it ever appear.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

However, the phylloxera is to be feared even in our section, and the grape cuttings from Northern California should be selected until it is certain they have been infected. It is surely easier to keep the pest out at present than it will be to exterminate it in the future. The vineyards set out last Spring are nearly all in a healthy condition. The farmer who left his cuttings to the mercy of the voracious rabbit has, however, little to hope for. The destruction of the young vineyards by these creatures must have discouraged many. A good lath fence from two to four feet in height seems to be the only effective barrier.

LOCATIONS FOR GRAPE CULTURE

The area in vineyards is extending in an extraordinary manner. The grape grower in the San Gabriel valley has a yield over one million cuttings, most of new comers. Lands which three years ago were valued from $10 to $15 per acre have, since the grape excitement began, readily sold at from $40 to $60 per acre. Lands where vineyards are being put out, but the principal demand for cuttings in this county comes from the Santa Ana Valley, Pasadena, Pomona, and the districts South and West of town.

VARIETIES SELECTED.

On the mesa lands and hame lands trees from fogs the natural grape seems to be the favorite. On the damp or lands the semi and uplands is or tinary seasons and is not to be depended upon. For wine making the favorite varieties seem to be the Blaue Elben, Zinfandel, Berger and Mission. The Germans of Anaheim, many of whom have resided in the county for twenty years, evinced their confidence in the future of the wine grape in making looking to area of their vineyards. Twenty acres of grapes they have found to be a better investment than two hundred acres in grain.

As for the raisin interest the future is grand, and irrigation only will prove one of the bulwarks of our future prosperity.

PRUNING VINES

The season of vineyard pruning has now arrived, and some of our vineyardists have already commenced that operation. On the question of the proper time to prune there is a wide difference of opinion. Some of our city vineyardists contend that it is unsafe to prune till January or February, so as to make the sap rise in pushing out buds in the spring, so as to avoid an April frost which sometimes tramps along this way in the first half of that month. The same opinion has been advanced by some in the Riverside vineyards. Gen. Sherman, in his practical vineyard, cautions against the pruning, and says experience has taught him that it is safer to prune the vines before the rainy season, and assumes that the grape is injured if it is pruned in the winter. He is supported by good authority, and, I think, by most of the vineyards. It is thought that the sap rising and its heat cause out of a late season, or in the vineyards of California in spring, an out growth that is the frequent fall of rain, times, that replaces the young leaves in growth, and vegetation has to start with the first season of spring. According to this theory, the pruning is safer after the vineyards are in full leaf, and having so much the start of the rains, and the leaves and branches have made growth after the annual spring rain has ceased, and the flowing. The sap in a vineyard in full leaf, and in a season permeate, gives to arrested energy to the immediate production of other vines in which to fulfil its work of growth, which is a less one in nature. He contends that a vine is greater than a part, and that the tender adhesions which the few short branches that are left by the pruner send to the nutrition of sap are very small compared with that of a full leafed vine of a generous vigor. The Germans are a set of sage reading and cut for experience, and the conclusions are entitled to respectful consideration.

In regard to the matter of pruning there are also two theories. One is that the short vine should be trimmed very closely, leaving only the short spurs of two or three buds, and the other is that a longer vine should have more buds, and should spring. There are also two theories in regard to the number of buds on each spur, one is for two and the other for three buds.

Now comes another question, which has been discussed in the papers, and being treating, which seems to me, from what I have read and the experience of the pruner, to be settled, and that is, whether a vineyard should be pruned on the first year of the vine, and the vine is grapes from the same year, or should wait longer than from the first year.

This system is recommended by some, who claim that pruning, or the method that short pruning promotes the growth of vines, and prunes to the old method vines which have been most pruned for the longest years.

On the point General Sherman finds by long pruning, that the yield of his vineyard has been greatly increased, but whether this increase will last one hundred years is yet unknown. The grape industry is now so large and important that the most careful experiments should be made and published as to the best methods of pruning.

Addresses.

ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION No 6.

AT TURN VEREIN HALL, IN THIS CITY, ON MONDAY NIGHT, OCT 21 1878 BY CAR BETTO, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES—It gives me pleasure to meet you this evening. The occasion of this meeting is the opening of the first annual exhibition of the Horticultural department of Agricultural Association No. 6.

This Association is a State institution, organized under a law passed by the Legislature of 1870, the directors of which hold office under the appointment of the Governor of the State. By this law the purposes for which this association was created, as also the duties of its directors, are most explicitly defined. The purpose is, for the advancement of the agricultural, horticultural and mechanical interests of this district, comprising the six Southern counties of the State. I, together with my associate directors, have endeavored to the best of our ability to carry out this purpose, and we trust with your co-operation we may establish an institution which will be, for all time, an honor and pride to the people of Southern California. We have for this present fair made every exertion to provide for you an entertainment both instructive and interesting. At the Park our stables and sheds are filled with the finest stock of every description. We have prepared a program of racing, tournaments for the fire companies, together with several other interesting amusements, and from the display you have here before you to-night you will realize that we have not been neglected our horticultural department.

I have visited all the fairs in the northern portion of this State, and I am also well acquainted with all the principal fairs of the East, and I am pleased to say, that in my opinion the quality of the stock and produce now on exhibition at the park and in this hall is equaled by but few and excelled by none.

But, my friends, to enable us to make this Association an institution of which we may all be proud, and which will be an everlasting benefit to us, and to our children, and to this whole community, there is one thing absolutely necessary, one thing which we must have or we cannot succeed, and that is your co-operation, your assistance and your help. We have done what lay in our power to render it a success, and I am sorry to be compelled to say, however that I fear there is a great lack of interest on the part of the people of your city. The first Agricultural Fair under the direction of this Association was held at the Park last fall, the Horticultural department being then exhibited at the Pavilion under the charge of the Southern California Horticultural Society. I pass over that occasion, as the Park was a horrible failure, being able to pay all our obligations and having a few hundred dollars left in the treasury. But our patrons were not the citizens of Los Angeles; they were mostly strangers. I pass one of our best days, for my own satisfaction, I put a man to canvass and ascertain how many of the persons then present were residents of the city of Los Angeles, and he found less than one hundred persons, or say $50 paid in at the gate. At this rate, in the five days of our exhibition we would have received $250 from the residents of this city, containing, I believe, a population of about 15,000 persons, which would be not quite 1⅔ cents apiece in support of an Agricultural Association, and that amount contributed by a city which is located in the very heart of the finest agricultural and horticultural district known to the civilized world. Gentlemen, I cannot take courage from this showing; it does not impress me with the idea that you are interested in the success of Agricultural Associations.

No institution in the world can thrive, or even exist, without the patronage of the public. You all know that. You are all practical business men, and you know that we, as well as yourselves, depend upon public patronage for success. This is not the first Agricultural Association you have had among you. When I came here, five years ago, there was the Southern District Agricultural Association, and shortly afterwards the Horticultural Society was organized. The origin of the first of these institutions I know but little of, it having been started, I believe, several years previously; but I and know it during the last three years of its existence, and I can most truthfully say it was a well-conducted institution, managed by able men, who used their best endeavors to maintain an Agricultural Association which would have been a benefit to this county. Of the Horticultural Society it is useless for me to say one word. It is of recent date; you all know of its organization, of the labors of its directors, every one of them good and faithful men. I know well that these gentlemen have done their best to maintain amongst you an institution which, if properly patronized by this city, would have been an ornament, and an untold worker of good throughout the entire breadth of California. But what has been the end of these two Associations? I will tell you what has been their end. For lack of interest taken in them, an apathy which in my opinion is unpardonable, they have been allowed, after a few years of struggling, to die, to become bankrupt—yes, even to be sold out by the Sheriff—and the property which by hard labor they had accumulated has been sacrificed and lost—a stain, a slur, an everlasting, never fading, indelible blot upon the history sheet of the far famed city of Los Angeles. And, gentlemen and ladies, with this lack of interest still existing, if the directors of this Association will quietly permit it, they, too, will meet the same sad fate. If the city of Los Angeles does not want an Agricultural Association in their midst, there are other localities in our district, both in and out of this county, that do want it, and who have offered us very tempting inducements to hold our fairs with them. We are now just on the eve of our second exhibition, and should the present state of affairs, or I should say those of last year, still exist, I fear that we shall hereafter be compelled to seek a more appreciative community. Do not think that my remarks are prompted by any unkind feeling. Far from it. I will admit that I am disappointed. I consider myself one of you. I have made my home amongst you, and I take an interest in everything affecting the well-being of Los Angeles and its surroundings; but as the President of this Association, I feel it my duty to you, to the Directors and stockholders of this Association, to express to you, frankly and plainly, what in my opinion is the great difficulty. My friends, there is not a city on the face of the earth, with any pretentions whatever of being in an agricultural district, that is not willing and proud to do their part towards the support of their Agricultural Associations. It is so throughout the Eastern States, from Maine to Wisconsin; but I need not take you to Maine or Wisconsin to prove to you the truth of my assertion. Go to the northern part of your own State—go for instance to Stockton and attend the San Joaquin Valley District Fair, and then tell me if I am not stating facts. In Stockton they put up $20,000 every year in premiums and purses, and they draw crowds of people, and outside money is brought in and left there, and their merchants and hotels reap the benefit. But how is this done, you will ask. I will tell you. The San Joaquin Valley District Agricultural Association is no better off than we are; they receive from the State the same as we receive, but their people realize the importance of their Association and the benefits it brings to them and to their city, and they do, each one of them, what he can to assist in the advancement and in the support of this institution. Suppose you walk through the streets of Stockton on one, I think two afternoons during Fair week, and you won't find a store open—not even a barber's shop. And why? Because it is Fair week—it is a holiday, and the merchants, clerks, lawyers, and everybody have gone to the Fair. They don't lose by it; they make their Fair a success, and strangers are attracted to their city, and each spends his money, and their city reaps a rich harvest. Now allow me to ask, have any one of you ever seen a store closed in Los Angeles upon any afternoon during a Fair week? I never have, and if you have, I wish you would tell me of it.

My friends, I have detained you much longer than was my intention, but what I have said I said in good faith, and I hope it may be for the good of the City of Los Angeles, and the prosperity of this Association.

I will conclude by again expressing to you the pleasure I have felt at meeting you this evening, and in having had an opper-

tunity of addressing you, and I trust that I may meet you all at the Park every day, and in this hall every evening during the present week. And should I ever again be called upon to address a Los Angeles audience upon the subject of agriculture, may I then and there have occasion to thank you for the interest you then take in Agricultural Associations, and the liberality you then display towards their support.

ADDRESS BY GOV. DOWNEY,

BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

If there be a people on the face of the earth that ought to be good, upright, honest, generous and God-loving that people should be the favored citizens of these United States, for a kind and beneficent providence has granted us the choicest of gifts,—a continent from ocean to ocean dedicated to freedom. The eighty years that have transpired of the nineteenth century have witnessed events of more importance to the happiness of mankind than all the ages from the beginning of the world. This progress will not stop. Its advance is irresistible, and it is a proud satisfaction to us to feel and know that future generations will admire and appreciate our efforts.

Since the organization of the District Agricultural Society our progress has been grand, our step has been steady, our march determined and our accomplishments marked and manifest. The progress of all the six counties composing the district has been equally marked, and that happy manifestation of abundance that surrounds our people in Los Angeles is to be seen in them all. Peace and contentment pervade the land, and the patrons of husbandry in their annual cycle come round to exhibit the treasures they have brought forth from mother earth

This the loved land of the olive and vine,
The land of abundance of health and sunshine.

The retrospect of the year is pleasing, our crops of every kind abundant, with a demand and a value for our products that bring happiness to every fireside; wine wool and wheat fill our warehouses, tropical and sub-tropical fruits are forever on hand for export.

Our young and growing industries require the fostering care and protection of the Nation, north, south, east and west, and as I view it, there is no people require it so particularly as those of our own district. We feel it because it comes home to us. Our wool, our wine and our brandy have their life through protection. Our vineyards and orange groves would be neglected without it.

The promoters of the agricultural and horticultural societies have generously contributed their money, time and talent to encourage the growth of prosperity among us, and the City of Los Angeles has been in no small degree the beneficiary, therefore her citizens should respond with generous aid. Through the efforts of the members of these societies, attention has been called from abroad to the fact that we have raised the finest stock in the world, and produced the choicest fruits. It would therefore show an ingratitude unparalleled not to appreciate those generous efforts put forth for the general good.

Our Fair Grounds are the finest in the State, our appointments are excellent and ample, and we do not owe a dollar.

In taking upon ourselves the burden of State Government we started out with an assessment roll, personal and real, of only [illegible] in thirty years it has swelled to $[illegible]. We to-day [illegible] to the date of our admission as a State that the great commonwealth of New York shows a roll, personal and real of only $724,000,000 in round numbers; Delaware, only $[illegible]; Florida, $[illegible]; Iowa, $21,000,000. And now we have lived to see our own beloved county with her assessment roll amounting to $[illegible]. The following tabulated statement will be the best evidence of the steady progress Los Angeles has made in material wealth since I last had the pleasure of addressing the Society, and the progress of the other five counties has been equally and proportionately marked:

Assessments of Los Angeles County for the past six years:

1876	$14,814,322
1877	[illegible]
1878	[illegible]
1879	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]

We have nominally a State debt of $3,396,500; but $2,690,000 of this we owe to ourselves, that is, the bonds to that amount are deposited to the credit of our educational system, and we pay interest regularly every year on this, just the same as if we borrowed it from Rothschild and you get your pro rata every year for your school fund.

Now I know there are many who do not think of this, and I feel it will be pleasing for them to know that we, as a State, are practically out of debt.

I have gone into this dry detail of figures because it has been stated that the South ern counties are not rich enough to carry on a State Government on their own account. I have plainly shown you that the County of Los Angeles alone has so big a tax list as the whole State of Iowa, or Florida, or Delaware had in 1860, and they were full fledged States at the time of our admission.

It is pleasing to note that prophecies of the opponents of the new constitution have not been verified. They told you that in case of its adoption capital would fly the State, industries would be paralyzed and that grass would grow in our streets. The contrary, thank God, has been the happy consequence of its passage, for never before in the history of the State did a happier condition of affairs exist.

Some six years ago it was my pleasing duty, as President of the Agricultural Society, to deliver the annual address. At that period the wine interest, from many reasons not now necessary to enumerate, was in a depressed condition. The owners of vineyards were despondent, and many were digging up and burning the grapevines their fathers had planted and cultivated with so much care. I had myself great faith in the future of this industry, and I then said

"Los Angeles is the natural home of the grape. It thrives either grapes larger and sweeter there than anywhere else. The dryness of our climate at the period of maturing and gathering gives us a crop of excellent grapes, free from disease or mildew. Our vine of our soil will produce more than anywhere else, and at a less cost, will mature and freer from disease. Why not, then, rival France in this great branch of wealth? It will cost us no more than great effort of our people to make it. I regard the growth of our wealth in this direction as destined to surpass all others. Its use by our working men as an article of diet would destroy a large or strong drink. Such is the experience of countries where it is used more freely than water or milk. I would say to all our farmers, plant a few acres of grape vines."

It is very pleasing, now that years have elapsed, to see my prophecy realized, as [illegible] verified, and that our people are [illegible] the vineyards many fold. In 1876 our wool crop in this State was, say, 6,000,000 lbs. In 1880 it was [illegible] lbs., and our [illegible] State [illegible] industry has many advantages. While it brings a large revenue, it does not exhaust our soil, as our grain croppings do. We are much indebted to the efforts of C. I. W. W. Hollister, of Santa Barbara, and to his partner Hubbard, of happy memory, for the improvement of our native stock of Spanish sheep; also the McNamara Brothers, of Sacramento, and the Patterson, of Alameda. The efforts of these gentlemen have only had a parallel in success, personal and national, with those of Captain McArthur, of Australia.

I speak of the two industries, wine and wool, because I am familiar with them, and I feel that their success has encouraged all other in this Union. Wheat, corn and barley are fast gaining a claim to pre-eminence. Raisins, oranges, nuts and fruits of all kind crowd the [illegible] [illegible] and summer [illegible] [illegible] and hamlets.

Were ever a people so favored as we? The land is dotted with temples of worship, colleges and [illegible], and [illegible] have their [illegible] on every hand, and now I will conclude by hoping

That our [illegible]
When Heaven [illegible]

Mr. C. H. Richardson would inform poultry fanciers that he has the choicest strains of fowls in Southern California. Orders for stock or eggs should with [illegible] [illegible]. Home address is the Fair.

BEAKER'S Baking Powder at Lan I. Thompson & Co.'s.

Everybody goes to Fox & Koster's.

Southern California.

THE LADY OF L——

BY D. A.

"The home to which
Could love fulfil its prayers," I'd find there in
A sunny hill by old Sierra's slope
Where health and happiness abound, and where
No change of winter marks the summer short
That golden land—her California
There in the valley of San Gabriel
I know a charming, yes—one pleasant vale
Which now seems like a fairy dream—it was
My home. The memories of that time and place
Are perfect, and as full of quality
Delight as well can be in this mix'd world
Just there from out the valley rises, with
A gentle slope, a mesa, high and wide
And beautiful. Sierra Madre guards
Its rear, and from its side a fount oozing
Pours water clear and plentiful. Before
Us lies a panorama unsurpassed—
Long orchard rows of fragrant orange trees
And vineyards hung with luscious grapes—Hen-
ligs
And olives, fig-oaks, peppers graceful, and
The eucalyptus tall. There stately palms,
Bright flowers, and waving plumes of pampas
grass
Beyond, the foot-hills, over which the dark
Blue waves of the Pacific glisten in
The summer sun. In dreamy restfulness
They lie, and seem to say "I bound the goal
Of happiness, here rest, there's naught beyond."
So here we rest. A cozy cottage, not
A mansion full of care, shall be our home
"Sweet home!" dear word, and "ours!" Without
are all
The beauties Nature can bestow. Within
Shall dwell their bright reflection. Love shall
make
It cheerful. Hope shall make it bright. And
thoughts
For others' happiness shall multiply
Its light. Our daily cares, and troubles if
They come we'll liken to those fleeting clouds
Which sink below the mountain's top, and make
The lighter peaks, which lie yet in the above
Them, seem but more serene and lofty. So
Our blessings, hid in part, perhaps, by some
Dark clouds, shall yet above them rise and point
Upward heaven. Or, again, as we
Our vineclad cottage porch we look across
And see the foot-hills in the west, meanwhile
Unconscious of that deep Arroyo which
Would make it there an insurmounted fence
Impassable—so we will look from one
Bright sun-lit hilltop to some other point
Of blessing, little heeding valleys wide
Or chasms that may be between.

The beauties of that golden land I have
Not pictured—they are real. May such a home
There be and all a dream.

OUR FLORENCE LETTER

Editor "SEMI-TROPIC:"—This much neglected, much overlooked and much abused section is at last coming to the front in a very prosperous and substantial manner. There is no question or a reasonable doubt but that it will become one of the richest vicinities in the whole lower country. Florence has been a great hay producing section, but as every farmer well knows, there is no profit in hay, as it is till the actual truth of the business, we hardly get paid for our work. It is a good thing to be sure of something better, *we are sure.* It has been established beyond any doubt, one, that some among us six or seven years ago did the experimenting, and established the fact that some things were an entire failure and that others were a grand success. Their failures were a great loss to them at the time, but it was a great benefit to those coming later. Men that come into a new community and spend their money in an enterprise that the profit or loss is not known, they often fail, and are called blind by their less energetic neighbors, who say they often thought he was a strange man, "I knew he would not succeed." "The shower was over, they could then tell to a nicety how much rain had fallen." But if they succeeded, "I could have done the same, and it would have been better for me if I had." It is hard to convince such men that those who did the experimenting should have the credit of being a benefit to the country. They are worth all to a new country. They are the cause of permanent industries and business being established. If it were not for such men this country would now be a sheep pasture and it might as well be ceded back to Mexico, for no enterprising American would live in it. I said at the commencement of this article that this particular locality would, in a short time, become one of the richest in this lower country. The beginning was made by men that experimented with small gains and great losses. The tall, graceful and evergreen eucalyptus grove which is beautiful to behold, was set out in the Spring of 1876 by Mr. R. Nadeau. To think that they were planted only five years ago, and now they are seemingly trying to outgrow each other with their lofty heads some seventy-five feet in the air. It is almost incredible to tell but nevertheless true. The proprietor is now cutting some twenty-five cords of wood to the acre which, delivered in Los Angeles brings $8 per cord, or an income of $200 per acre, and as fast as the woodman's axe cuts them down they sprout up from the stump. So it seems that this undertaking is permanent and profitable, and will remain a belt of timber and as a landmark as far as the eye can reach for all time to come. There is eighty acres of this beautiful grove. I will leave it to my readers to say whether or not the person that undertook this enterprise is any benefit to a new country.

The forty acres of land recently sold by Mr. Huff, the present incumbent of an church, will be set out to eucalyptus trees next Spring. Mr White has the contract for raising the plants, setting out and cultivating for one year. It will be a beautiful property that our people can point to with pride, and say that it is profitable to the owner and a thing of beauty to the country. The wood will make many a contented and cheerful fireside.

Mr Nadeau ventured into another enterprise in 1880, on the same grand scale as usual. He planted some eight hundred acres of beets, and built a large sugarie and warehouse, and put in place all necessary machinery and appliances. There were days reaching into months that this man's expenses exceeded one hundred dollars per day for labor in cultivating, slicing and cutting the beets. The season arrived for making them into sugar. There was something wrong. Scientific knowledge perhaps was wanting. The growing of beets was a success, but the making of sugar was a failure. The loss was great, but all honor remains with the gentleman that undertook this vast enterprise, for each and every man got the last cent that was due him. The building of the sugarie and warehouse stands paid for and will be put to a profitable use in a year or two. This is an instance where an individual sustained great loss, but at the same time it is a benefit to the country. This same person is going into another vast enterprise, but there is no risk this time; others have succeeded in the same business in the same locality.

There was another person that experimented on a smaller scale in orange trees ten acres were set out and cultivated for two years. "Jack frost" froze them out. They were good, healthy, five year old trees that were bought at an expense of $1.50 a tree. It was a total loss, but still I consider it a benefit to a country. The same person set out nine acres of Muscat grapes in February, 1876, the roots costing $250 gold coin. His neighbors ridiculed the idea much more than they did the setting out of the orange trees, but this enterprise proved a success beyond all expectation. It was thought irrigation would be necessary, but they have grown luxuriantly without it. The grapes grow large and are free from mildew. They are considered far superior to grapes that are grown in Los Angeles by irrigation—there certainly is more saccharine in them. And right here I wish to say to those that are contemplating setting out vines, that where they are grown without water (irrigation) that the grapes are certainly much sweeter, and from this standpoint they will attract the attention of the Eastern buyer, which we will have the honor to greet by another year. We have one Southern road and will have more. Our route is the shortest to Eastern markets by nearly one thousand miles, and there is no fear but that it will be a cheaper route and will be taken advantage of. We made a good commencement this year in setting out vines. Some seven hundred acres were set out, the most of them according well. We who lived here thought the business was *low mining.* Well, it was a good commencement. But this early, when plans of the future are being made but few of who have known in advance, we hear of one vineyard of one thousand acres to be set next winter, and ten and twenty acre vineyards on all sides by different parties, but a few years will elapse before the locality will become one grand, large vineyard, money will be plenty, and our people will be happy. OMEGA.

The farmers at Artesia had sorghum up in a very agreeable and economical addition to their bill of fare. The amber cane thrives well in that section, and its culture should be greatly extended.

COUNTY NOTES.

Careless farming is the bane of Southern California. Where the plow, barrow and manure pile are neglected, may be found the poverty-stricken farmer.

A stock company has been formed at Santa Ana for the erection at that place of a fine hotel. Work upon the building will commence immediately, and the building when completed will cost $[illegible].

Norwalk and the Artesia settlement seem to have prospered during the past year. Those who took proper care of their crops, and carried on their farming on true business principles, were well rewarded for their labor.

Business in Anaheim is improving, and a new hotel is about to be opened, which will do justice to the town. A first-class hotel has long been needed at Anaheim, and we have no doubt will be well patronized.

Some thrifty farmers' wives in the neighborhood of Centralia and Artesia inform us that they have netted between $300 and $400 from their poultry during the past year. There is a great demand for improved breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, etc.

The people of the southern end of Los Angeles county would greatly appreciate a little attention from the officials of the Agricultural Department at Berkeley. An analysis of the alkali and salty soils, the proper means to eradicate these undesirable factors, and any other information bearing on this topic, would, if practical, be of considerable benefit.

Since exaggerated reports seem to have been circulated concerning the prevalence of injurious winds in the Santa Ana valley, we think it proper to state that after examining numerous orchards in the neighborhood of Santa Ana, Tustin and Orange we can truthfully say that although the trees are heavily loaded with fruit no damage from "Santa Ana's" was perceptible

The southern settlements of Los Angeles county are gaining in population and wealth in a most extraordinary manner We doubt if any portion of the Union is progressing so rapidly, and the most gratifying feature of this prosperity is that there seems to be no inflation of values Nature has been prodigal in her gifts to the Santa Ana Valley, and they are just beginning to be appreciated.

The hotel at Orange just opened by J. W. Anderson, Esq., is one of the most homelike and pleasant resorts [illegible] we know of in Southern California. The settlement of Orange is prospering wonderfully. Land is changing hands and every month sees a further increase in values We are glad to be able to state on the best of authority that the items going the rounds of the press concerning the danger from red scale in the settlement is in a [illegible] false. This parasite only appeared in one orchard and is now under control

Olive Culture.

FRUIT BEARING

[illegible] SANTA BARBARA

Trees growing from cuttings, will produce fruit the fourth year, and sometimes [illegible] the most favorable [illegible] will give a few berries the third year. It is the habit of the tree to overbear, and as a [illegible] will [illegible] fruit the year following a heavy crop. This statement is verified by the most reliable books published on the subject in the French, Italian and Spanish languages. There are [illegible] nia. Mr. Davis, who had charge of the San Diego Mission orchard in 1872, assured [illegible] that he had gathered from the same trees two years in succession, over 150 gallons of berries. I have also observed that some trees in my [illegible] cessive years. The fruit-bearing can be controlled by the pruning. The cultivator will not forget that the shoots or branches [illegible] fruit; hence, partial pruning every year will give partial crops. My oldest orchard was planted February 21, 1872. At four years I gathered from some of the trees over two gallons of berries; in 1878 over thirty gallons each off a few of the best trees, the orchard then being only six years old. In 1879, the [illegible] was not nearly so large. I had planted several thousand cuttings in the spring of 1873, but these trees did not give at six years a [illegible] The [illegible] oldest orchard now being eight years, and I think I do not over estimate when I state that the yield of some of the best and fullest trees will be over forty gallons. Trees [illegible] enough to give [illegible] limited at a distance of twenty feet, occupy nearly all the ground, and therefore give all the fruit that can be produced on one acre. An orchard bearing uniformly the quantity as above would give the following result: One hundred trees to the acre, at forty gallons each, 4,000 gallons This would be an enormous crop, unprecedented [illegible] in European publications. The one fourth of the quantity yearly would be a very profitable crop.

In estimating an orchard, the yield of isolated trees, or trees of great age, occupying considerable areas of ground, must not [illegible] the probable production. The tree mentioned in the San Diego Mission orchard as yielding 150 gallons of berries was more than fifty feet distant from those surrounding it.

My [illegible] through the olive districts, measured a tree [illegible] ground, and at the ground fifteen feet in diameter. Only a few trees of such size could be grown on one acre.

A. Contanos, *Professeur des Sciences* [illegible] *Méthodique* [illegible], Paris, [illegible] exhaustive work on the olive, published in Paris in 1877, from which I copy and translate as follows: "Large olive trees [illegible] it, require to be distant from each other [illegible] will produce 16 1-3 gallons. One 12 [illegible] diameter, [illegible] as follows: 15 trees 12 inches in diameter [illegible] duce of the same, 3000 gallons of berries." This would be equal to 1200 gallons to the acre. Another authority gives 2250 gallons [illegible] [illegible] rather [illegible] 250 trees to each hectare This would be 60 trees to the acre, and distant apart 24½ feet. French cultivators [illegible] quantity of fruit as one eighth, and in [illegible] olive trees grown from seeds are not [illegible] from the nursery until about seven [illegible] in Europe as early as they do in California [illegible] probably give, the first fifty years, double [illegible] best results given in those countries were oil making has been the business [illegible] at so low point of the tree; it blooms from the 1st to the 10th of May, and the [illegible] At this season we have our best weather, [illegible] Northern in the world are all the conditions [illegible]

The olive usually ripens in November. In some localities in Eastern countries during favorable years, the fruit pressing for oil begins as early as October, and for pickling, in September In Santa Barbara [illegible] 1878, was unusually late in ripening, not being ready to pick before the middle of January—a delay of fully two months—the rain fell of these two years.

[illegible]

Pure olive oil, manufactured by Ellwood Cooper, is kept constantly for sale at the Orange Store, No. 113 Main street.

SEMI-TROPIC
CALIFORNIA,
AN —
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Development of Southern California.

Terms: $1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

OFFICE ROOMS 9 & 10 BAKER BLOCK

Address, CHAS COLEMAN JR., Los Angeles Cal.

CHAS COLEMAN Jr. EDITOR AND PROPR

OFFICIAL PAPER
OF THE
Southern California Horticultural Soc'y.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 9, BAKER BLOCK
CHAS. COLEMAN, Jr., Secretary

This number completes volume four of this journal, and to us it will ever be as a closed book, beyond our power to add a single correction. However, we will cherish it as one would an old friend with whom many a happy, toilsome hour has been passed; and as we take up the task of volume five, we will endeavor to profit by our experience with the volume which we now close.

THE two very interesting addresses by F. J. Barretto, Esq., and Governor Downey, to be found on another page, will furnish food for reflection. Mr. Barretto justly complains because of the lack of patronage accorded our recent Agricultural Fair, which was truly worthy of a larger and an appreciative attendance. Governor Downey speaks in glowing terms of our country, our State, and our County, and gives reliable statistics which make a very flattering showing as regards the success of our various industries, and the rapidly accumulating wealth of Southern California.

OCCASIONALLY we learn that a subscriber has failed to receive some number of this paper, and the question, "Why not?" is sent to us. Our plea will be found in the fact that we mail the paper with the utmost care, and we are free to say that the trouble must be with the postoffice department. Does it look reasonable that we would neglect a subscriber, when we well know that if he cannot receive his paper that he will not continue his subscription? As far as it is within our power we will correct the irregularity, and if anybody who fails to receive his paper will drop us a postal card, we will mail an extra copy with pleasure.

JUST a word for the holiday number, which will appear a week or ten days before Christmas. It will be beautifully illustrated, with mostly new engravings. The edition is guaranteed to be 5,000, and it may reach double that number. It will be full of interesting and valuable reading matter for all classes, our own citizens and the inquirer not yet arrived; and as an advertising medium this much can be truthfully said in its favor: It reaches more homes in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties than any other publication. So much for home trade. Further, 500 copies are already engaged by three of our leading firms, to be sent to the different business firms throughout the Territories, and he who seeks trade in that direction would do well to advertise, and send his share of copies away. Many will work on this principle, and the result is certainly apparent to all.

Edwin Baxter, the Attorney who has recently settled in Los Angeles, and opened an office in Baker Block, is not from Washington, D.C., as, by mistake, we stated in our last issue. He came from Grand Haven, the center of the famous fruit belt of Western Michigan, hence his location here. He has, however, for many years, prosecuted claims before the Pension, Auditors' and General Land offices, and other departments at Washington. He has also for some years held the office of Judge of the Probate Court, and is therefore well posted in the matter of wills, settlement of estates, &c.

TO THE LIFE MEMBERS.

You have now received this journal free for four years owing to the following circumstances: It was first started and owned by the Horticultural Society, and by a provision of the constitution of said Society it was furnished to the membership free. At the time L. M. Holt severed his connection with the Society, the ownership passed into the hands of Carter & Rice, who furnished to the membership under contract, for three hundred dollars a year—there being about that number of life and contributing members. Last year Mr. Rice continued to furnish the paper on the same terms, and with this issue, the December number, that contract ceases. The journal passed into my hands some months ago, but I continued to carry out Mr. Rice's contract. Now, then, the position in which I stand might not be considered a pleasant one, since I am proprietor of the journal and also a member of the Board of Directors, and further am Secretary of the Society. However, I would not in any way use my position to force a tax of three hundred dollars per year upon the Society, and if the subject should come before the board in the form of a motion I would certainly vote no or not vote at all. It was my intention to have the subject discussed at the board meeting last Saturday, because some contend that the constitutional provision and the precedents set by the two former contracts should have some weight in deciding the matter, however, other business forced it from my mind, and this number will go to press before another meeting will be held. After the meeting two of the directors agreed with me that it was a burden which they did not think the Society should bear. As far as I am concerned I shall remain passive, and should the balance of the board decide at the next meeting to continue the journal to the membership I will supply it at lowest rates. But should they take the opposite view, which I in justice to the Society would advocate, I will send a canvasser among you, and I trust you will receive him kindly and will subscribe for a journal which asks for no subsidies and is a power in the land for good in many ways.

BRIGHT, of the Famous Cheap Store, desires us to tell the people that he is now marking down his entire stock of goods, to reduce them by 1st January, 1882. Any one wishing to get bargains can have them by only calling at the Famous Cheap Store. See his bargains in flannels, cashmeres, dress goods, dress trimmings, shirtings, corsets, handkerchiefs, buttons, suspenders, ladies', men's and misses' hose, ladies', misses' and children's hoods, shawls, blankets, table covers, table linens, towels, napkins, ladies' belts, cords and tassels, ruching and collars, ribbons, silk handkerchiefs, ladies' skirts, linen crash, lace curtains, white bed blankets, white quilts, ladies underwear, men's underwear, a large stock of men's and ladies' hats, ladies dress goods, a very large stock of cashmeres and all other kinds of dress goods, gloves, ties, scarfs, bows, satchels, and a large stock of men's, ladies' and children's boots and shoes. Large lines of all goods kept in his line, and an examination of the goods and prices will be conclusive evidence of the above fact. This is no humbug, as the entire force of clerks, ten in number, have been busy for several days marking goods down to almost cost. Remember, our motto is, "No trouble to show goods, and a great pleasure to sell."

MR. LACY has added the Hartford, of Connecticut, to his list of insurance companies. This is the oldest and most reliable company in the United States.

J. S. MILLS, of Pasadena, stands ready to contract to set vineyards at the lowest living rates. His experience in this line has been broad, and all his old customers will recommend him in the highest terms.

MR. JILLSON won first premium on everything he had in competition at the recent Agricultural Fair—Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and W. F. Black Spanish. His foundation stock of P. Rocks were imported from the yards of Mr. C. A. Keefer, Sterling, Illinois; also the beautiful pair of Brown Leghorns he had on exhibition. Mr. Jillson says no breeder in America could send him finer stock than he has received from Mr. Keefer. *It speaks for itself.* Parties ordering eggs from Mr. Jillson the coming season will get as fine as there is in the State. See advertisement on front cover.

THE square-dealing reliable firm of Hatch & Barclay of San Francisco, have removed to No. 10, California street, where they will continue to meet their customers and guarantee satisfaction.

EDITOR SEMI-TROPIC CALIFORNIA:—The highest medical authority asserts that cooked apples, either boiled or baked are the best food for patients in the fever el condition of small pox, typhoid fever and erysipelas. It has been well said that "apples are general favorites." Every eye covets, every hand reaches to them. An apple is a noble fruit, the friend of immortality, and its virtues blush to be tasted. Every muse delights in it, as its mythology shows from the garden of Hesperides to the orchard of Plato. A basket of pearmains, golden russets, or any of the choice kinds, standing in sight, shall perfume the scholar's composition as much as it refreshes his genius.

Apples are now considered to contain far more brain food than any other fruit or vegetable, and to be much more nutricious than potatoes, which enter so largely into the component parts of every meal. At present, apples are principally used in the form of puddings, pies, tarts and sauces, and are also eaten raw, in which state they are more wholesome than when mingled with butter, eggs and flour. But they are very delicious when simply baked, and served at every meal; and substituted for pickles and such condiments, they would surely be found beneficial. Sweet baked apples are a most desirable addition at the breakfast and tea table, and are far more heathful, appropriate, and sustaining than half the dishes usually esteemed essential at such times. Served with milk and bread they make the best diet that young children can partake of, and are very satisfying in their nature. Baked apples without meat, are far more substantial food than potatoes can possibly be made, and to us the delicious aroma and flavor are always most appetizing. We would rather go without our daily bread than our daily baked sweet apples.

Yet, although there were such an abundant crop of apples, we presume there are many families who will not use a barrel of them for the table this season, but will devoy at least six barrels of potatoes. Let us beg of them to equalize the two a little more, and purchase at least three barrels of apples to five of potatoes. They will find that less flour, eggs, sugar and butter will be consumed in a family when a plentiful supply of apples is stored in the cellar. One of the most celebrated physicians of Philadelphia eats two raw apples every every evening before he retires to rest, and thinks that they not only supply food to his brain, but keep the whole system in a healthy condition. For years I have followed his advice, and am confident that the fruit has been of great service to me.

RIVERSIDE still leads in the real estate boom, and Mr. S. C. Evans, president of the R. L. & I. Co., has his hands full in attending to sales, answering inquiries, etc.

THE "ACME."

The advertisement of which appears on our front cover, and which attracted so much attention at our recent Fair, furnishes a volume of endorsements in Southern California. The following are a few taken at random:

SUGAR STAPLE CO. [illegible]

Gents: Last season I had the Acme [illegible] it work. The year before I had [illegible] to over 100 acres with [illegible] horse cultivator, [illegible] and [illegible] and in excellent condition. [illegible] horse cultivator [illegible]

(Signed) MANUEL R. for L. J. Rose, Esq.

SAN GABRIEL MISSION, Cal., Aug. 24, 1887.

Gents: The ACME [illegible] I thank it one of the best I not the very best I have ever [illegible]

(Signed) L. H. HILLS

PASADENA, Los Angeles Co., Cal.
April 20th, 1887.

Gents: The ACME [illegible] first-class machine. [illegible] saves the ground in first class order. Can go over eight (8) to ten (10) acres per day. [illegible] is the best [illegible] and [illegible] Cal.

Respectfully,
Signed ALECK F. MILLS

ORANGE, Los Angeles Co., Cal.
April 20th, 1887.

Gents: I am delighted with your ACME [illegible] and lemon groves. Best tool [illegible] ever saw. The "ACME" [illegible] does the work better and more [illegible] than any other [illegible] I have used. I recommend it to my neighbors and friends as being the best for general [illegible]

(Signed) D. C. HAYWARD

COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT

We take pleasure in commending the careful attention of our readers the "Compound Oxygen Treatment." This Treatment is becoming very popular as a curative agent, for all diseases of the lungs and other respiratory organs, [illegible] partly by oxygen inhalation. Dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, and nervous derangement are also cured by this wonderful agent. A New England physician discovered this great remedy for disease after a most fatal attack, [illegible] of which did not leave him for months. The dispensaries of this treatment have some of the very best testimonials as to its efficacy from those who have used it. Among those who testify to its curative properties are such men as J. S. Adams, the distinguished author and publisher of the Home Magazine, and the Hon. William D. Kelley, member of Congress for Philadelphia. The testimony comes from persons [illegible] who have been cured of diseases that were pronounced hopeless, [illegible] to be have proved so nothing less than marvelous. It is a subject of great interest to be able to recommend a [illegible] remedial agent, especially in that [illegible] disease pulmonary Consumption. Drs. Starkey and Palen are regularly educated physicians, and had much experience in successful practice before adopting this Treatment as a specialty. We call attention to their advertisement in another column.

THE ADVANCE.

ITS AIMS AND SCOPE

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A GOOD AGENT

[illegible]

OUR CLUBBING LIST

[illegible]

C. H. HOWARD & CO., Publishers

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

M. J. WICKS,
Temple Block.

THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY AND [illegible]

[illegible]

Apiculture.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL CORRECTED.

[illegible] The American Bee Journal, [illegible] of Chicago, [illegible] 1881, claiming to be the oldest [illegible] in America, and the only weekly paper in the world devoted to [illegible] culture and the [illegible] of pure honey, in its issue of October 13th, 1881, published a table purporting to show the production of the United States and Canada for 1881, [illegible] "Bee Journal" and with "exceedingly useful [illegible] and very feelingly alludes to the extra labor and study it has entailed upon the editor, the amount of which is concluded upon such a table, etc.

Now this table may be all the editor of the American Bee Journal [illegible] it is in other States and Territories, as well as Canada, but when the editor puts the number of colonies of bees at 530 for the whole State of California for the fall of 1881, we begin to wonder where and how the *extra* labor and study, and the expenditure of brain work, comes to play any part as "valuable or interesting." Let us get at facts, and then compare them with the statements of the very [illegible] worked editor's table.

On the first Monday of March, 1881, the Assessor of Los Angeles county, California reported 16,613 colonies [illegible] in the county, and valued them at $[illegible], and their owners are paying taxes on that number of colonies. At the [illegible] the Assessor [illegible] number of bees on hand, and the owners of [illegible] taxes on that number of county, making a difference of 16,093 colonies of bees between the *table* and the Los Angeles County Assessor's figures. The total honey product of California, according to the *table*, is 30,168 pounds, making a difference of [illegible] County Assessor and the [illegible] calculations. If one compares that each men as Harbison, Wilkins, Flint, Hale, and others who have long been in the business of bee keeping [illegible] and any one of the persons named owning more colonies of bees and producing more honey than is credited to the whole State, and that some of them have shipped honey by the carload from California to Chicago, Ill., the [illegible] production of the American Bee Journal [illegible] of it would [illegible] for that editor to [illegible] service and [illegible] and wear, [illegible] of our pure white sage honey, get acquainted with some of the honey [illegible] of the County, and interview the County Assessor as to the honey product of California hereafter.

C. N. Wilson.

WILL BEE-KEEPING PAY?

Editor Semi-Tropic: Having spoken in a previous communication of some of the preliminary steps to be taken in establishing an apiary in Southern California we will now speak of the hive to be used. A very slight investigation will convince any one that there is but one kind of hive which can be profitably used here, and that is the moveable frame hive in common use among our apiarists, and claimed to be, I believe, the Langstroth patent. It is as simple in construction as it is possible to make a hive, and in fact I regard it as perfection itself so far as general utility is concerned, as well as in ease of [illegible] and cost of material required to make it. Each complete hive is composed of two boxes of equal dimensions. The same sized frames being used in each box, they will admit of combs being taken from either box and placed in the other, as occasion may require, which will often become necessary in the successful management of an apiary. All the hives in an apiary should be alike and of the same color, whether painted or unpainted, for it will frequently become necessary, especially in dividing, to remove one hive and substitute another, and if the new hive is not of the same general appearance as the one removed the bees often will not enter it. This of course causes more or less loss and vexation, and might in some instances cause the bee man to fracture some of the commandments. Bees not only notice the color but also the location, so for when their hive has been removed during the absence and replaced by another they will invariably call at the front door, but if the color of their house is changed they seem to regard the old one as lost, and will generally try to enter some other hive and are sometimes killed, though if they come loaded with honey they are generally received with "open arms" by any colony, just as our fellowman is received when he applies for admission to the family circle, bringing with him plenty of money to add to the general store. I think the most economical material for the body of the hive, and also for bottom boards, is inch rough redwood, the body of the hive to be well whitewashed. For covers use best surface redwood, well seasoned, the rough side to be dressed and both sides well painted with Averill patent paint, which is very much better in this climate than lead and oil, as it dries glassy hard and will not "chalk off" when exposed to the weather. I would use no [illegible] except white, as white reflects the heat instead of absorbing it, as dark colors will do. By white-washing or painting white you will escape [illegible] the melting and dropping of combs in very warm weather. I would not favor painting the body of the hive because that would necessitate the use of surfaced lumber, which is rather expensive, and I believe a hive made of rough lumber and well whitewashed is just as good and very much cheaper. Whitewash, as every one knows, costs comparatively nothing, and can be rapidly applied, and if well put on will last two years or more. During the present season I lost by melting enough combs to have paid me well for whitewashing every hive in my apiary, my loss being confined entirely to unpainted hives which have become quite dark by exposure to the weather and which consequently absorb a great amount of heat. The lumber for the body of the hive should be ripped so as to allow a half inch between the bottom board and the bottom or lower sides of your comb frames, in order that the bees may have plenty of room to pass back and forth. And in addition to this you should allow fully 1 inch for shrinkage in the lumber. If these things be not provided for your frames will soon rest on the bottom of your hives, and this should never be the case. As for the use of comb foundation apiarists are divided in opinion, and probably always will be. I have tried it and do not think its use is profitable, and would advise any one experimenting with it to "go slow," lest they get more money in it than they can get out of it. I am well aware that its advocates tell of some marvelous things which their bees have accomplished working on comb foundation. I can do the same, but I can tell of equally marvelous things which my bees did without touching the comb foundation, which I placed in the hive, thus giving them a chance to manifest their preference. Some comb foundation men may take exception to this and say my bees do not understand their business. If he thinks so let him visit my apiary without his mask. In fact I have found the Italian bee to be very "sharp," especially so at one end, and I find that on unceremonious occasions he generally introduces himself sharp end foremost.

I would not, however, give much for a bee which will not sting. My hardest stingers are my best workers, and with my mask on to protect my face, and with my "patent" smoker made of an old coffee pot, I can laugh at their indignation. Let us try to imitate them in perseverance and industry, and when we are robbed half as often as they we will be twice as indignant.

J. F. S

The bee outlook, although not as bright as it might be, owing to the light crop of honey produced this year, has fair promises for the future. Colonies generally are strong, and next spring will probably find them in good condition for a profitable summer's work. Experience is teaching our bee men how to assist their colonies through an old year, and fewer failures occur in this industry now than formerly.

The Los Angeles County Beekeepers' Association will meet at the office of C. N. Wilson, No. 2 Fort street, on the third Saturday of December, 1881, at 1 o'clock P. M. Business of importance will be transacted and officers for the ensuing year elected. Let every member be in attendance.

B. F. COULTER

30 & 32 MAIN STREET,

BAKER BLOCK. LOS ANGELES

Leading Dry Goods House of Southern California

Proprietor of the Los Angeles Woolen Mills.

Good Goods; Uniformly Low Prices

Citizens of Every Part of Southern California, and

Cordially Invited to Visit this House

Don't Fail to Examine our Los Angeles Flannels

Campers and Travelers Buy the Los Angeles Blanket

Remember the Place; In Baker Block Call Early and Often

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

California Sun-dried & Evaporated Fruits

RAISINS,

Comb and Extracted Honey, Etc.

THE LOS ANGELES

Candy Works,

33 SPRING STREET

Los Angeles, Cal.

Can supply the trade of Southern California

Better & Cheaper Candies at Wholesale

In shorter time and with less freight than any other house on the Coast

In connection with the confectionery is a

FINE LUNCH-ROOM

Where first-class meals are served at reasonable

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Life, Fire, Accident & Marine.

Office of Pacific Coast Steamship Co.,

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Best Bitters in the World

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SUPERIOR SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD ENGRAVING.

MOSS ENGRAVING CO.

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Outstanding Claims,	144,276 76	Net Surplus overall,	1,174,937 70

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"OZONE—Purified Air, active state of oxygen."—Webster.

THIS Preservative is not a liquid, pickle, or any of the old and exploded processes, but is simply and purely OZONE, as produced and applied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the antiseptic principle of every substance, and possesses the power to preserve animal and vegetable structures from decay. *There is nothing on the face of the earth liable to decay or spoil which* OZONE, *the new Preservative, will not preserve for all time in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition.*

The value of OZONE as a natural preserver has been known to our older chemists for years, but until now no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive and simple manner have been discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to septic matter, or minute germs that develop and feed upon animal and vegetable structures. OZONE, applied by the Prentiss method, seizes and destroys these germs at once, and then preserves. At our offices in Cincinnati can be seen almost every article that can be thought of preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take away with him, and test in every way the merits of OZONE as a preservative. We will also preserve, free of charge, any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test.

EGGS can be treated at a cost of less than one dollar a thousand dozen, and be kept in an ordinary room six months or more, thoroughly preserved, the yolk held in its normal condition, and the eggs as fresh and perfect as on the day they were treated, and will sell as strictly "choice." The advantage in preserving eggs is readily seen; there are seasons when they can be bought for 8 or 10 cents a dozen, and by holding them can be sold for an advance of from one hundred to three hundred per cent. One man with this method can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

FRUITS may be permitted to ripen in their native climate, so it can be transported to any part of the world. The juice expressed from fruits can be held for an indefinite period without fermentation—hence the great value of this process for producing a temperance beverage. Milk and cider can be held perfectly sweet any length of time.

VEGETABLES can be kept for an indefinite period in their natural conditions retaining their odor and flavor, treated in their original packages, at a small expense. All grain, flour, meal, etc., are held in their normal condition.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, veal, pork, poultry, game, fish, etc., preserved by this method, can be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric changes, and return to this country in a state of perfect preservation.

BUTTER, After being treated by this Process will not become Rancid.

Dead human bodies, treated before decomposition sets in, can be held in a natural condition for weeks, without puncturing the skin or mutilating the body in any way. Hence the great value of Ozone to undertakers.

There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved, and no trace of any foreign or unnatural odor or taste.

The process is so simple that a child can operate it as well and as successfully as a man. There is no expensive apparatus or machinery required.

A room filled with different articles, such as eggs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time, without additional trouble or expense.

☞ *In fact, there is nothing that Ozone will not preserve.* Think of everything you can that is liable to sour, decay or spoil, and then remember that we guarantee that Ozone will preserve it in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time. If you will remember this, it will save asking questions as to whether Ozone will preserve this or that article. *It will preserve anything and everything you can think of.*

There is not a township in the United States in which a live man cannot make any amount of money, from $1,000 to $10,000 a year, that he pleases. *We desire to get a live man interested in each county in the United States, in whose hands we can place this Preservative, and through him secure the business which every county ought to produce.*

A Fortune Awaits Any Man who Secures Control of OZONE in any Township or County.

A. C. Bowen, Marion, Ohio, cleared $3,000 in two months; $2 for a test package was his first investment. Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, made $6,000 on eggs purchased in July and sold November 1st; $2 for a test package was their first investment. F. K. Raymond, Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, is clearing $2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone; $2 for a test package was his first investment. D. F. Webber, Charlotte, Eaton county, Michigan, has cleared $1,000 a month since August; $2 for a test package was his first investment. J. B. Gaylord, 89 LaSalle street, Chicago, is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, charging 15c. per dozen for eggs, and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 5,000 dozen eggs a day, and on his business is making $4,000 a month clear; $2 for a test package was his first investment. The Cincinnati Feed Company, 498 West Seventh street, is making $5,000 a month in handling brewers' malt, preserving and shipping it as feed to all parts of the country. Malt unpreserved sours in twenty four hours; preserved by OZONE it keeps perfectly sweet for months. These are instances which we have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of others.

Now to prove the absolute truth of everything we have said in this paper, *we propose to put us in your hands this month of proving for yourself that we have not claimed half enough.* To any person who doubts any of these statements, and who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will pay all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

HOW TO SECURE A FORTUNE WITH OZONE.

A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs, or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of $2. This package will enable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfy himself as to the extraordinary merits of Ozone as a Preservative. After having thus satisfied himself, and had time to look the field over to determine what he wishes to do in the future—whether to sell the article to others, or to confine it to his own use, or any other line of policy which is best suited to him and to his township or county—we will enter into an arrangement with him that will make a fortune for him and give us good profits. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and desires to control the business of his locality. *The man who secures control of Ozone for any special territory will enjoy a monopoly which will surely enrich him.*

Don't let a day pass until you have ordered a Test Package, and if you desire to secure an exclusive privilege, we assure you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come in to us by scores every mail—many by telegraph. "First come first served," is our rule.

If you do not care to send money in advance for the test package, we will send it C. O. D.; but this will put you to the expense of charges for return of money. Our correspondence is very large; we have all we can do to attend to the shipping of orders and giving attention to our working agents. Therefore we cannot give attention to letters which do not order Ozone. If you think of any article that you are doubtful about Ozone preserving, remember *we guarantee that it will preserve it, no matter what it is.*

REFERENCES: We desire to call your attention to a class of references which no enterprise or firm based on anything but the soundest business success and highest commercial merit could secure.

We refer, by permission, as to our integrity and to the value of the Prentiss Preservative, to the following gentlemen: Edward C. Bayer, Member Board of Public Works; E. O. Eshelby, City Controller; Amor Smith, Jr., Collector Internal Revenue; Wulsin & Worthington, Attorneys; Martin H. Harred and B. F. Hopkins, County Commissioners; W. S. Cappeller, County Auditor, all of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio. These gentlemen are each familiar with the merits of our Preservative, and know from observation that we have without question

☞ THE MOST VALUABLE ARTICLE IN THE WORLD! ☜

The $2 you invest in a test package will surely lead you to secure a township or county, and then your way is absolutely clear to make from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. Give your full address in every letter, and send your letter to

Prentiss Preserving Co., (Limited), **S. E. cor. Race & Ninth Sts., Cincinnati, O.**

The Poultry Yard.

EGGS IN WINTER.

Mr. B. (in May)—"Hens laying well?"

Mr. C.—"Yes, first-rate; all at it, but eggs are so cheap and plenty they don't count for much at this season."

SCENE CHANGES.

Mr. B. (in December)—"How are your hens laying, Mr. C, this cold weather?"

Mr. C.—"Not at all; shut down completely; old hens on a strike, pullets neglecting business shamefully; eggs are way up in price, but I've none to sell. How is it with you?"

Mr. B.—"Well, I don't know; your hens and mine are different."

Mr. C.—"Oh, yes, of course; *my* hens are scrubs, and yours are"—

Mr. B.—"Hold on; don't get mad because I say my fowls are different from yours. They may not be any better in blood than yours, but I study to make my hens pay for what they eat, and for my time and labor in caring for them. They do it, and largely, by laying eggs when eggs are high-priced; that is, in cold weather. I first give care to their quarters in winter. A warm, sunny place for them, or no eggs; put that down."

Mr. C.—"All right; go on."

Mr. B.—"With a warm house, and dry house, and dry earth to dust in, they are well provided for in that direction. Next, I don't expect hens to lay forever. After a hen has laid eggs for me two winters, she is retired. I have no old hens in my fowl house; nothing but young yearling hens and pullets; they are the ones for winter laying, and mind you, the profitable fowl is the winter layer. I look out for my pullets, too; get them out early, and keep them growing, so they will begin to lay just before cold weather; then they will keep at it after cold weather begins. Again, I keep my hens by themselves, and pullets by themselves; there's a great deal in this. Old birds and young birds do best in pens by themselves, I've found. Last, but not least, I feed for eggs. I chop up hay for the layers, give them cabbage to pick at, a little cooked meat daily, crushed bone and oyster and clam shells, a hot morning meal of mashed boiled vegetables, meal and shorts, with a sprinkling of red pepper, all stirred into hot water until a good hot mush is made. Variety of food is what they want. It takes a little of my time to see after them, but it pays, I can tell you, to make hens lay when eggs are forty cents a dozen."

Mr. C.—"Correct. Perhaps mine are past reforming and won't lay, but to-morrow I'll begin on your system, and see if I can't make my fowls lay eggs in cold weather as well as in warm."—*Poultry Bulletin.*

EGGS FOR FOOD.

With all the nations of the earth, eggs have been a favorite food, and yet even now their value is hardly appreciated. There is no egg of any kind known which can not be used for food. A similarity exists in the construction of all eggs, since the white portion and yolk is present in every specimen. Peculiarities in form, size and color are no tests of the quality or freshness of the eggs of fowls, for every hen has an individuality about her own product; although it is well known that feeding has a decided influence on the flavor and quality of eggs.

The weight of an ordinary fowl's egg is one and a half to two ounces; while that of a duck is two to three ounces; of the seagull and turkey, three to four ounces, and that of the goose four to six ounces. Seventy-four per cent of an egg is water, in which respect it is very similar to fish, lean meat and potatoes. Of the remaining twenty-six per cent about fourteen is nitrogenous and ten per cent is fatty matter. The white of the egg contains no fat, but has more water and albumen than the yolk, while the latter contains all the fat and sulphur. An egg of average size contains about two hundred grains of dry substance, of which nearly fifty per cent is nitrogenous, forty per cent fatty and eleven per cent saline matters. In nitrogenous substance the white of an egg exceeds that of all known food, except peas, cheese and poultry.

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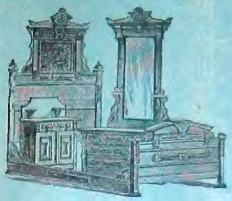

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